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THE TIMES

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When Peter Fleming explored Brazil: Saturday Review, p 6

xtra £2,500m in Budget rged by TUC

Chancellor will be asked by the TUC on iday to put an extra £2,500m into the iomy in his Budget on Tuesday week to avoid threat of severe unemployment. They want 00m in increased social payments and 00m in investment. The congress will not, ever, be able to promise in return action to ten the social contract.

o pledge on pay pacts

aymond Perman
ar Staff

e TUC will ask the Chan- on Monday to put an £2,500m into the economy s Budget on Tuesday week void the threat of heavy ployment next year, but not be able to offer in n any commitment to en up the social contract's lines on pay claims.

at emerged after a meeting e TUC's economic commit- yesterday at which mem- discussed what they will Mr Healey, but put off for weeks any consideration of osals from the TUC's full- staff to try to hold down demands.

e TUC is concerned that rticular the social contract that there should be at 12 months between impor- wage agreements is being en frequently. A recent in- ndent survey showed that settlements since the end hase Three, 27 had contra- d the rule. The TUC's own thly review of wage bar- ing told the same story.

nother lesser cause for con- is the use of the target of nimum basic wage of £30 to up the wages of higher- workers. A document cir- ted to members of the mittee says that the object e low-pay policy was not to ease the general level of s but to narrow the differ- l between poorly paid ters and average earnings.

the social contract does not ome support soon, it will some credibility as a means estraining wage inflation, he Government is likely to to the TUC in the near e to do something about way pay claims. Special ern is being expressed over and, where wage demands n extra £10 a week are non.

is unlikely, however, that Healey will call for any ediate promises. In asking to reflate the economy the will be pushing against pen door.

will suggest that economic th of 1 per cent next year be too low to prevent nployment reaching one on next winter. Growth of r cent would also "exacer- the structural problems of economy, exacerbate the idity problems of firms, ess investment, affect living dards and in the long run maybe make the United Kingdom economy less able to benefit fully from North Sea oil", a TUC document says.

The growth rate needed, the congress believes, is at least 3½ per cent, to be achieved by putting £1,500m into the economy by budgetary means, such as increasing child allowances and other social improvements, and by increasing investment by £1,000m.

Investment would be increased by using the Industry Act and the proposed National Enterprise Board, but the TUC would also be prepared to go a small way with the Confederation of British Industry in seeing price controls relaxed. Relaxation would be allowed on condition that it should be temporary, say, for 12 or 18 months, and that increased profits should be used only for investment in plant and machinery for manufacturing industry.

As a safeguard, the TUC will propose that the Price Commission should be given powers to cancel any price increases it sanctions if it finds that companies have not used the extra money for investment.

The economic committee was said to be "saddened and sour" about premature reports of the secret documents prepared by the TUC's staff that had appeared in newspapers, and Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, stayed in his office after the meeting while journalists waited for him to give his usual briefing.

He is concerned about the publicity being given to wage demands apparently in conflict with the social contract. His concern may be increased next week when the powerful policy-making committee of the engineering union meets to consider its wage claim for next year.

But although leftwingers will press for a big increase it is likely that they will honour their existing agreement until it expires in April.

On the credit side for the social contract is the fact that one million local council manual workers and 220,000 hospital employees are likely to settle soon within its terms. The miners too, despite the uncertainty over their productivity deal, have dropped a demand to get back to November for their annual bargaining date instead of March.

Captain Brian Greenwood with his wife (left) and daughter Julie after the Halcyon the Great berthed at Tilbury yesterday.

Court Line tanker is arrested

By Michael Horsnell

The Halcyon the Great, Court Line's 227,000-ton tanker, which slipped past Canadian police boats at Newfoundland last month at the start of a dash across the Atlantic, was arrested shortly after docking at Tilbury yesterday.

Mr Patrick Gray, the Admiralty Marshal, fixed a writ and notice of arrest to the wheel house window. Later Captain Brian Greenwood, aged 45, the ship's master, said "Everything we did in getting away was entirely legal and honourable. My obligation towards my crew is to look after their welfare and wellbeing and since the Court Line crash the officers and crew have been very concerned about the welfare of their families and about getting the money they had worked for."

He said the crew's wages and his own had now been guaranteed and many of the 51 members of the crew would remain on board until she was sold. Captain Greenwood denied that the boat had sneaked away from the port of Come-by-Chance, Newfoundland, where he had discharged his cargo of oil. He said he had received customs clearance, but there were fears of the imminent arrest of the ship for allegedly not paying a $300,000 fuel bill together with docking fees.

The writ against the vessel was issued in London in the Admiralty Courts by Bankers Trust International Ltd, who claim to hold three mortgages totalling more than £6m.

The £12m tanker nosed slowly up the Thames yesterday morning after mooring to a buoy in the estuary on Thursday night. Shortly before 10 am she had docked at Tilbury for degassing and tank cleaning, which are expected to take about 10 days.

Then she will be moved to the repair jetty of the London Graving Dock Company, where she will remain until she is sold. Out of service, her maintenance and other costs amount to £30,000 a day.

Captain Greenwood, who has been master of the ship for six years, said he heard about a personal arrest warrant being taken out against him for unlawfully leaving a berth only when they were two days out of Newfoundland.

"I had been expecting the arrest of the ship at Tilbury", he added. "The Admiralty Marshal's Officer just came up to see me and introduced himself and we had a little private discussion so that he could explain what he was going to do."

Donor put £1,500 gift in bank for Mr Wilson

By a Staff Reporter

Two accounts were opened in Mr Wilson's name last year at the London branch of the International Credit Bank of Geneva, an official in the Prime Minister's office said last night. All accounts at the branch have been temporarily frozen since October 9, when the bank asked the Swiss authorities for permission to declare a moratorium on payments due to creditors.

According to the official, the accounts were opened by a donor who wishes to remain anonymous and were intended solely to help with the running expenses of Mr Wilson's private office at that time, when he was still Leader of the Opposition. A sum of £1,450 was put on deposit and a further £50 in a current account; neither account has been touched.

The donor apparently had chosen the International Credit Bank because he was a close friend of Dr Handler, the managing director. "The choice was not Mr Wilson's", the official said.

There is nothing to prevent any British resident from opening a sterling account with one of the many overseas banks with branches in London. The same exchange control regulations apply as to an account with a British bank and there is no question of the money being freely transferable abroad.

The International Credit Bank was founded in Geneva 15 years ago by Dr Tibor Rosenbaum, who owns 60 per cent of the equity. A further 36.4 per cent was owned until recently by the Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale, of Frankfurt, which withdrew last month.

After its request for a moratorium the Swiss Federal Banking Commission asked for an emergency audit of the bank's books.

President Ford finds Mr Nixon 'alert' during hospital visit

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 1

President Ford today interrupted his political campaigning in the West to visit Mr Nixon in hospital at Long Beach, California. They spent 15 minutes together.

"He was very alert and very interested but it was very obvious to me that he'd been very, very ill", Mr Ford said as he left. "He showed a great deal of strength. I told him that all our family was praying for his complete and total recovery."

The President said he briefed Mr Nixon in his plans for trips in the near future to Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union. He said he also informed him about Dr Kissinger's visits to the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Mr Ford telephoned Mrs Nixon yesterday to ask if he could make the visit, and she told him that she could not think of anything which would do her husband more good. She was at the hospital to greet him today with her daughters, Mrs Julie Eisenhower and Mrs Tricia Cox.

In their bulletin today, Mr Nixon's doctors said that the internal bleeding seemed to have stopped and that his health was improving steadily. They still could not issue a firm prognosis and his condition was still termed "critical" but the doctors seemed more optimistic than they were yesterday.

Washington, Nov 1.—Several prominent American vascular surgeons have expressed surprise at the operation performed on Mr Nixon to prevent blood clots from reaching his heart and lungs.

The implied criticism of the placement of a clamp on a vein in Mr Nixon's left leg drew an angry rebuttal from officials at the Long Beach Memorial Hospital where the surgery was performed.

"I don't think one surgeon in a hundred would do it that way", said Dr John Keshishian of George Washington University medical school here. He declared that the operation performed on Mr Nixon had been discarded by the profession about 15 years ago.

"If all goes well with the former President, perhaps we'll all be doing it in the future", said Dr Edwin Beven, chief of peripheral vascular surgery at the well-known Cleveland Clinic. "But I've never seen or heard of this before."

What surprised Dr Keshishian, Dr Beven and four other prominent vascular surgeons interviewed by the Washington Star-News, is that Mr Nixon's surgeon, Dr Eldon Hickman, had placed a plastic clip on the iliac vein of his patient's left leg.

They had expected, they said, that the clip or other obstacle would instead have been placed on the inferior vena cava. The iliac vein flows into the inferior vena cava, the major vein returning blood from the lower body to the heart.

Dr Hickman could not be reached for comment. Earlier however, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, he refused to explain why he had applied the plastic clip to Mr Nixon's iliac vein instead of the inferior vena cava, saying "Our decision was based on medical considerations, venograms and other diag- minor procedure.

Washington Star-News.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: Two operations are commonly performed to prevent blood clots hardening in the bloodstream from the leg to the heart. If only one leg is affected the surgeon may simply block off the main femoral veins at the top of the leg—a relatively nostic procedures".

The alternative and more serious operation is directed at the vena cava, the main vein running alongside the spine and carrying blood from both legs and the pelvis.

Mr Nixon's surgeons blocked off one of the iliac veins, which are the main tributaries of the vena cava, but in so doing they seem to have chosen a halfway house between the more usual procedures.

Mr Heath to test rule change view

By Geoffrey Smith
Political Staff

Mr Heath has no intention of accepting the deliberations of the Conservative 1922 Committee on Thursday evening as a signal for his departure. His first move is likely to be to consult the chief whip and the officers and executives of the 1922 Committee who will be elected next Thursday, in order to satisfy himself whether there is a truly widespread desire within the party for a revision of the rules for electing the leader.

If this confirms that there is such a wish, detailed discussions will take place on what changes should be made. Many Conservative MPs, supporters as well as opponents of Mr Heath, accept that the desire exists.

This could well take some months, because if the electoral college is to be extended beyond Conservative MPs, it may be no simple matter to define with precision the categories to be added. Although it is the practice that the rules are laid down by the leader—the present arrangements were determined by Sir Alec Douglas-Home while in that position—there would clearly be a wish that any revision should be generally acceptable.

Once this had been settled, there would then presumably be a new election for leader. In his present frame of mind Mr Heath would certainly stand, particularly as there seems to be a belief in his camp that a high proportion of speakers at Thursday's 1922 Committee meeting were carefully selected from among his longstanding critics.

If he did stand again it is most unlikely that Mr Whitelaw or possibly other leading contenders would challenge him. For that reason, a new election could be to Mr Heath's tactical advantage.

At present there are broadly three sectors of opinion within the party: those who want him to stay on indefinitely, perhaps until the next election; those who want him to go but not yet, either because they fear too swift a departure would appear unseemly or because they think the delay would improve the chances of their own favoured candidate; and those who believe his time is up and the quicker the deed is done the better.

There are reasons why all three groups should wish to see the electoral rules revised.

Warnings "true": Mr Heath made a forceful speech to 300 West Wales party workers at Llanelli yesterday in which he said Conservative election warnings to voters were already beginning to come true (the Press Association reports).

He said: "We must be a united opposition to fight this Government on its policies, because the policies are wrong and are damaging and dividing the country."

Afterwards Mr Leslie Knipe, chairman of the Conservative Party Welsh Council, said to him: "The nation will turn to you for leadership. I am commanded by the chairmen of the majority of the associations in Wales to pledge to you their utmost support."

Mr Wilson's rebuke to three ministers a challenge to party, left wing says

By Our Political Staff

There was a vigorous response from the Labour back benches yesterday to the rebuke delivered by the Prime Minister to three ministers, believed to be Mr Benn, Mrs Hart and Miss Lestor, who had supported a national executive resolution criticizing the Government over the South African naval exercises. Mr Wilson has demanded assurances that they would not do the same again.

The reaction was strongest from the left wing of the party. Mr Norman Atkinson, a leading member of the Tribune group, said the letters challenged "the very base upon which our party is built". Some moderates felt that Mr Wilson had to make a stand now, but others questioned whether his sense of timing was sure in this instance, particularly as the party will in all probability have to be tolerant of the expression of very different opinions on the EEC in the months ahead.

Mr Sidney Bidwell, chairman of the Tribune group, said: "I hope this is not a second dog licence situation over again", referring to Mr Wilson's threat some years ago to deny official support at elections to rebellious members.

Mrs Renée Short made the same point, and both she and Mr Atkinson raised the question of the dual loyalty of ministers who were also members of the national executive.

"At present no fewer than 11 of the 28 members composing the executive are government ministers", Mr Atkinson said. "If the Wilson edict stands and is accepted, then clearly the movement can no longer elect ministers to its executive and still maintain the democratic nature of its extra-parliamentary leadership."

So, he added, for the election of the new executive later this month each nominee would have to be asked whether he accepted or rejected the doctrine. Unless there was a withdrawal of the Wilson qualification the matter would have to be voted on by conference. He hoped that the situation would not arise, for it would raise a leadership confrontation of the wrong kind.

Mrs Short said that members of the NEC were elected for a certain purpose. "If that conflicts with ministerial duties is the Prime Minister saying they should not be ministers or not be on the NEC? They have dual responsibilities, which makes it very difficult for them.

Mr Atkinson saw a further question at stake. "In my opinion the real issue behind the controversy is the Labour Party executive's vetting of the Common Market negotiations. Jim Callaghan personally is now firmly committed to guiding the talks towards keeping Britain in Europe."

Mr Robert Cryer, MP for Keighley, said that the Prime

Continued on page 2, col 3

ipartite body to study ture of Herbert group

ripartite consultative body comprising ernment, management and union representatives is now considering the future of troubled Alfred Herbert Group, one of most important companies in Britain's chine tool industry. Mr Anthony Wedgood Benn, the Secretary of State for ustry, announced the formation of the ly yesterday and said that it would ist in developing a long-term corporate ategy for the company.

e Government plans to take a stake in the ity through the National Enterprise rd and appears to have agreed to underte borrowings of £2m. Page 17

y loses £15,025

boy seriously injured when struck by ar lost £15,025 damages in the Court of peal. The court found that the car er had not been negligent in driving 30 mph and failing to sound his horn in uilt-up area. The case is going to the use of Lords. Page 14

S bank cuts prime rate

First National City Bank has cut its ne lending rate by ¼ per cent to 10¾ cent, effective Monday. Page 17

Farmer pickets arrested

Mr Wilson has asked for fuller reports on the actions taken by British farmers against imports of Irish beef and cattle, it was disclosed yesterday, after he had met Mr Cosgrave, the Eire Prime Minister. About a thousand protesting farmers clashed with the police at Fishguard harbour, Dyfed, yesterday. Page 2

Ralph Reader, secret agent: Mr Ralph Reader says he used his Gang Shows as a cover while an intelligence agent during the war. Page 2

Strike goes on: Glasgow transport workers yesterday rejected their shop stewards' recommendation on a pay offer and voted to continue their stoppage 3

Education: Sir Keith Joseph gives a warning of a dangerous regression towards substantial illiteracy 3

Greek treason trial: Former President Papadopoulos, his "inner junta" and 36 Army officers are to be prosecuted on charges of high treason for the 1967 military coup. Page 4

Rome: Italian authorities assure public of Army's loyalty after arrest of General Miceli on charges of plotting coup d'etat 4

Algeria: Part Two (10 pages), concluding a Special Report

other pages

Action promised this session over pay beds

Action would be taken in this session of Parliament on the phasing out of private pay beds within the National Health Service, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in the Commons yesterday.

A joint working party was looking at the future of consultants' contracts in the context of phasing out pay beds.

Dr Derek Stevenson, secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday that if Mrs Castle had already made up her mind, as her statement in the Commons suggested, it made a nonsense of the working party discussions.

"Mrs Castle's statement amounts to a unilateral decision before the working party has reported and amounts to a serious threat to the individual's freedom of choice", he said.

Sugar trade believes supply from reserves has ended

By Hugh Clayton

Orders for sugar from government reserves are being refused, trade sources said yesterday. Supplies are being distributed under orders still outstanding, but when this is complete the reserves will be closed. This news came as Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, said in a Commons written reply that supplies were adequate for the rest of the year.

Mr Desmond Perris, chairman of the Retail Food Confederation, which represents independent traders, said: "It is still being issued, but only on orders up to a certain date, and that date was a long time ago."

Mr Wolfgang Heinl, managing director of the A & O International wholesale group, said that on Thursday an important wholesaler reported that he had been told by Tate and Lyle that hundredweight bags of ministry reserve sugar were no longer available.

In recent months wholesalers had been in desperate straits and at best received 60 to 70 per cent of their needs, he added.

Tate and Lyle would not comment, but it became clear from sources in the industry that Mr Perris was right. The ministry, which last month said it was still distributing sugar reserves, said yesterday that it could not now discuss reserves.

Mr Peart told Mr Peter Blaker (Con, Blackpool, South) that the total amount of sugar moving into distribution in the year ended September 30 was greater than in the previous 12 months.

Cold comfort for a lonely Britain

By David Wood
Political Editor

"It's damn cold outside the European Economic Community, and in our present parlous position, this is no time for Britain to consider leaving a Christmas club, let alone the Common Market." That warning was delivered by Sir Christopher Soames, Commissioner in charge of external relations, when he addressed the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House in London yesterday.

Sir Christopher asked to what extent Britain's membership of the EEC was relevant to its ability to pull itself out of the present crisis and rediscover its sense of purpose.

He said: "My answer is unequivocal. It is highly relevant. Thanks to our membership of the Community, we are part of the leading economic unit of the world, whose members do over 40 per cent of world trade. The Community has the muscle to defend itself and to defend the rules of world order.

"It is as much in the interest of Britain as of our partners to mobilize all the Community's strength for our collective economic security. And let us not forget that, as a result of the free trade agreements which the Community has with other European countries, taken together with its own customs union, practically 50 per cent of Britain's exports today, including our exports to seven out of our eight best customers, are guaranteed a future of duty-free access."

Against those facts, which were essential for Britain's salvation, the arguments used by those who wished to see Britain out of the Community seemed either petty or irrelevant. The one which had probably the greatest impact on public opinion, namely that Britain's food would be more expensive in than out, "has been upended by events".

"Let me warn you of what will now happen", Sir Christopher said. "Those people who, some for the best and others for the worst motives, would like to see Britain out of Europe, now largely deprived of arguments of a tangible and substantial character, will tend to concentrate their attack to a growing degree on the much more diffuse, nebulous and intangible subject of sovereignty.

"Of course, a united Europe—a coherent, active, effective Community in world terms—entails taking our decisions in common with our Community partners. Of course it means sharing with them our capacity to act, our capacity to defend our interests, our capacity to work for the sort of world we want to see.

"Of course there will be nostalgic jeremiads from those who hanker for the illusory trappings of a national sovereignty that has long lost its substance for nations our size and as dependent on world order as we are.

"The formal right of Parliament to reverse its decisions is one thing. Our actual power to

Continued on page 4, col 2

Algeria twenty years on

Today The Times concludes its Special Report on Algeria.

In the twenty years since her revolution, Algeria has become not only one of the most developed of the African nations, but has also extended her influence throughout the Mediterranean.

The second half of the Special Report in today's Times discusses the environmental and socio-economic problems still facing Algeria despite her rapid growth in recent years.

How is the socialist government redressing the imbalance between the super-rich and the very poor? What are Algeria's foreign policies regarding her two main exports, gas and oil?

This important Special Report discusses these questions and many other aspects of present day Algeria.

HOME NEWS

Bitter argument breaks out over policing of Ulster after a 'blackmail' charge by SDLP

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

At a time of a new and disturbing upsurge of sectarian violence in Ulster, a bitter public argument has broken out over the crucial question of policing in the province.

The trouble began in earnest after the predominantly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party described an invitation to talks with the police authority as political blackmail. It was later compounded when Mr John Hume, one of the party's most prominent members, said on television that many members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary were open "scoundrels".

Mr Basil Stanage, chairman of the Northern Ireland Police Federation, issued a strongly worded statement yesterday attacking Mr Hume. "I deprecate the fact that any leading member of the community should express such unsubstantiated remarks at the present time", he said.

Referring to the police guards issued to all politicians, Mr John Carson, the official Unionist MP for North Belfast, said: "No long-suffering RUC officer should be forced to guard any man who has so little respect for his honourable calling."

The Rev Ian Paisley went farther and called on the Police Federation to protect the integrity of the force or to resign.

This latest series of outbursts in the long-running dispute over the position of the RUC comes at a time when British political leaders are trying hard to bring about a more satisfactory system of policing. The subject is regarded as vital for the future and was one of the main items on the agenda at yesterday's meeting in London between Mr Wilson and Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic.

Last night, in response to the attack from the Police Federation, the SDLP insisted on standing its ground, sticking by Mr Hume and dismissing any suggestion of talks about policing which are separate from full-scale discussions about the political future of Ulster.

Another hut in the Maze prison at Long Kesh has been destroyed by fire, and during a follow-up operation yesterday soldiers and prison officers discovered drugs and a formidable arsenal of makeshift weapons hidden in two loyalist compounds.

Security chiefs believe that the weapons are evidence that many of the 300 Protestants were planning a mass breakout. Semaphore flags, a plan of the visiting area, medical equipment and food were found. Catapults designed to fire metal staples were said by a prison officer to be extremely dangerous over a range of more than 50 yards.

In view of the continuing concern over the uneasy situation inside the Maze, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has invited elected representatives from all parties to visit the camp next week and inspect the repair works.

Secret agent Ralph Reader says goodbye

By David Leigh

Ralph Reader, leader of the Scouts' Gang Shows, who takes his retirement bow at the last show in London tonight, revealed yesterday that he worked for British Intelligence during the Second World War.

He was recruited in 1936 and groomed to cultivate young RAF apprentices and former scouts with an eye to tracking down fifth-columnists and enemy agents once hostilities started. He used the cover of war-time Gang Shows.

"I wrote an autobiography 22 years ago, but I couldn't put those stories in at the time", he said yesterday at his home in Hendon. At 71 he still puffs a large cigar and keeps among his mementos the Air Ministry letter marked "secret" of 1942 which confirmed him as an intelligence officer with access to the Director of Intelligence.

Under the guise of giving concert parties he haunted bars, looking out for German speakers, tracking down the origins of subversive literature that was reaching Servicemen, and studying the personal columns.

He had one coup, in Rheims before Dunkirk. "I was sitting in the Lion d'Or when a fellow came in, deposited his hat with the hat-check girl, had one drink, recovered his hat and left." Thinking it suspicious, he reported it and was ordered to keep watch. He saw the same thing happen again three days later.

Years after the war, reading a military history, he discovered the outcome. "The girl was slipping into the man's hat information she had picked up from pilots using the bar. She was eventually shot."

Major Archie Boyle, who was on the committee of the Gang Show and, unknown to Mr Reader, Deputy Director of Intelligence at the Air Ministry, introduced him to RAF apprentices at Halton, in Buckinghamshire, and encouraged him to visit the base.

He also enabled Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador, to get in touch with the Gang Show leader. Ribbentrop took him to lunch: "He had with him one of the most handsome 17-year-old blond boys I have ever seen in my life."

He tried to get him to go to Germany to work with the Hitler Youth movement. But Mr Reader, who later showed Hitler Youth members round London, was reporting to Major Boyle continuously, and was suspicious.

In 1938 his intelligence role was formally revealed to him. When war was declared he went into the RAF and was sent off to France after instruction in counter-spying. That included cutting out the personal columns of newspapers and studying them for oddities that might be agents' messages.

He looks back as cheerfully on his secret exploits as he does on the Gang Shows, those patriotic entertainments so deeply evocative of the 1940s, and so extraordinarily durable ever since. "I loved it", he says. "I had the time of my life."

Judging at the National Chrysanthemum Society's show in London yesterday.

Fine quality in autumn flower show

By Our Horticultural Correspondent

Superb quality is the keynote of the National Chrysanthemum Society's late show in the Royal Horticultural Society's hall at Westminster. Competition is extremely keen and, as at so many specialist shows, the same varieties appear again and again in the different entries.

Indeed, one begins to wonder if it would not be wiser for specialist show organizers to have special classes in the schedule for specified varieties—say, for "Minstrel Boy" among the incurveds, and so on.

However, even if the repetition of the same varieties in different entries may make for a boring show, for the ordinary lay visitor it certainly does not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the chrysanthemum devotees.

The winners of awards for the best vase or best bloom in the various sections were:

Silver medal and the special prize for the best large exhibition bloom: R. Lambert, Stamford (Cream Duke of Kent); best vase of incurved blooms and the best vase in the show, silver medal and A. G. Vinten medal: C. Wallace, Northolt (Minstrel Boy); best vase of singles, silver medal: C. H. Busby, Barking (Chesswood Beauty); best medium exhibition bloom, silver medal: A. A. Roberts, Abingdon (Lundy); best vase of decorative blooms silver medal: J. Hawkins, Aldershot (Orange Fair Lady).

Other leading prize winners:

Groups, large gold medals: Slough Corporation Parks and Recreation Department; and Alan Wren; gold medal: H. Woolman Ltd.

Competitive classes, best exhibit in the show, Bentley trophy for six large exhibition blooms: R. Lambert; Affiliated societies' championship, challenge trophy: Aldershot and District Chrysanthemum Society.

Members' classes, 18 large exhibition blooms, Centenary trophy: R. Weekley, Grantham; nine large exhibition blooms, Keith Luxford cup: R. Lambert; one vase exhibition incurved blooms, [illegible] trophy: L. Benfield, Whitstable; [illegible] incurved blooms, Holmes memorial cup: G. Hughes, Newton St Loe; five vases of singles, George Monro cup: H. A. Miles, Canterbury; three vases singles, Robertson trophy: H. A. Miles.

Open classes, Twelve large exhibition blooms, Holmes cup: J. Mayhew, Norwich; five vases of decoratives or incurved, George Prickett trophy: R. Coupland, Broughton; one specimen plant, Wright cup: A. H. Blythe, Edmonton, special prize (equal first) H. Greenslade, Tunbridge Wells; one Charm chrysanthemum, Bill Couchman trophy: A. W. Brown, Beckenham; seedling chrysanthemums, Chrysanthemum Raisers' Association's trophy: P. R. Gurr, Walton on Thames; two vases decorative and two vases singles, Charles Luckin trophy: J. Hawkins, Wokingham; three vases decorative varieties, Levington trophy: R. Coupland; six large exhibition blooms, J. H. Goddard cup: R. Lambert; three large exhibition blooms: Richardson cup: R. Vince, Norwich.

The show is open again today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Frozen me[at] traders accused of cheating

From A Staff Reporter
Birmingham

People who buy meat in [bulk] for their home freezers ar[e not] getting a fair deal, the [Con]sumer Protection departme[nt of] West Midlands County Co[uncil] said yesterday.

Its commerce division [found] that in many cases crimin[al of]fences were being comm[itted] and that the bulk meat [buyer] needed protection. Some [modi]fication in the law was n[eces]sary.

Complaints had been ma[de by] shoppers and infringe[ments] were discovered by tr[ading] standards officers. A clos[e ex]amination of the trade was [made] by the department, and [tests] were made on 14 purc[hases.] Only five were satisfactor[y. In] the others, 17 infringe[ments] were found and four tr[aders] were reported for prosec[ution.]

Incorrect description wa[s the] commonest fault. The d[epart]ment's report said one pu[rchase] sold as English spring [lamb] proved to be sides fron[m] different yearling sheep [and] that there was too much [fat.]

Even more disturbing, t[he re]port said, was the disc[overy] that where there should [have] been 16 or 18 loin chops [only] two were present. Those [more] expensive cuts usually c[ost] about 60p to 65p a pound. [Test] purchases showed traders [using] inaccurate weighing mac[hines,] selling short weight and [charg]ing more than the adve[rtised] price.

The situation is partic[ularly] alarming because of the [grow]ing trend towards bulk b[uying] by shoppers who believe [it is] more economical. Laws [to] safeguard the consumer b[uying] small quantities of meat [over] the counter were not ade[quate.]

The department sug[gests] that purchasers should ge[t a de]livery note giving a prop[er de]scription of the meat, the [weight] on which the price was [based,] weight on delivery and p[rice per] pound.

Scots Tories' inquiry into election failure

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Scottish Conservative Party officials and candidates met yesterday in Edinburgh in an attempt to pinpoint the reasons for the party's failure at the general election and account for the mass defections of Tories to the Scottish National Party.

The talks were held privately and were part of a long-term study of a general election result that was profoundly shattering to party morale. The Conservative share of the Scottish vote fell from almost 33 per cent to 24 per cent, or in terms of votes from 950,000 to 681,000.

The nationalists took their place as the main opposition party in Scotland and in eight months had won eight seats from the Conservatives.

From that severely squeezed position, the Tories are examining party organization and how they are presenting policies. The election result was regarded as particularly serious because the main defections were in areas that the party regarded as strongholds. The nationalists also seemed able to win far more support from the Tories than from Labour.

First the party is looking for evidence that the present position is only temporary and that the Tory candidates became the main target for a general protest against Westminster policies.

Even before the election there were indications that support for the Tories was falling away and the party undertook a major overhaul of its organization, attempting to win back support in the rural areas with younger, perhaps more radically inclined candidates. The feeling is that some of those moves came too late.

MPs react strongly to Wilson rebuke

Continued from page 1

Minister's rebuke to the ministers was a matter for regret. "One of the important things for any Labour government is to keep close to the party because in the past the Government has drifted too far from the party and much closer to the Civil Service. Isolating ministers from the party can lead to difficulties."

It is becoming increasingly likely that the Government will disengage from Simonstown. Its review of overall policy towards southern Africa is likely to be concluded shortly and the final review of Britain's defence commitment there should take between three or four months.

But what seems to be at issue is not so much whether Britain will phase out from Simonstown but the manner of doing so. Government policy seems to be directed essentially towards withdrawing gradually without such an open break as might threaten Britain's trade links there.

Further rebellion: Two more Labour Party ministers were named last night as public opponents of military collaboration with South Africa. They are Mr Alexander Lyon, Minister of State at the Home Office, and Mr Harold Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment (the Press Association reports).

The ministers, and 60 other Labour MPs, have sent messages to the Anti-Apartheid Movement opposing defence cooperation with South Africa and calling for implementation of the Labour programme to withdraw from the Simonstown agreement.

Although the names of the two latest ministers to challenge the Government became public only last night, they took their action about a week ago in response to an appeal from the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Leading article, page 13

Nottinghamshire pit chiefs back productivity deal

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of 33,000 Nottinghamshire miners yesterday defied their union executive and decided to recommend acceptance of the National Coal Board's productivity scheme when it is put to a ballot.

Mr Len Clarke, president of the area and chief strategist for the right wing on the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers, denied that the decision was unconstitutional, although it flies directly in the face of the 14-to-12 vote by the executive on Wednesday to urge the rejection of the offer.

Mr Clarke said: "We decided to recommend acceptance of the coal board plan and we hope the men will be guided by this. As far as the national executive is concerned, we do not intend to inform them of our vote; they will no doubt get to know through the press."

In a statement, he said: "No one can say that this scheme is divisive, and if the men reject the scheme by the ballot to be held on November 24, everyone will lose cash, the country will lose coal, the men will lose a reasonable increase and we will be back to square one and have to wait until March 1 for an increase in our basic rates of pay."

HS 146 Pessimism: Nine Labour MPs who had talks with Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday about the Hawker Siddeley decision to cancel the HS 146 jet airbus, came away from the meeting with "no ground for optimism"

Mr Robin Corbett, MP for Hemel Hempstead, commented: "The issue is not decided yet by the Government. But it is under urgent review."

Mr Benn is to meet Sir Arnold Hall, chairman of Hawker Siddeley, and is to see the unions.

Mr Corbett said: "Sir Arnold is maintaining his position that he is not interested in tripartite talks, and the Government has very little power to step in and wave a magic wand. Nationalization cannot be done quickly on the basis of one firm."

The MPs are planning to meet again at the Commons on Monday

Heathrow strike: Flights from Heathrow airport were delayed yesterday afternoon as aircraft refuellers employed by Esso began a 24-hour strike over their claim for a London weighting allowance.

Napoleonic plaque

A marble plaque commemorating Napoleon III's life in exile in England was laid at Chislehurst, Kent, yesterday by a French Napoleonic organization, L'Academie du Second Empire.

Burns inquiry called off

Police at Corby, Northamptonshire, yesterday called off a search for youths said to have attacked two boys aged eight by pouring paraffin over them and setting them alight.

A police statement said they were satisfied that the injuries were accidentally sustained and that no criminal offences had been disclosed.

Navy inquiry into fire on new warship

From a Staff Reporter
Cardiff

Fire caused extensive damage on board the new guided-missile destroyer Bristol, 5,650 tons, while it was at anchor in Milford Haven early yesterday. The Royal Navy has opened an inquiry. Three ratings were burnt when the fire broke out in a turbine room and boiler room. They were treated by the ship's doctor and were expected to be back on duty within a day.

Intense heat from the fire, which started shortly after midnight, caused small fires elsewhere in the midships section of the destroyer and the ship's company were assisted by firemen from Milford Haven in a four-hour battle to bring it under control. Later the ship went to Pembroke dock, where a naval investigating team went on board to establish the cause of the fire, which the Ministry of Defence described as "quite severe".

HMS Bristol was commissioned last year and cost £27m. It has been on trial off the Welsh coast.

New hearing aids

The National Health Service started yesterday to issue the first 50,000 of an eventual one million lighter hearing aids, which are worn behind the ear.

Farmer pickets arrested in clash

Two farmers were arrested yesterday when scuffles broke out between the police and about 1,000 farmers picketing Fishguard harbour, Dyfed. The farmers, who are protesting against Irish cattle imports, have kept about 50 lorries blocked in the dock area for two days.

The trouble began when news spread that some refrigerated lorries were to be moved out. The pickets grew from 200 to more than 1,000, and formed a solid barrier across the access road to the harbour. Scuffles began when about a hundred police tried to make a path for a juggernaut lorry to move off. A farmer was taken to hospital with a crushed leg

There was an open fight between a farmer and police officers and a man was led away to a police van with his face bleeding. Another farmer was also held.

The farmers drove three tractors, one of them pulling a plough, in front of the lorries. They jumped on to one tractor and the police tried unsuccessfully to pull them off. Later some drivers left their cabs and the demonstration quietened down.

A farmer said: "I am shocked at the violence shown by the police. We had no intention of using violence of any shape. Our object here is to stop the lorries going out because of the plight of our industry." Last night the farmers called in lawyers of the National Farmers' Union to advise them

Mr Sean O'Leary, of Wexford, one of the drivers, said: "The farmers are treating us very well. They are supplying us with diesel to keep the refrigerators going."

Captain Claude Kroon, British Rail's port manager at [Fish]guard, said: "We are almost totally paralysed [and] there seems no end t[o the] situation." The farmers c[laim] to have blocked nearly [...] tons of frozen Irish me[at and] at least one lorry loade[d with] fresh salmon.

Our Labour Staff w[rites:] Farmers yesterday argu[ed that] rising costs and the li[vestock] situation prevented them [from] meeting a 42 per cent p[ay de]mand from the National [Union] of Agricultural and [Allied] Workers. The union w[ants a] minimum £35 for a 4[0-hour] week.

The National Farmers' [Union] also told the Agricultural [Wages] Board that it did not agre[e with] union figures on the incre[ase in] farmers' incomes, or th[e im]provement of conditions [and] wages for workers. A de[cision] is expected next Friday.

Opera house approved

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland has approved Edinburgh corporation's revised outline design for the city's opera house, although the commission still thinks that the site is too small.

The commission has asked the designers to try to reduce further the height and bulk of the fly-tower, which has been designed to house scenery at the top of the building. It says that the tower remains "a massive element which in many important views would be still seen as an inescapably dominant intrusion".

Midland project: Plans to set up a Midland opera company, using as its nucleus the Phoenix touring opera company, which is based in London, are being discussed by a working party set up by Mr Anthony Southall, former chairman of the Wolverhampton Grand Theatre (a Staff Reporter writes).

Police may get aid on bombs

Mr Jenkins, Home Sec[retary,] said yesterday that he [would] consider "very seriousl[y in]deed" any request by the [police] for more powers to deal [with] those who plant bombs.

He was speaking in Bir[ming]ham after a meeting with [senior] police officers. He woul[d not] hesitate to ask Parliamen[t for] additional powers if he th[ought] it necessary, he added.

Debt collecting measures are stepped up

By Patricia Tisdall

Tougher measures to collect debts are being introduced by Britain's largest credit management organization. British Debt Services is setting up a regular weekly national door-to-door collection service. Rounds have already been established in 10 cities, including London. Stricter court enforcement procedures are also being used.

Under the new scheme, representatives will call on debtors every week to collect a regular sum until the full amount has been paid. Mr John Bentham, chairman of BDS, said: "We are making it both easier and harder for debtors. If they are willing to pay we will make it as easy as possible for them by calling on them to collect the money. If they are not prepared to pay, they will face bankruptcy, the ultimate sanction. The choice is theirs."

He said the scheme would affect the hard-core debtors, who are continually ordering goods they are unable to pay for and therefore forcing up the cost of goods for others.

The scheme was aimed at those companies faced with ever-increasing debts and mounting cash flow difficulties, he said.

Sir Robert Mark

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, has challenged basic assumptions of English law, worried liberal reformers and outraged the legal Establishment. Tomorrow *The Sunday Times Magazine* examines the career of the school rugby captain and clarinet player who has become Britain's most powerful policeman.

Health authority denies 'cover-up' of deaths

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

The West Midlands Health Authority yesterday denied an MP's allegation that a "cover-up" had taken place over the deaths of four heart patients in a Birmingham hospital.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, had alleged that the four died because of operation delays. He had not received a reply to inquiries from the health authority and had asked Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to intervene.

He asked for a full report into the death last May of Mr Christopher Boyne, aged 33, of Kingstanding, Birmingham, in the city's Dudley Road Hospital. Mr Boyne's and the three other deaths were first reported at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Hull in July.

Dr Giles Smith, a junior doctor at Dudley Road, said the patients were on a waiting list of people who could not have surgery because of a nursing shortage.

In a letter to Mrs Castle Mr Rooker said: "Mrs Boyne has been in some doubt about what happened in the last few hours of her husband's life. On the basis that there are probably few men of 33 years of age dying of heart trouble, she is owed some explanations."

The health authority said yesterday that it had held an inquiry and denied there was any attempt at a cover-up. It said there were 140 patients waiting for heart surgery investigations at Dudley Road, and priority was always given to urgent cases.

Mr Boyne was first seen three years ago with heart disease. He was admitted and treated for a bloodstream infection in March, 1972, and he responded well. In September last year he was seen by a consultant cardiologist, who thought he would need heart surgery at some time.

The statement continued: "This was not undertaken immediately because he was not medically a good subject for heart surgery, and because Mr Boyne at that time was not himself keen on an operation. He was put on the waiting list and when his case was reviewed in March this year there was no deterioration.

"In May he was admitted with a sudden deterioration which developed into heart failure. Arrangements were being made for urgent valve replacement when he had a cardiac arrest and died on May 21." The statement said it was normal for patients who needed it to be provided with an oxygen supply.

Mrs Anne Boyne, the widow, said yesterday that she had been left with six children under the age of 13. Her husband had been on the waiting list for two years for valve replacement. For two months before he died he had had difficulty with his breathing and only nine days before his death he was finally admitted to hospital. She said: "At no time was he under intensive care, and I feel he should have been."

Council group opposed to director's going

The Conservative group on Nottinghamshire County Council decided yesterday to dissociate themselves from the council's termination of the employment of Mr Henry Waring, the director of administration. The Conservatives protested at the secrecy surrounding the termination and the methods used to do it

A statement on Thursday night announcing the council's decision did not divulge the reasons for Mr Waring's departure, but simply said he had agreed to the terms for ending his £10,000-a-year employment.

Mr Waring is to receive £5,096 in the present financial year, and an annual sum thereafter. His future payments are to be based on his salary at March 31 and on his future employment situation. The maximum is £4,300 a year

Middle East buyer lightens sale gloom

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A light was provided amid the encircling gloom at Christie's sale of nineteenth-century Continental paintings yesterday by Mr H. Obegi, of Beirut. With the London trade bidding very modestly he was the sale's strongest buyer. Moreover, a little interest from the Middle East is just what the market needs to recover from the present recession.

The sale was heavily loaded with Dutch romantic landscapes and a high proportion were unsold. A Willem and Hermanus Koekkoek townscape, which made £21,000 at Sotheby's last year, was bought in at £14,700. Mr Obegi's purchases stretched over most national schools; he was also bidding at Christie's English sale two weeks ago.

He paid £2,835 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) for Vincente Palmaroli's "Girl reading on a beach" from Italy, £2,520 (estimate £2,000-£3,000) for Anthonie Waldorp's "Canal scene in Amsterdam", £735 (estimate £1,000-£1,500) for Lesrel's "The Serenade", £1,365 (estimate £1,000-£1,500) for two Venetian views by Federico del Campo and £1,470 (estimate £1,500-£2,000) for a winter landscape by Andries Vermeulen. He bought many more pictures, showing an eclectic taste.

The second day of Christie's wine sale proved even more successful than the first. The lowest price recorded was £15 a case, about £1.50 a bottle. A dozen bottles of Chateau Haut-Brion 1961 brought the top price at £190.

At Sotheby's a sale of oak furniture, needlework and carpets saw strong bidding in the middle and lower ranges but a little uncertainty over the main lots. A fine oak and marquetry Elizabethan tester bed made the top price at £3,200 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) and Jellinek paid £2,100 (estimate £2,000-£2,500) for a James I oak and elmwood refectory table. A large late Elizabethan oak side table was unsold at £1,900 (estimate £2,000-£2,500).

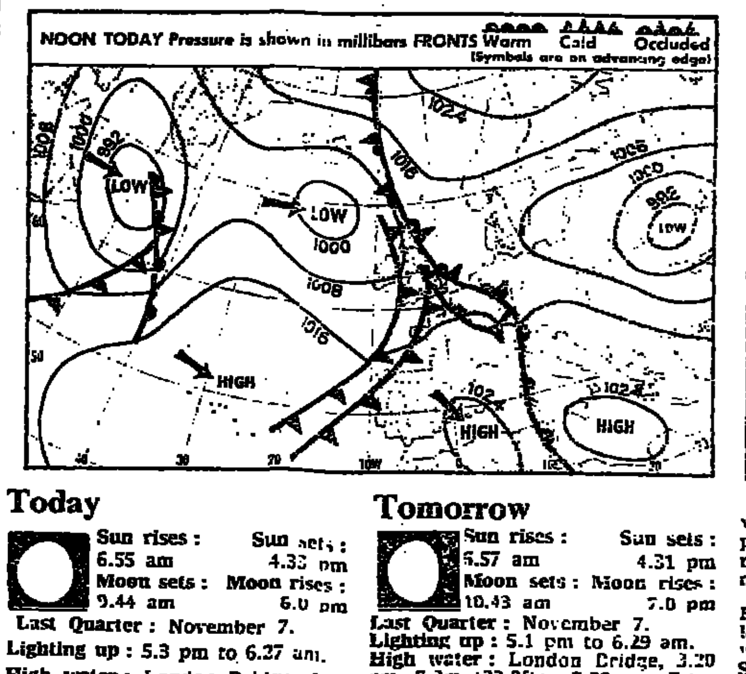
Sotheby's in Hongkong sold a fifteenth-century Tou Ts'ai stem-cup, only three inches high, for £35,000 (estimate £50,000-£70,000). A Ch'ien Lung puce enamel and underglaze blue decorated moon flask made £10,000 (estimate £15,000-£20,000). In a jade sale a large intricately pierced *fei Ts'ung* jadite group made £25,000 (estimate £15,000-£25,000) and a large white jade figure of Kuan Yin fetched £10,000 (estimate £15,000-£25,000).

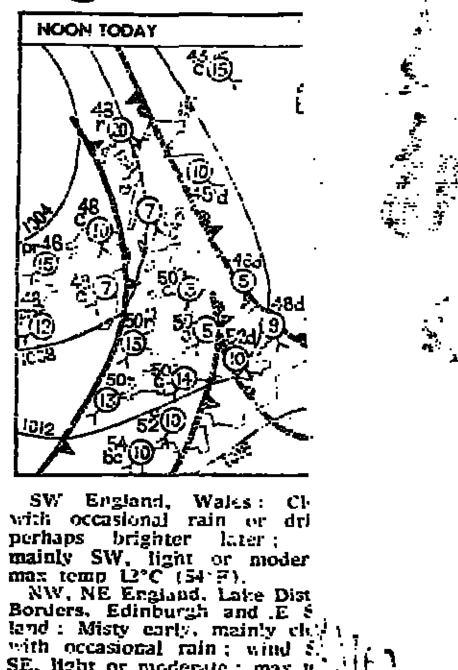
Parke Bernet held an important sale of jewels in New York on Thursday. They sold a ring with a 6.30 carat emerald flanked by two round diamonds for $90,000 (£38,461), compared with an estimate of $110,000-$130,000.

Stamps sale: Stanley Gibbons's two-day all-world sale of postage stamps finished with a total of £34,120. A four-volume general collection of the stamps of Austria, Belgium, Germany and associated territories fetched £800 and a de luxe volume of unused postwar issues, mainly of the Allied zones in West Germany and Berlin, made £390.

A "specimen" set of Natal's 1902-03 five-shillings-to-£20 stamps, including an additional example of the £5 with diagonal overprint in violet, realized £115.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.55 am. Sun sets: 4.33 pm
Moon sets: 9.44 am. Moon rises: 6.0 pm
Last Quarter: November 7.

Lighting up: 5.3 pm to 6.27 am.

High water: London Bridge, 2.44 am, 7.3m (23.8ft); 2.58 pm, 7.4m (24.3ft). Avonmouth, 8.18 am, 13.3m (43.6ft); 8.41 pm, 13.1m (43.0ft). Dover, 12.2 pm, 6.6m (21.6ft). Hull, 7.6 am, 7.2m (23.7ft); 7.22 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft). Liverpool, 12.16 pm, 8.7m (28.7ft).

A depression will move E towards W Scotland and associated troughs of low pressure will move E across the British Isles.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight

London, SE, E, central N, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Misty early with some fog patches, mainly cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle; wind S to SW, light or moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

Channel Islands: Mainly cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

SW England, Wales: Cl[oudy] with occasional rain or dri[zzle] perhaps brighter later; [wind] mainly SW, light or moder[ate;] max temp 12°C (54°F).

NW, NE England, Lake Dist[rict,] Borders, Edinburgh and E S[cot]land: Misty early, mainly cl[oudy] with occasional rain; wind S[,] SE, light or moderate; max t[emp] 8°C (45°F).

Outlook for tomorrow [and] Monday: changeable, with rai[n at] times but some bright interv[als;] mainly rather cold.

Sea passages: S North S[ea,] Strait of Dover: Wind, light [or] moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind moderate; sea slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Se[a:] Wind S moderate; sea slight.

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.57 am. Sun sets: 4.31 pm
Moon sets: 10.43 am. Moon rises: 7.0 pm
Last Quarter: November 7.

Lighting up: 5.1 pm to 6.29 am.

High water: London Bridge, 3.20 am, 7.3m (23.8ft); 3.38 pm, 7.4m (24.3ft). Avonmouth, 8.56 am, 13.1m (42.9ft); 9.20 pm, 12.7m (41.8ft). Dover, 12.22 am, 6.5m (21.3ft); 12.42 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Hull, 7.45 am, 7.1m (23.3ft); 7.58 pm, 7.1m (23.3ft). Liverpool, 12.37 am, 8.7m (28.4ft); 12.54 pm, 8.7m (28.4ft).

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 am to [6] pm, 10°C (50°F); min, 6 pm [to] 6 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity, 6 p[m,] 85 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 p[m,] 0.62in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 0.[illegible] Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,01[illegible] millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	14	57	Copnhgn	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lisbon	s	18	65	Nicosia	s	25	77
Amstrdm	c	8	46	Dublin	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Locarno	s	12	54	Oslo	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	f	18	64	Edinburgh	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	r	9	48	Paris	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	12	54	Florence	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Luxmbrg	c	3	37	Reykjavik	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	s	25	77	Funchal	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madrid	s	12	54	Rome	s	13	55
Belfast	c	9	48	Geneva	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malorca	f	15	59	[illegible]	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	r	5	41	Gibraltar	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malaga	c	18	64	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmnghm	c	9	48	Guernsey	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	f	15	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	c	11	52	Helsinki	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manchstr	c	8	46	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	c	6	43	Innsbruck	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Moscow	s	6	43	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	s	7	45	Istanbul	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munich	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	c	11	52	Jersey	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Naples	f	14	57	Zurich	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	c	6	43	L Palmas	s	22	72	Nice	s	13	55				

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OME NEWS

'ransport workers rebuff their hop stewards and vote) continue Glasgow stoppage

a a Staff Reporter
gow

ie unofficial strike by 3,200 and underground workers Jlasgow is to continue even gh unions and the shop ards' negotiating committee recommended a return to for an extra £3 a week.

eetings yesterday divided work force over a decision eturn. Eight bus depots, in-ing the largest at Knights-d, Langside and Parkhead, cted the offer and voted to inue the demand for £5 a more. At Langside the was rejected by only three s. Three depots and the Un-round workers, represent-770 men, voted to return to

now seems unlikely that s will return today. kers at the eight depots e it clear that any attempt esume services would be ked by pickets. The em-ers said it would be im-ible for the Underground ice to operate with buses halted.

ie men are demanding a s meeting of all Glasgow sport workers. Mr Joseph le, industrial relations of-r, said that the Greater gow Passenger Transport cutive had signed an agree-t with officers of the Trans- and General Workers' Union. They were not prepared to negotiate with any other group.

The executive's offer is to be left open before the union. It would add £1.2m to the annual wage bill and lead to fare rises. The employers were not prepared to raise their offer and want a return to work until the outcome of national talks is known.

Teachers' demand: The Educational Institute of Scotland, the largest of the Scottish teachers' unions, yesterday announced in Edinburgh the conditions they are laying down in the current salaries dispute if the institute's executive are to call off further strike action (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

The announcement came after a telegram was sent by the institute to Mr Ross, the Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr Ross later telephoned Mr Gilbert Bryden, the institute's general secretary.

The telegram said that if Mr Ross could guarantee a substantial interim increase, including additional help for lower-paid teachers, and could guarantee that it would be in teachers' pay packets this month the executive would be recommended to call off further official action.

Mr Bryden, after speaking to Mr Ross, told reporters that the Government were apparently offering an interim increase, possibly by the end of December.

The Government were not, however, saying what that increase would be, and were not guaranteeing that it could be in teachers' hands by the end of December, he added.

It seemed clear that the institute's three-day strike, to begin at 197 schools and colleges next Tuesday, would proceed as planned, he said.

Defiance urged: Scottish local authorities should defy the Government and give teachers an interim pay award of 10 per cent now, Mrs Margo MacDonald, senior Scottish National Party vice-chairman, said yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Her statement came after a telegram was sent to Mr Wilson by Mr Richard Buchanan, Labour MP for Springburn, Glasgow. It said: "Moderates becoming militants. Chaos in Scottish education now prevails. Please authorize interim award of 20 per cent to Scottish teachers now."

Mrs MacDonald said Labour-controlled Scottish local authorities had defied the Housing (Finance) Act under a Tory government and could find justification in giving tangible support to the teachers' case.

In brief

Duchess to leave hospital

The Duchess of Gloucester is expected to leave St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, tomorrow after the premature birth of her son there on Thursday last week.

The baby, who has been given the title of the Earl of Ulster, was born by caesarian section and will remain at the hospital for a few weeks. But he was described yesterday as "extremely well", and the condition of the Duchess as "extremely satisfactory".

Reduced in rank

Chief Inspector John Ballard, aged 48, in charge of the Buckingham sub-division of Thames Valley Police, has been reduced to the rank of police constable, Thames Valley police said yesterday. Last week Mr Ballard, of Bourton Road, Buckingham, was found guilty at Northampton Crown Court of falsifying milage claims, involving £46.

Shop murder charge

Ronald Wood, aged 23, a paint sprayer, of Park Avenue, Hull, was remanded in custody by Hull magistrates yesterday until next Tuesday charged with the murder of Miss Mona Dibb, aged 75, who was found dead at her shop in Melwood Grove a week ago.

Arsonist jailed

John Hall, aged 24, a labourer, who started a fire at a Hull chemical works, causing £450,000 damage, was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday, to three years' imprisonment. He pleaded guilty to arson.

No action on Tory leak

No prosecutions will follow police inquiries into the leakage of the Conservative Party manifesto before the general election, when a copy disappeared from printing works at Crawley, Sussex.

Lord Olivier improves

Lord Olivier, aged 67, in hospital in Brighton with myositis, an inflamation of the facial muscles, was responding well to treatment yesterday, his doctor said.

Troops at Heathrow

Troops moved into Heathrow Airport yesterday within hours of the Metropolitan Police taking over airport security. Scotland Yard said: "The Army activity is part of a planned exercise."

New uniform scrapped

British Airways' new summer uniform for stewardesses, designed by Hardy Amies, has been abandoned after cabin crew protested that it would make them look "frumpish" and "dowdy".

Flats strengthened

Workmen are strengthening 117 new flats in Northampton after the discovery that they have been built with high alumina cement. Only six of the flats are occupied.

Coach crash injuries

Eight people were taken to hospital injured after their coach, travelling from London to Liverpool, crashed on the A40 near Thame, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Brighton bus strike

Half of Brighton's buses failed to run yesterday because of a one-day walkout by 140 men protesting about pay and conditions.

Jnion joins nployers 1 attack on rike play

lothing trade unionists yes-ay joined their manage-its in attacking a play shown BBC television on Thursday it depicting a three-week un-cial strike in 1970 that cted 30,000 women clothing kers in Leeds.

he two-hour play, Leeds—ited, was shown in the Play Today series. The Clothing iufacturers' Federation criti-d the play as "inept, inac-ate and insolent", and yes-day the National Union of lors and Garment Workers acked it as "biased" and motive".

3ut the playwright, Colin lland, who spent six months Leeds gathering material for script, said it reflected rything he saw in Leeds. "It as truthful as it possibly d have been", he said.

he union said in a state-it: "Whatever dramatic ie it may have had as a play, a semi-documentary it was ed, emotive and lacking in nentary objectivity and in vital matter untruthful by ssion."

hey said that at no point the play was it brought out t a national agreement was otiated during a wage freeze, was the reason for the cial stoppage clarified.

he statement added: "If re is to be a serious examin-n of events such as these it uld be carried out by an erienced research team and made the subject of drama-licence. It is regretted that union did not have the ortunity given to others of ving the play in advance."

Ir Welland said: "The film st have touched on some very nerve, which is exactly why wrote the play in the first ce. I wanted to show the noeuvres of the industrial ations establishment, both on and management, which this case acted right against interests of the people, troying all that marvellous ergy that had built up.

Everything in the film ually happened, except for or two incidents that were d to give dramatic effect feelings that were there at time, even if they were not en expression.

'Even the account of what ppened at the employers' etings is taken from life, en to me by some of the ployers who were there, and a newspaper reporter who, shown in the play, esdropped on the meeting."

he BBC said of the federa-1's criticisms: "We feel wers should be allowed to ke up their own minds".

otel strike ends

Vaiters, porters and chamber-ids ended a 48-hour strike at big London hotels yester-, but still intend to press for ull £2-a-week threshold rise.

Illiteracy warning by Sir Keith Joseph

By our Education Correspondent

A warning that the country is facing a dangerous regression towards substantial illiteracy is given by Sir Keith Joseph, shadow Home Secretary, writing in *The Times Educational Supplement* published yesterday.

He compares literacy in 1931 with the reports of the National Children's Bureau in 1966 and the National Foundation for Educational Research in 1972 and says they show serious falls in reading ages over the whole ability range.

On truancy, he refers to a report last year of the National Association of Chief Educational Welfare Officers, which estimated that there were half a million truants a day, not including children who came in and were signed on the register in the morning and then left.

Sir Keith, answering criticisms of his speech on population two weeks ago, says that the country has been trying to educate everybody, not just the most able and well-to-do, for more than 30 years. But despite that, judging by results, it has regressed at the lowest end of the social scale.

He continues: "I questioned whether this could be attributed to poverty . . . in light of the fact that wage-earners' real incomes have risen throughout the period, which has also been one of full employment."

He says that most teachers are not radicals but there are a few radicals in the profession who reject professional standards of conduct and fair play and set the tone in some schools.

He goes on: "The rot cannot be stopped without questioning many of the new methods which have been found wanting and without reasserting the framework of authority".

Mrs Castle renews attack on population speech

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, yesterday renewed her remorseless pursuit of Sir Keith Joseph over his warnings in a speech in Birmingham last month about a threat "to our human stock" as a result of the high proportion of births to single-parent teenage households.

Opening the fourth day's debate on the Queen's speech in the Commons, she referred to "multiple errors" in what Sir Keith had said and challenged him to have the courage to admit that he was wrong. He had been deliberately propagating the lie that socialism was synonymous with permissiveness. "His class slip is showing", she added.

If that was to be the level at which the Tories expected to restore their shattered fortunes she hoped they would at least have the decency to drop all their soggy sermons about national unity.

Sir Keith was not in the Commons to hear his arguments denounced but from the Tory front bench, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, said that Sir Keith was well able to defend himself and he rejected Mrs Castle's definition of the purpose of the Conservative party. The tragedy of socialism was that although it was well intentioned all too often it was divisive and based on envy, he added.

Parliamentary report, page 5

Dolls secured: An appeal for £16,000 by the Victoria and Albert Museum to buy Lord and Lady Clapham, two seventeenth-century dolls (above), has succeeded, and they will be on show from next week.

Alleged offer by Crown in police chief case

A Chinese policeman was offered a deal to incriminate Peter Godber, the former Hongkong police chief, Mr David Gunston, Mr Godber's Hongkong solicitor, said at Old Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Mr Cheng Hon-Kuew, a Chinese policeman alleged to have bribed Mr Godber to get promotion, was told by the Crown in the colony that charges he faced over the alleged offence would be dropped if he incriminated Mr Godber, Mr Gunston said.

The Hongkong Government is seeking to extradite Mr Godber to face a charge of accepting a bribe to promote a Chinese police officer.

Mr Gunston said that Mr Cheng had written to him and visited his office in Hongkong strongly denying the allegations of bribery.

Mr Gunston said Mr Cheng had claimed the charge was absurd because at the time of his promotion Mr Godber was a chief superintendent in charge of traffic and would have no say in the matter. The posting would be decided after recommendations from a posting board

Mr Gunston said: "He told me he had been offered by the Crown that if he would give evidence against Mr Godber and confirm that he had paid over $25,000 then the charge against him would be dropped. He said he could not accept that offer because he was not prepared to say something in court that simply had never happened."

The hearing continues today.

udge and M62 case 'confession'

he jury in the M62 coach ib trial at Wakefield Crown rt, West Yorkshire, were in-d by Mr Justice Waller erday to look at two state-its alleged to have been le by Judith Ward which, he amounted to a complete fession.

liss Ward, aged 25, of dlesex Road, Stockport, ater Manchester, has pleaded guilty to the murder of 12 ple, passengers in an Army h in which an explosion place on the M62 in Feb-ry. She has also pleaded not ty to causing the explosion he coach, causing an explo-1 at the National Defence lege, Latimer, Buckingham-e, and causing an explosion uston station, London.

he judge, summing up on twenty-first day of the trial, rred to two statements Miss rd was said to have made on ruary 25 and 26 to Thames ley police and West York-e police.

He said: "There, on these two days, were two statements involving nobody else, no other person by name, but two statements which amounted to a complete confession of her involvement in the three matters of causing explosions.

"She says now that what she said was not true and that it was done to get the police off her back." He told the jury they were entitled to consider whether there was any possible reason for making the statements other than to tell the truth to ease "the weight of conscience".

He continued: "When people make very serious admissions you have to ask yourself, are they likely to do it if they are not true. She had made very serious admissions, namely that she put a bomb on the bus, but she did not waste very much time in sending for the police to retract and say, 'Well, I did not do that, I only carried it'."

The judge said that Miss Ward's case, in a nutshell, as put by Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for the defence, was that she was a pathological liar and, once they had found she was telling lies about one thing, they could not tell what was true or false.

The case was also that, although there had been four occasions in six or eight months when something resembling traces of nitroglycerine had been found either on Miss Ward or on her belongings, "this is the most appalling series of coincidences".

The defence contended that the first one must have come from debris; the second was found in a caravan which most unfortunately must have been used by a safe blower; and the last two were found by somebody who drew the wrong conclusions from his tests.

The judge indicated that he would end his summing-up on Monday morning and then ask the jury to retire.

Jail for PC who 'cooked' blood sample

Police Constable John Hadlow, aged 54, of Church Road, Worlington, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, who was said to have "cooked" a blood sample in a police station oven so that it could not be analysed, was jailed at Ipswich Crown Court on Thursday for 12 months. He pleaded guilty to obstructing the course of justice by interfering with evidence.

His friend Master Sergeant John Wood, aged 46, of the United States Air Force, a security policeman at the Lakenheath base in Suffolk, who had been arrested on a drink and driving charge and gave the blood sample, was jailed for 18 months. He was found guilty of inciting Police-constable Hadlow to obstruct the course of justice.

Italians assured of Army loyalty after general's arrest on charge of plotting coup d'état

From Patricia Clough
Rome, Nov 1

Italian authorities hastened today to lay emphasis on the loyalty of the Army as a whole, after the arrest last night of General Vito Miceli, accused of plotting a military coup.

The Government and some political parties—including the Communists—are launching publicity campaigns aimed at showing the Army as the friend of the public.

General Miceli was arrested on orders of a Padua magistrate investigating Fascist coup and terrorism conspiracies. The arrest warrant left no doubt that the magistrate, Dr Giovanni Tamburino, believed that General Miceli not only protected the alleged conspirators—as hitherto suspected—but actively participated in a plot.

The warrant accused him of "having promoted, constituted and organized, together with other persons, a secret association of military personnel and civilians aimed at instigating an armed uprising and as a consequence of the same, illegal changes in the constitution of the state and the form of government".

The plot, it said, was to be led by the association and the armed forces with the help of a network of armed groups in the Veneto, Liguria and Tuscany which were financed "to foment disorders, commit outrages and use intimidation and violence".

The general was also accused of forming otherwise unidentified "support groups", setting up his own intelligence service *and preparing "parallel military* and civilian hierarchies" apparently to take over after the alleged coup.

He was arrested by two carabinieri officers in the Rome law courts—and not in Padua as earlier reported—after a long interrogation by Rome magistrates. He was put in a carabinieri car to be driven to Padua but on the way suffered a collapse and was taken back to Rome.

He is now guarded by two carabinieri in a single room in the Rome military hospital where he is described as being in a state of "psychoemotive reactive shock".

General Miceli had foreseen his own arrest and prepared a statement which was published soon after he was apprehended. He declared himself innocent and the victim of an "incredible political and judicial machination", and he asked the public to take his own fate as an example of how "anybody in our country can now be thrown into jail without knowing why".

General Miceli, aged 58, a Sicilian railway worker's son who made a brilliant career in the crack Bersaglieri regiment, is the highest ranking officer to be arrested in Italy since the war.

Although a former Air Force chief of staff is under investigation in connexion with the alleged conspiracies and several other officers, including a retired general, have been charged or are under suspicion, great pains are being taken by press and politicians to stress their faith in the loyalty of the armed forces as a whole.

"The country is certain that the armed forces and the organs of the state are loyal and that the defection of a very few does not diminish the honour of the Army", the *Corriere della Sera* said. However, the country was not certain that political responsibility would now be established and "the lack of this certainty is a danger", the newspaper added.

Amid the spreading coup psychosis created throughout Italy by the arrests, plot reports and the growing impression that the politicians are incapable of producing a viable government, the Defence Ministry is making efforts to improve the image of the armed forces and create warmer relations with the public.

This effort is centred on Armed Forces Day, next Monday, a public holiday which is usually an occasion for parades, and laudatory messages from the President and Government. This time, according to a Defence Ministry communiqué there will be a publicity campaign to create a climate of "harmony, solidarity and non-violence". It will be aimed particularly at youth.

The ministry has prepared posters showing a girl giving a weary soldier a drink of water during the 1914-18 war, and others depicting young people mingling with soldiers with the words "The young have built it [the Army]. The young will defend it".

Barracks, airports, warships and military museums, will be thrown open to the public for the occasion.

Even more striking, however, are posters in the streets by the Communist Party emphasizing the need for solidarity between the public and the Army which, it says, was founded on the wartime resistance movement.

Hitherto the left wing has been traditionally cool, if not hostile, to the police and armed forces, often regarded as instruments of repression. A considerable section of the military being by nature conservative, the sentiment tends to be mutual.

In recent times, however, some left-wingers have argued that a wiser policy would be to reform the out-dated, authoritarian military system, under which the obligatory national service can be a humiliating and depressing experience, and bring the armed forces into closer touch with the modern life and the general public.

General Miceli: Railway worker's son with a brilliant record in the Bersaglieri.

General Alexander Haig, the former chief of White House staff, arriving in Stuttgart yesterday to take command of United States forces in Europe from General Andrew Goodpaster.

Israel troops blow up two houses in Lebano[n]

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Nov 1

Israel raiders thrust a mile across the Lebanese border last night and blew up two houses in Bleida village. The army said a task force which carried out the action evacuated the inhabitants before the detonation. "The houses had served to shelter terrorists and the inhabitants extended assistance to the terrorists."

The raiders encountered no Arab resistance and returned safely to Israel.

Three Arab guerrillas who infiltrated near Yiftah earlier this week and were killed in an encounter with Israel forces had been sheltered and received food and water in Bleida before their mission.

Israel officers have acknowledged that frontier patrols repeatedly cross the border to police areas in Lebanon believed to harbour terrorists.

Tel Aviv, Nov 1.—A deputation from northern Israel towns hit by guerrillas urged M Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, tonight not to support Palestine terrorists.

They made the plea as M Sauvagnargues ended the formal part of a three-day official visit and went to the north for an overnight stay with Mr Allon, the deputy P[rime] Minister.

Damascus, Nov 1.—The P[opu]lar Democratic Front for [the] Liberation of Palestine sai[d to]day two of its units had [been] carrying out a "special op[era]tion" inside Israel since [Octo]ber 11.

Under the codename "Jerusalem Operation", it [was] intended to last until tomor[row,] the anniversary of the Bal[four] Declaration, the Front said [in a] statement.

The statement said the op[era]tion was being carried out [by a] unit called after Archbi[shop] Hilarion Capucci of Jerus[alem] and another named after an [exe]cutive committee member, Omar Qassem, held prisone[r in] Israel since 1969 after a [guer]rilla operation.

The operation came to [pro]minence, particularly after Israel authorities on Octobe[r ...] discovered tracks of an e[stim]ated six to eight Palesti[nian] guerrillas.

"The whole of Galilee [was] therefore put on a state of [con]stant alert", the state[ment] added.

It said the Jerusalem O[pera]tion had aimed at confir[ming] the collapse of the theo[ry of] Israel internal secur[ity.]—Reuter.

Mr Papadopoulos to face treason prosecution

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 1

The Athens council of appeal judges today ordered the prosecution of former President Papadopoulos and 48 junta associates on charges of high treason for organizing and carrying out the military coup of April 21, 1967.

The council meeting behind closed doors, which brought together all the 88 Athens appeal court judges for the first time in judicial annals, instructed the director of prosecutions to initiate penal proceedings. It appointed Judge George Voltis to act as the magistrate and conduct a judicial inquiry. The penalty for high treason in Greece is between five years and life imprisonment.

Today's action was prompted by a lawsuit submitted by Mr Alexandros Lykourezos, an Athens lawyer and politician, against the junta leaders for "conspiring and overthrowing by force the constitutional order by a military coup against the lawful Government of the country".

The action was subsequently sponsored by the Union of Democratic Lawyers and expanded to include—besides the 13 in the junta—36 Army officers, most of them on active service, who carried out arrests on the night of the coup or moved military units in its support.

Mr Papadopoulos, General Demetrios Ioannidis, the former dictator, and at least 28 other people already have been charged as moral instigators in the mass murder of civilians which followed the Polytechnic revolt in Athens one year ago.

The accused today included the former President and 12 officers of his "inner junta", among them General Ioannidis; 14 Army officers assigned to arrest members of the lawful Government and Opposition leaders; 20 commanders of Army units who backed the coup with their fire power; General Gregorios Spandidakis, Chief of the Army General Staff at the time of the revolt, and General Vasilios Tsoumbas, the military commandant. Both became Cabinet ministers under the dictatorship.

The appeals council met yesterday to hear the *rapporteur* who recommended the prosecution of the junta, as well as a memorandum from the lawyer of Mr Papadopoulos. This argued that as the former President's "revolution" had prevailed it had become lawful by virtue of that fact alone. The lawyer cited previous Greek military coups as precedents.

He also appealed to the Council of State, the country's supreme administrative tribunal, against the ministerial order banishing Mr Papadopoulos to the Aegean island of Kea, together with four of his main junta partners.

The appeal invoked the same arguments as those put forward by the junta's political prisoners to quash exile orders: that the action was not supported by valid evidence that the former President was dangerous to public order.

President Thieu fights for his political life

Saigon, Nov 1.—President Thieu today pleaded for his political life and promised to fight Government corruption, but a leader of the coup that ousted President Diem in 1963 said South Vietnam needs new leaders.

Faced with the worst anti-Government demonstrations in his eight years as president, General Thieu tried to calm his Roman Catholic, Buddhist and press critics, and offered to ease restrictive press laws and a ban on opposition parties.

But on the eleventh anniversary of the overthrow of President Diem, one of the leaders of the coup, General Duong Van "Big" Minh, did everything but call for President Thieu's resignation: "National reconciliation is a completely new task which requires a new set of leaders, enjoying the backing of the people, sincerely desiring conciliation and having a capacity for creating the future", he said.

General Minh opposed President Thieu in the 1971 presidential election but withdrew at the last moment, charging him with rigging the election system. General Minh said opposition to President Thieu and street fighting in the past few days are "grave events reminding us of the momentous months which led to the uprising of the armed forces and the people 11 years ago". While President Thieu told the nation: "If you overthrow the current legal, constitutional regime in South Vietnam, you're leaving the way open for a speedy communist domination."—Agence France-Presse, Reuter.

Vientiane, Nov 1.—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Prime Minister, flew back from Paris today after nearly two months' convalescing from a heart attack.—Agence France Presse.

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In brief

Money of Nazi victims shared

Berne, Nov 1.—A parlia[men]tary commission today rej[ected] Cabinet advice by votin[g to] give the Swiss Office fo[r Aid] to Refugees a third of [the] remaining treasure dep[osited] in Swiss banks by J[ewish] victims of Nazi war crim[es.]

The Cabinet had r[ecom]mended that a third o[f the] remaining 2m francs ([about] £300,000) should go to [the] International Red Cross [Com]mittee, which is base[d in] Geneva. The commi[ssion,] however, said the share s[hould] go to the refugees' assoc[iation] as it had helped those wh[o fled] to Switzerland during [the] Second World War.

200 typhoid victims

Stuttgart, Nov 1.—A[bout] 200 people have caught ty[phoid] and three have died in a week-old epidemic [which] health authorities here [blame] on a potato salad served [in a] restaurant in the cit[y of] Ludwigshafen.

Abortion rejected

Oslo, Nov 1.—The Norw[egian] Parliament defeated by on[e vote] *a proposal for abortions [on de]*mand. After 16 hours of d[ebate] the proposal by the [...] Labour Party, supported b[y the] Socialist League, was re[jected] by 78 votes to 77.

World chess draw

Moscow, Nov 1.—A[natoly] Karpov and Viktor Kor[chnoi] tonight drew the eight[h] game in their chess mat[ch to] decide a challenger to [Bobby] Fischer, the world cham[pion.] Karpov leads 3—0.

Police chief killed

Buenos Aires, Nov 1.[—An] explosion killed the Arg[entine] federal police commissione[r and] his wife today as they [were] boarding a yacht in the port of Tigre.

Journalist loses case

Sydney, Nov 4.—W[ilfred] Burchett, a freelance jo[urna]list, today lost a defam[ation] suit against *Focus*, the pe[riodi]cal of the Australian [Dem]ocratic Labour Party.

New doors opened by Schmidt trip to Russia

From Dan van der Vat
Bonn, Nov 1

Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is to brief leaders of all parliamentary parties and the West Berlin Government on Monday about the outcome of his visit to the Soviet Union which ended last night.

The Bonn Government has good reason to feel satisfied with the way the talks went. The results do not amount to a breakthrough in relations, but new doors have been opened.

The Russians were clearly worried that Herr Schmidt, with his preference for things Western in foreign policy, might be prepared to let the *Ostpolitik*, the great achievement of his predecessor, Herr Brandt, stagnate.

The Chancellor's preferences remain unchanged, but the Soviet leaders must now be satisfied that the West Germans are as serious as the Russians about developing relations on the foundations so painfully built over the past five years.

Herr Schmidt also seems to have got across to Mr Brezhnev and his senior colleagues that he regards the horrors perpetrated by the Nazis as a closed file for which, thanks to Herr Brandt, there is no further need to apologize.

When Mr Brezhnev expressed concern over the presence of "revanchists" in prominent positions in West Germany, *mentioning* Herr Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian opposition leader, Herr Schmidt reacted sharply. Herr Strauss was no friend of his, he said, but he was no revanchist.

Brezhnev desire to judge US leader's calibre

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, Nov 1

Plans proceed for the meeting between President Ford and Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, on November 23 and 24. An advance party from the American Embassy in Moscow is to leave for the Far East next week to inspect the location with a view to logistics and communications arrangements.

The announcement that the summit will be held in the Vladivostok area is construed as meaning it will not be in the city itself, which has been closed to foreigners ever since it became the Soviet Union's *main Pacific naval base*.

Presumably the presidential party will be driven or flown by helicopter from the city airport to a bay-side resort some 50 miles away, where villas, guest houses and a sanatorium will serve as accommodation.

The Russian move for an early summit arose from Mr Brezhnev's strong personal wish to meet President Ford face to face and judge for himself what manner of man he is, and whether he is as fully committed to détente with the Soviet Union as was Mr Nixon. He and other Soviet leaders apparently have been bothered by a lingering suspicion that Mr Nixon's downfall was engineered by the foes of détente.

Mr Brezhnev is also still smarting over the success of Senator Henry Jackson, the leading Congressional campaigner for an end to Soviet emigration restrictions. On October 18, he announced an agreement effectively providing for freedom of emigration from the Soviet Union in return for American trade concessions.

Paradoxically, applications for permission to emigrate, far from rising in the wake of the Jackson announcement, tapered off to what looks like 1,500 a month compared to a peak of 4,000 this time two years ago, according to reliable sources.

Banning order extended

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, Nov 1

A South African Asian suffering one of the severest house arrest restrictions imposed by the Government has had his banning order extended for a further two years.

Mr A. K. M. Docrat, aged 59, a book-seller, was first put under house arrest, without trial, in 1964. Five years later the house arrest restrictions were extended for a further five years and intensified.

The second five-year banning order has just expired but Mr Kruger, the South African Minister of Justice, has extended it for a further two years.

As with most of the several hundred banned people in South Africa, obscurity surrounds the reasons for the restriction. Mr Docrat was once a member of the anti-apartheid Natal Indian Congress but he was never a conspicuous political personality.

Among Asian leaders in South Africa who have criticized the Government for extending Mr Docrat's banning order is Dr M. B. Naidoo, who was a member of South Africa's first mixed race delegation at this year's United Nations General Assembly.

Three Britons hurt in Oman

Salalah, Oman, Nov 1.—Three Britons were injured when an Oman Air Force helicopter carrying nine people crashed because of a mechanical failure near here on Wednesday.

Mr Ronald Payne, a correspondent for *The Sunday Telegraph*, Mr George Reid-Anderson, public relations officer for the Oman Defence Ministry, and a British captain with the sultanate's forces were flown to Cyprus for treatment.

Concorde avoids light aircraft

A Concorde supersonic airliner took evasive action to avoid a light aircraft during a take-off seven days ago in South America, it was confirmed in London yesterday.

The light aircraft was carrying photographers filming Concorde as it left the airport at Bogotá, Colombia. The French pilot of the Concorde made a sharp "S" turn which took the aircraft well clear of trouble.

US milk industry men jailed over election funds

Washington, Nov 1.—Two former leaders of the biggest dairy cooperative in the United States were sentenced to jail today for making illegal election campaign donations.

This is the first time that prison sentences have been imposed for such an offence since the Watergate trials began.

District Judge George L. Hart Jr sentenced Mr Harold S. Nelson and Mr David L. Parr to three years in jail each but immediately suspended all but four months of the terms. He also fined each $10,000.

Mr Nelson was general manager of Associated Milk Producers, and Mr Parr was his chief assistant. Both were ousted from power in an internal struggle at the co-operative early in 1972 before the contribution scandals were exposed.

They had pleaded guilty to making illegal donations to Senator Hubert Humphrey and Mr Wilbur Mills, both leading Democrats, among others.—AP.

Mr Ford campaigns with one eye on 1976 election

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 1

President Ford will conclude his campaign for the congressional elections this evening. He has visited 19 states, made scores of speeches supporting dozens of Republican candidates, and has urged everyone who will listen to vote Republican, fight inflation and save the two-party system.

As the President tells it, these three objectives are really *synonymous*. He accuses the Democrats of being the big spenders and therefore responsible for the inflation.

What voters should do, therefore, he told an audience in Los Angeles, was to take their latest grocery bill to the polls with them next Tuesday. Then they should cast their ballot for candidates who will fight the hardest against inflation.

Mr Ford has probably no illusions of the efficacy of his campaign.

The Republicans are labouring under the intolerable weight of the Nixon presidency, and the fact that Mr Ford pardoned his predecessor for all the crimes he committed in office has actively harmed the party as well as the President himself.

Some observers think, however, that Mr Ford has more in mind than next week's elections. He also undoubtedly has his eye on the presidential election of 1976.

Party professionals in Washington think that the President is winning good opinions of all sorts of people and that if his campaign does not gain many votes in 1974, it will bring many delegates to his side in 1976.

Mr Nixon neglected the party as soon as he had won the nomination in 1968. The Committee to Re-elect the President (CREEP) was an operation directed by the White House. The Republican Party, and their candidates, got whatever crumbs fell from the CREEP table, and deeply resented it. Mr Ford is demonstrating that he is a good party man.

California's politics of arousal

From Fred Emery
Oakland, California, Nov 1

Campaign report: The Golden State predicts the end of Republican rule

A black politician intones with mock solemnity "in the name of the father, and of the son, and . . .". The Democratic candidate he is introducing breaks in with a laugh. "And of the *new* spirit! Hey! Isn't that great for the campaign?" Whoops and applause.

This confidently irreverent son is, by almost all predictions, assured of election next week as Governor of California, frequently America's political early warning system.

He is Edmund Brown ("Jerry" to all), 36-year-old son of Edmund, senior, last Governor before Mr Ronald Reagan. The father, as "Pat" Brown, famously dispatched Mr Nixon in 1962 and is now kindly remembered as the eight Reagan years end sourly.

They are ending with bitter taunts as the young Mr Brown scoffs at the "Taj Mahal" he says the Reagans have made of the new governor's mansion. He vows not to live in it if elected. Mr Reagan, standing with President Ford at his side in Los Angeles last night, retorts that the old spirit stood America in better stead than any of the "reform" nostrums of the likes of the Browns.

Mr Brown, the son, has more than made good on the family start. He has emerged in his own right as a challenging controversial politician of the type last seen, perhaps, in Mr Robert Kennedy. Reckoned a very complex person, he is an incongruously boyish slip of a man who looks in need of a good meal.

Yet his unexpectedly raucous voice and burning eyes betray an intense drive. Ambition, say his multifarious enemies; mission, vision even, say his impassioned supporters.

He has come to the political stage with an unusual repertory. He spent four years as a novice in a Jesuit seminary, then graduated in Latin and Greek studies (often quoting in the original to his baffled campaign audiences).

He spent some years as a successful lawyer and then four years as an abrasive "secretary of state"—he was elected in 1970 as the hidden tide began turning here. He transformed the office and started cleaning up both oil industry practices and politics (including affairs of the Democrats). As Governor he is promising, threatening to go much farther in this.

The week *Time* magazine put the son on the cover the father gave this assessment: "He's got the best brain that anybody ever had up there. Whether the best brain makes the best Governor remains to be seen."

In other years the young Brown would have been regarded as an upstart. Many doubtless still regard him as such, but the hour of Watergate disillusionment struck for those who could seize it, and Mr Brown assaulted his fellow Democrats to carry off the Primary.

He is now browbeating Mr Houston Flournoy, the hapless Republican candidate. Mr Flournoy, a pleasant-enough moderate who has been the state's chief fiscal officer under Governor Reagan, is hapless only because, on top of all other Republican woes, he had to replace his party's front runner. He was Mr Ed Reinecke, convicted of perjury in the ITT affair.

Local observers reckon there is not much interest in the election because Mr Flournoy is so far behind and there is no contest. It has been described as a dull affair. But the term hardly fits the sort of rambunctious verbal fisticuffs Mr Brown has been delivering in his campaign and the excitement (pro and con) he is generat[ing] among those who have h[eard] him.

When I witnessed [him] haranguing a lunchtime c[rowd] of about 2,000 in Union Sq[uare,] San Francisco, and, exu[ding] with black and white suppo[rters] in Oakland, there was scar[ce in]tellectual content.

Mr Brown's supporters [say] this has been apparent [every]where in the campaign as [the] candidate has attempted t[o tie] California's massive head[long] development under conce[rted] control. The questions of [land] use, energy, transporta[tion,] housing—all these domi[nate] local debates with Mr Br[own] promising to "bring people [to]gether again" and to ["end] favouritism of the few".

But in off-the-cuff campa[ign]ing he believes in pers[onal] slanging. His message is sim[ple] —"throw the rascals out" [he] says of his opponent and [the] Reaganites.

As one local observer pu[t it,] he and his friends are tak[ing] the old free speech mover[ment] from the university at Berke[ley] and turning it loose within [the] system, all the while putt[ing] nice suits on and keeping th[eir] hair groomed.

There can be little doubt [Mr] Brown means to work frene[tic]ally if he gets the Govern[or's] chair and much more will [be] heard of him as he raises [his] voice on the national le[vel.] There is little doubt, too, t[hat] he inspires his followers. The[re] is some uneasiness, express[ed] by those who claim to kn[ow] him, that while cautioning [on] the limits to government actio[n] he is practising the politics [of] arousal. He is raising new e[x]pectations.

Mr Brown insists he is not [a] liberal. And indeed Mr Flou[r]noy catches some of the flavo[ur] when he accuses his oppone[nt] of sounding like an amalgam [of] Hoover, Roosevelt, Joe M[c]Carthy and George Wallace. [In] truth, Mr Brown is his own man.

EEC socialists to draw up common policy

The Hague, Nov 1.—Socialist leaders from all the European Community Countries apart from Britain agreed here today that their parties should have a joint programme as soon as possible.

The common policy manifesto, which would be binding on all the parties involved, was seen as the first step towards the formation of a single EEC socialist party.

This was the main point to emerge from the first summit meeting of EEC socialist leaders, which the British Labour Party decided to boycott, conference sources said.

Labour decision, unanimously regretted by delegates attending the meeting, was based on party policy to stay away from meetings connected with the Community at least until the renegotiation of British entry terms has been concluded.

Herr Wilhelm Droscher, a West German Social Democrat, presiding over the two-day conference, chided the Labour Party for staying away, saying it might have been useful for Mr Wilson to meet "socialist friends" before attending the Paris summit of EEC leaders in a few weeks. "We are missing a big party here in our assembly", he said.—Reuter.

Soames call for 'mammoth explanation'

Continued from page 1

affect the way we live and earn our living in the real world is another. And our sovereignty, in that serious operational sense of the word, the sovereignty that matters to the lives of our people, can no longer be effectively exercised on a purely national scale. That sovereignty can be regained now only on a wider level.

"So what do we want? The whole of an illusion, or our share in the reality of world events? What is the use of freedom to posture in isolation in the world when the world has already turned to look for divisions where there exists the economic strength and influence to back them up? Are we to count ourselves out of the mainstream of history as if we had no more to give to the world?

"All that deeply affects the tone and temper of our society here at home. Is it really an answer to the best of our young people, who must question themselves on the future open to them on this island, to say we shall opt henceforth to stew in our own provincial juice?"

Young people needed wider visions, larger tasks to shoulder, a better leverage to affect their future in the world. It was the broader perspective, the outgoing spirit of bold adventure, that had been the hallmark of the British people.

If young men and women in Britain were denied the necessary scope, or had their spirit soured, crabbed and confined, where lay their future?

Sir Christopher answered his own question: "We cannot—if we take thought for the quality of our society in the future—afford heedlessly to deprive them of the wider European base from which to strive to realize the generous ambitions and the dreams which it is their right to have.

"A dialogue is in progress between the British Government and its partners in the Community which is commonly known on this side of the channel as a "re-negotiation". This is the work for politicians and diplomats and particularly for the heads of Government who have both the highest authority and the highest responsibility in decisions of such great moment.

"But by no means does it end there. If the matter is to be referred to the people, there is a mammoth task of public explanation which will demand the active participation of all of us who believe that it is by membership of the European Community that Britain will come through the valley of tears and find again herself and her purpose in the world. What greater or more worthwhile challenge could we wish for?"

Earlier Sir Christopher had said that Britain was hard-pressed, to the point that the basic foundations of its economic prosperity, social progress, and political stability seemed suddenly to be menaced. Somehow Britain had slid imperceptibly from complacency to despair, without ever bracing itself to the effort of will and of work required to keep it worthy of itself.

He said it was important that the British should not delude themselves about the sources of those troubles. By far the greater part of them were indigenous and self-inflicted, and Britain was heading inexorably for a crisis well before the terms of trade turned dramatically against Britain and other industrialized countries.

Sir Christopher said that Britain's troubles went back many years, during which time it had combined a higher rate of inflation, a lower rate of investment, a lower rate of growth, and a bigger number of days lost through strikes than any of its European neighbours.

He recalled that, when Britain was first negotiating to enter the European Community in 1961, its gross national product amounted to 26 per cent of the total gross national product of the Nine. Now it was about 16 per cent, and the Government said that, by the end of the decade, it expected it to be down to 14.

But superimposed on home-made problems were the grave international ones of a commercial and economic character which beset the world. The international rules of economic fair play were at risk, and the danger of protectionism rearing its head again was a very real one.

Sir Christopher was addressing only a small audience yesterday. In the present leadership neurosis of the Conservative Party, however, the report of his speech will certainly be studied carefully by some Conservatives who are more impressed nowadays than they used to be with his international stature.

There is no certainty that Sir Christopher would be willing to give up the fulfilment of his ambition by serving as a Commissioner in Brussels, just as there is no certainty that it would be easy to provide a seat for him in the House of Commons. But there are at least some Conservative backbenchers who will feel that his speech strikes chords that have been beyond the range of Mr Heath lately, and he will not be overlooked by them as a possible candidate for the leadership in the months to come.

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ARLIAMENT, November 1, 1974

Mrs Castle promises action this session to phase out private pay beds from health service hospitals

House of Commons

MRS CASTLE, Secretary of ...e for Social Services (Black... Lab), said that, as the ...een's Speech pointed out, the ...al contract was, *among other* ...gs, crucially about promoting ...al and economic justice. Social ...cy *should be about the quality* ...ociety. It was about the relief ...poverty but poverty was not ...lack of money. *It was about* ...rivation, about being left out, ...ut being labelled second class. ...social contract was the least ...erialistic document the trade ...on movement had ever ...duced.

...o the Labour Party the over...ng purpose of social policy ...st be to build a cohesive ...iety. They would never unite ...creating two standards in ...vices, two standards in educa...1, social services or health care. ...hat was why the *Government* ...e committed to phasing out ...beds within the National ...lth Service and would act on ...t this session. It was wrong ...those who had money should ...*able to jump the queue and it* ...wrong to have two standards ...care for two classes of patient. ...he turned to *the speech made* Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North...t, C) in Birmingham because ...had intended it to be a care...y considered statement of his ...ial policy.

...hat speech (she said) ...ghtened the divisions in our ...iety. It did so by its general ...losophy *and it did so, above* ...by importing into the argu...nt an alarmist analysis on the ...*is of statistics Sir Keith Joseph* ...not understood and had got ...ng.

...*le had been proved wrong and* ...still wriggling. That was why ...was essential to get the facts ...*right* and on the *record.* It was no use arguing, as Sir Keith now did, that "I said what generally needed saying" if what he said specifically in support of his general thesis was wrong.

He had spoken about the *degeneration of society*, delinquency, truancy, vandalism, matters which concerned everyone, *and then injected into his pleas* for the remoralization of society the emotive genetic argument that the *balance of our population, our* human stock was threatened. Why was it threatened? Because, he had said: "A high and rising proportion of children are being born to mothers least fitted to bring children into the world and bring them up. They are born to mothers who were first pregnant in adolescence in social classes 4 and 5. Yet these mothers, the under 20s in many cases, single parents, from classes 4 and 5 are now producing a third of all births."

That statement (she said) was not true. Taking the Scottish figures, which Sir Keith had *quoted*, the *proportion of* all births to single mothers in classes 4 and 5 was not a third, but less *than 4 per cent.*

Sir Keith had issued a statement in which he asserted that 35 per cent of the next generation would be born to poor teenagers, a high proportion of whom would be unmarried, deserted or divorced. This (she said) was totally false.

Even assuming that the whole *of classes 4 and 5 in Scotland* were poor, which was clearly absurd, the proportion of births to poor *teenagers was not 35 per cent but* less than 5 per cent and the proportion that was also illegitimate *was only about 1 per cent.*

Sir Keith then tried to explain himself in a letter *to The Times in which he made* the by now notorious statement that a high proportion of births in classes 4 and 5 occurred for lack of birth control to unmarried or otherwise single-parent households. The Scottish figures showed that less than *4 per cent of class 4 and 5 births* were illegitimate births to teenage mothers.

*It was Sir Keith who had im*ported the reference to "socio-economic classes 4 and 5" into the *argument in a way that* the article in *Poverty* he quoted did not sustain. His class slip was showing.

I ask him now (she said) frankly and fairly to admit that the figures on which he based his argument were wrong. We must get the facts on record. What he has done, intentionally or not, is to heighten class prejudice and class bitterness, and the flood of letters he says he has had in support only prove that point. He has left a widespread impression that it is the lower social classes who constitute the threat to our human stock.

Sir Keith had weakened the national will to attack the evils of deprivation and poverty. Most un*forgivable of all, he had deliber*ately propogated the lie that socialism was synonymous with *permissiveness. If this was to be* the level of argument with which the Conservatives hoped to restore *their shattered fortunes she hoped* they would at least have the decency to drop all their soggy *sermons about national unity.*

The Government said in the Queen's Speech that they attached major *importance to a general im*provement in social security benefits. There would be another up*rating. They were bound by law* to increase benefits by next July, but they had always said they would consider the timing of the next uprating in the light of pensioners' needs and they would be announcing the details in due course.

This year they would be extending the Christmas bonus to one *million more hard-hit* people: invalidity pensioners, those on attendance and widows' benefits *and industrial injury* or war pensioners who were so sick that they were incapable of work.

Pensioners would get cheap beef this winter. In keeping with their dislike of means-tested benefits the Government would see that the cheap beef went to all pensioners and not merely to supplementary pensioners.

In the area of family support, too, it was essential to reduce the role of means testing. The family incomes supplement had been an ill-conceived idea. It had not worked, not only because take-up had only been 50 per cent, but because it polarized society by widening the poverty trap. To be poor was bad enough, but to know there was no escape was even worse. Under this scheme every £1 of extra earnings meant a loss of £1 of benefit.

It was to reduce the role of FIS that the Government were committed to increase family allowances and to introduce a new scheme of child allowances which would extend help to the first child. The speech referred to the increase in family allowances and MPs would not have to wait much longer for the details.

The child allowance scheme involving some 14 million children including about seven million chil*dren who were not eligible for* family allowance now, would take more time.

The Government would present proposals to Parliament which would introduce a non-contribu*tory invalidity* benefit as *of right* to some 220,000 disabled people of working age who had never been able to work *or therefore to con*tribute under the insurance scheme. This new benefit would begin to be paid in 1975.

The Government would be introducing their invalid care allowance, designed to help those who were not disabled themselves but had to stay at home to look after a disabled relative. They would be proceeding towards their mobility allowance, which they would begin to phase in next year.

A crucial part of their developing plan for reducing the role of means testing in society was their long-term pension proposals. The whole House wanted to find a way of taking pensions out of politics. By their discussions they might be able to forge lasting legislation that would at last achieve this aim.

There is a core of principle in our proposals she said, on what *the Government cannot compromise* —such things as the earnings-related basis of benefits, equal *treatment of women, reliance on* final salary schemes in the contracting-out proposals—but in the White Paper and *in the consultative* document we have laid out a range of matters we are specifically *leaving open for consultation.*

As well as these specific points the Government were prepared to consider any other matters which might be put to them and which did not underline the fundamental principles of the Bill they aimed to introduce early next year with a view to getting Royal assent by the summer.

By way of preparation the *Government were willing to con*sider any points the parties opposite would like to point out. *She* had asked the Government Actuary to prepare a factual memorandum giving the criteria *and technical basis on which to* assess the actuarial elements before the Government took decisions on *these points. It would be sent to* all those organizations which had received the consultative document.

Wrong approach—Sir G Howe

...IR GEOFFREY HOWE, Oppo...on spokesman on social services ...st Surrey, C) said the tragedy ...socialism was that although it ...often well-intentioned, all too ...n it was divisive because it ...based on envy (Labour pro...s). All too often it was ...ffective because it was not able ...assess the proper order of ...orities.

...Vhile welcoming the *Christmas* ...us and the prospect of a chil...n's Bill, the strategy on family ...owances was wrong and should ...founded on the development of ...*tax credit scheme*. They also ...retted the change in the ...ond pensions scheme.

...he *Opposition would* seek to ...tify some serious omissions, ...luding the absence of any stated ...cern about *the increasingly* ...ious problem of juvenile crime ...d the inadequate provision for ...*children who became involved.*

The approach of the Government ...private practice in the NHS was ...ong-headed, unjust and destruc...e. He regretted the Secretary ...State's attack on FIS; the level ...*take-up was higher in relation* ...those in the greatest need. The ...ernment had *wrongly projected* ...tax *credit scheme. The Oppo*...on wanted to end means testing ...ar as possible and that scheme, ...perly *developed, would be the* ...t way of doing that.

...ood subsidies were beginning ...run out of *their effectiveness.* ...y about 25 per cent of the sub...es went to families with ...omes *below* £30 a week.

...le was concerned that nothing ...said in the Speech about the ...blems *of children* and young ...ple in trouble. He was con...ned with those who got *into* ...*flict* with the law and stood in ...d of care and treatment and ...etimes discipline and security.

...venile crime

...t was time for Mrs Castle and ...department to take more ...iously the growing public con...n at the volume of juvenile ...ne and the absence of any ...tem for appraising and improv...the position.

...le was concerned with this ...ject as much, if not more, for ...sake of the children as for ...sake of the community ...cause more of these children ...o got into this trouble were ...ng encouraged by the default of ...services into a pattern of ...discipline and crime.

...Delay in finding accommodation ...child offenders had risen from ...o months to six months and ...en longer. Further offences ...re committed meantime. This ...lay had caused a rise in ...rstal sentences and magistrates ...t despair at being compelled to commit to Borstal. There was uncertainty among social workers about their role and a breakdown in respect for the system. The Government had not shown a sense of priority.

Mrs Castle's decision to scrap a good pension scheme was deplorable. It had retarded for at least three years provision for millions who had to soldier on without prospect of any second pension. Savings would be reduced and the burden of contributions falling on children and grandchildren would rise.

The Government should consider having their legislation, after second reading, considered by a select committee of the House which could take evidence.

Misconceived

The Opposition deplored the Government's attitude to private practice, not because they cherished an institution of that kind as a symbol of two nations or any of that sort of nonsense. The attitude of the Labour Party was wholly misconceived.

He commended to the *minister* the business of getting on with positive restoration of credible *leadership within the NHS by re*specting the interests of every group. If she would now approach the task in that way, less as a politician and more as a minister of health, as a servant of the community, there was a chance of overcoming the difficulties that would face the social services in the years of shortages that lay ahead.

MR SYDNEY IRVING (Dartford, Lab) said the housing programme needed the drive, skill and effort that was given to *war production.* No less would do if there was to be *success.*

MR CROUCH (Canterbury, C) said he was a member of a regional health authority. He challenged the theory that management and democratic representation should be mixed to the extent that Mrs Castle was suggesting. It would greatly weaken the efficiency of the NHS.

The NHS had not yet settled down under its new management structure. It was in a state of great turbulence. Morale was low and frustration acute.

Paralysis

MR THOMAS WILLIAMS (Warrington, Lab) said that *public and* private housing was scandalously inefficient. Governments had been content to go along well-tried and well-worn paths when dealing with housing. There had been a paralysis of *imagination.*

The Government should treat private housing as a public service either by greater intervention in the affairs of building societies or by starting alternative forms of private ownership. The most urgent need was for an inquiry into the whole system by which money was lent for house building.

MR PENHALIGON (Truro, L) in a maiden speech said he hoped the Government would one day be converted to the idea of a national minimum wage. Nothing could do more to help areas such as that which he represented. It was time that there was a radical reform of the whole social security system which was far too complicated.

MRS RENEE SHORT (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab) said some consultants *had promised to* fight for the continuation of pay beds. It was necessary to point out to the minority who were *digging* their heels in that they had attained their status in the profession and society *by the fact that they* were employed in NHS hospitals.

They owed their training to the taxpayers. They owed their experience and the skill they had acquired to their service in NHS hospitals. *If they were going to sep*arate themselves or be separated the requirement that they might be expected *to pay back to society* something of what they had received from it should be looked at.

MR LUCE (Shoreham, C) said there were nearly nine million retired people in this country, something like one-sixth of the population. Many people spent up to a third of their life in retirement. Some enjoyed the twilight years; others passed them in misery.

The Government should make a fresh and concerted examination of the problems and variety of needs of retired people. There were those who needed considerable assistance *from the state and* others who were eager to be active and to receive rewards for being active.

MR WATKINSON (West Gloucester, Lab), in a maiden speech, said that was a grave *national* housing crisis. Britain was spending proportionately less on hous*ing from total national expendi*ture than 20 years ago and had one of the worst housing records in Europe. *The country needed an* extension and expansion of house building in both public and private sectors.

Because of the grave shortage, the Labour Government could not *countenance the sale of council* houses. If house building was to be extended, there had to be an *improvement in the house* building industry. If there was an industry which cried out for some *form of planning* agreement between itself and the Government, it was the construction industry.

Indonesian navy negotiates for British ships

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) asked the Secretary of State *for Foreign* and Commonwealth Affairs how many warships he intends to permit to be sold to the *Government of Indonesia*; whether an order has been placed; and where the ships are to be built.

MR DAVID ENNALS, Minister of State, in a written reply, said —The Indonesian Navy invited *tenders from British firms for the* supply of four corvettes. Negotiations are still in train; if a British *shipbuilder is successful* in securing a firm contract, it is the Government's intention to let this *order go ahead.*

Iron hand needed at Home Office

MR CORDLE (*Bournemouth*, ...st, C) said that since the war ...re had been a collapse of the ...*ral Christian principles Britain* ...d enjoyed for centuries. No ...ger could British people boast ...*udly that* they could walk the ...ects unarmed and unmolested ...night. The British were becom...a sick society. Courts must ...e powers to punish the wicked ...malicious in order to deter ...ers.

...le believed he was voicing the ...lings of tens of thousands in ...*ling for restoration* of the death ...alty for offences such as in...criminate terror, murder of ...*ice and prison officers* and civi...s aiding them, assassination in ...therance of political objectives, ...otings, bombings and *murders* ...hijackings of ships and air...ft.

...t is no good (he said) the ...me Minister or Home Secretary ...ding messages of commisera...or sympathy to relatives after ...ther ghastly incident. We want ...irm, iron hand at the head of ...Home Office who will carry ...the people's wishes by shoot...or hanging persons who de...e innocent men, women and ...dren of their lives. Let the ...ernment act now.

...ritain was soft to allow van...and terrorists to get off with ...ne or a few months *in deten*... The birch was wanted ...kly if cities, trains and foot...games were to be made safe ...the quality of life improved.

...R BUDGEN (*Wolverhampton*, ...th-West, C) said it was esti...ed there were 100 different ...lets in circulation which ...ained the ways of the social ...ices. It was impossible for a ...an with five children to leaf ...way through 100 leaflets and ...to find out through the small ...t what she was entitled to. The ...dal today was that those who ...needed help were not getting

...R CARTWRIGHT (Woolwich, ..., *Lab), in a maiden speech,* ...that local government was ...ng considerable financial ...culties *and one of the reasons* ...the soaring cost of housing. *All the urban centres* were likely to be faced in the next 12 months with the bitter choice of increasing rents or adding further to the burden of the ratepayers.

If the Government were to fulfil the promise to provide more homes to let in the areas where they were most needed there would have to be much more dramatic help for the hard-pressed inner city areas.

MRS COLQUHOUN (*Northampton, North, Lab*) said there was an anti-man aspect about pensions *because women received* them at 60 and men at 65.

In a liberated society (she said) *we do not want only* liberation for women, but for men. We want liberated men.

MR LITTERICK (*Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab*), in a maiden speech, said that the nation's housing performance was deplorable.

There was a waiting list in Birmingham of 31,000 families and only 2,000 houses might be built *this year* to satisfy that list. That was the arithmetic of despair. The list would get longer and the *despair more* profound.

Pressure

MR RAISON (Aylesbury, C), winding up for the Opposition, said they broadly accepted the Government's proposals on disablement income as realistic and sensible.

All the indications were that there was *tremendous pressure to* increase available resources. Were the additional resources to come from taxation or other *forms of* revenue? Had there been a change in the Government's view on prescription charges?

The Government had made a vindictive mistake over the contributions of the self-employed and one category who would be hit hard by this were the doctors themselves. There was a grave long-term folly in the rejection of the *tax credit scheme* which in the long run had a tremendous amount to offer to the social welfare of *this country.*

The Government were open to criticism in the confusion they had shown on the subject of health service finance and their erratic approach to questions about charges and so on. Perhaps worst of all, the Secretary of State had by her actions allowed bitterness to grow up in the NHS between one section and another.

Fundamental

DR OWEN, Under Secretary of State for Health (Plymouth, Devonport, Lab) said housing was of fundamental importance to any serious attack on poverty.

On the Social Security Amendment Bill, the Government were not introducing any new principle into the treatment of the self employed. The principles in the Bill were *exactly* the *same* as those in the 1973 Social Security Act. Because they were going to receive *higher benefits* the self employed, like the employed, were being asked to pay higher contributions.

The Secretary of State was willing to consider any suggestions on the most effective way to proceed on this matter. When the Opposition spokesman had considered the matter further with his party, he should let Mrs Castle know on what points they wanted further preliminary exploration and the Government would consider how best they could help.

On the Children and Young Persons Act, concern about its working was fully shared by the Government but the House should not make the Act an escape from the responsibility of successive govern*ments of putting resources into this* area. The Government were restoring the £1.5m cuts in the community home programme in December 1973.

The Government must consult on health service democracy, for a little longer before producing proposals. People in the service wanted greater devolution downwards. Devolution and democracy were inextricably linked.

For the NHS to function effectively, particularly in present *economic* conditions, confidence and unity of purpose must be restored throughout the service.

The debate was adjourned.

House adjourned, 4.23 pm.

THE TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW

Peter Fleming's Brazilian Adventure

by Duff Hart-Davis

In 1932 Peter Fleming was 25. After a brilliant academic career at Eton and Oxford (where he got a First in English) he was working as Literary Editor of The Spectator; but he was looking for adventure. This is the story of the first of the journeys that made him famous.

In 1932 *The Times* carried nothing so mundane as news on its front page; the paper's face was given entirely to advertisements, and of these by far the most celebrated was the collection of personal wants, offers and *cris de coeur* known as the Agony Column. As Peter often remarked, he made a practice of reading the Agony Column first, greatly preferring its stimulating eccentricities to the stodgier fare of the editorial pages; and one morning in April his eye was taken by an announcement just far-fetched enough to appeal to him:

Exploring and sporting expedition, under experienced guidance, leaving England June to explore rivers Central Brazil, *if possible ascertain* fate Colonel Fawcett; abundance *game, big and small; exceptional* fishing; ROOM TWO MORE GUNS; highest references expected and given.—Write Box X, *The Times*, E.C.4.

Within a few days he had signed on; but the advertisement cannot have attracted many suitable answers, for Peter himself at once began searching for a friend to fill the second vacant place—mostly by the simple expedient of going up to people in the street, or wherever he chanced to see them, and saying: "Come to Brazil." It was thus that he enrolled Roger Pettiward, a tall, gangling, red-haired artist, with a drawl nearly as pronounced as his own.

Pettiward joined as a surveyor—a capacity in which he had already done some work. With him on the strength Peter felt considerably encouraged, for until then he had not been greatly impressed by the team's professional qualifications. The organizer was Robert Churchward, who had (according to Peter) "the most tremendous dificulty in distinguishing between the real and the ideal". The other members were Norman Skeffington-Smyth (another surveyor), Arthur Humphreys (a mechanic), and two who could lay claim to no title save the general one of "explorer"—Blunt Mackenzie and Neville Priestley. Neville was the only other one whom Peter already knew—a third Old Etonian, big, blond and ebullient, who had in fact done more exploring than the rest of them put together; on this occasion he already had plans for collecting animals for zoos from South America, and he travelled out to Brazil on his own. Each member of the expedition except Churchward (whose financial contribution was said to be already "considerable") paid £400 into a central fund; and although Churchward was the official leader, he would, he said, be assisted in Brazil by one Captain J. G. Holman, a British resident of São Paulo with allegedly unsurpassed experience of the interior.

Churchward, though disorganized, was by no means unaware of the value of good publicity, and he approached Robin Barrington-Ward, who was then an assistant editor on *The Times*. As a result Peter was appointed the paper's Special Correspondent (unpaid) covering the British Matto Grosso Expedition—the first of many occasions on which he travelled as a special representative of Printing House Square.

The plan, such as it was, ran as follows: from Rio they would go up-country by road and rail, via Sao Paulo, to a small town called Leopoldina. There they would embark on the Araguaya, an immense river that flows almost due north for 1,500 miles until it debouches into the delta of the Amazon. Having descended the Araguaya for some 300 miles, they would turn left (south-west) up one of its tributaries, the Rio das Mortes, establish a base-camp on its head-waters, and from there make an overland trek into the area where Fawcett was thought to have disappeared.

Several such areas suggested themselves, for many different accounts of Fawcett's demise had been put forward; but the one they chose was the area pinpointed by a former officer of the Royal Navy, George Dyott, who had led a well-equipped American search for Fawcett in 1928 and had, he thought, come within a few days' march of the spot on which the colonel, his son Jack and their other young companion had been massacred by Indians.

In the middle of making his preparations Peter signed a contract for a book with Jonathan Cape. Cape, with characteristic caution, offered no advance until such time as the manuscript should be complete; then Peter would get £150, with a further £150 to follow when the book was published.

Peter's preparations were, as he himself said, "grotesquely unprofessional, to put it mildly", as were those of the rest of the party. All the same, an article by him setting out the expedition's objectives, which *The Times* published on June 17th gave the whole project a spurious importance, and it was with the highest hopes that he went to Tilbury on June 18th 1932 and embarked on the SS *Andalusia Star*: the start of a venture for which, as he himself later put it, "Rider Haggard might have written the plot and Conrad designed the scenery".

The voyage to Rio bored him, but as they drew close to South America he wrote in high spirits to his friend Rupert Hart-Davis:

This voyage is said by some to be nearing its end. As for me, I have lost all count of time. So has the Royal Geographical Society's patent, air-tight, unbreakable, snake-proof Chronometer, on which the whole of our surveying depends. Guaranteed never to swerve in its loyalty to Greenwich by so much as a second-hand's breadth, it has suddenly fallen back one hour and fifty minutes into the past. . . . Pettiward and I have tried boiling it, dashing it against the binnacle, kicking it along the deck, holding it up so that it can see the flying fish, putting it in Coventry, singing obscene songs to it, dipping it in gin, not dipping it in gin, lending it to a Brazilian political exile, shouting at it, jumping on it from behind bulkheads, and praying for it. But it is no good. None of the orthodox remedies seem to work.

They reached Rio at sunset on the evening of July 3rd, to be met by a rush of photographers and by their local leader, Captain Holman, whom Peter described as "a tall, thin man of about forty, with a ragged moustache and phenomenally small ears", with "something of the camel in his gait" and "short, mouse-coloured hair". His appearance, he said, was "in no sense attractive".

Their aim was to leave at once for São Paulo, but in this they were frustrated by the customs officers, who argued about the expedition's baggage for six days—a dispute caused largely by the prodigious number of weapons, from sawn-off shotguns to revolvers, that had been considered necessary for survival. (Fortunately their large consignment of tear-gas bombs had been thrown overboard shortly before they reached Rio; otherwise the delay would certainly have been even greater.)

The wait naturally irked Peter, but it also gave him a chance to observe Captain Holman at close quarters, and he was not much taken with what he saw; for Holman, although good at dealing with the Brazilian bureaucrats, proved disconcertingly evasive when it came to discussing details of what the expedition was going to do.

It was thus in an atmosphere charged equally with hope and suspicion that the expedition eventually started up-country. At the first stop, in São Paulo, they were joined by Neville Priestley; and he, Peter and Roger Pettiward formed a natural trio who clung together ever tighter as the enterprise gradually accelerated towards fiasco and disintegration.

In São Paulo they were overtaken by a revolution, which threw the railways into chaos and halted the expedition for another five days. At last, however, they set out on the night train to Riberoa Preto, and thence they travelled by road, in a series of convulsive spurts and stops, via Uberaba and Goyaz to Leopoldina, the point at which they were to embark on the Araguaya. Their progress was much hampered by revolutionary activities and suspicions: at least once they were assumed, because of the weight of their armament, to be the spearhead of some political force.

At last, after apparently interminable delays, the expedition got moving properly. Two decrepit cars and a lorry were procured, and the party covered the last 130 miles to Leopoldina in a single day of ferocious discomfort. They reached the place as the sun was setting, and as they drove round the final corner came suddenly on the great river—a moment which Peter never forgot:

The Araguaya was there, in front of us, and beyond it was a reddening sky. The trampled open ground on which the twenty houses of the village stood ended abruptly at the lip of a perpendicular bluff. Beyond that, and forty feet below it, was the river: a river half a mile wide and more: a river so big, so long expected, and so phenomenal in every way that it seemed hardly possible to have come on it so suddenly . . . a river fired and bloody in the sunset: a river that we loved instantly, and learnt at last to hate. We gaped at this river. There was exhaltation in the air. It ran slowly but strongly, making no sound at all. The trees on the farther bank stood up, a dark plumed horde. We beheld for the first time, and in the most appropriate of circumstances, the frontiers of Matto Grosso.

Next morning they ferried all their stores and equipment by canoe across to a *praia*, or sandbank, in the middle of the river, where they slept that night on hammocks. At noon next day, July 30th, accompanied by a motley crew seven strong, part Indian and part Brazilian, they set off downstream in a convoy of four boats—two *bataloas* (capacious clinker-built craft some thirty feet long), one smaller clinker-built vessel, and a dug-out canoe.

For three weeks they glided *down the Araguaya, establishing* a daily routine that became as familiar as if they had known it all their lives.

They slept on the sand of the *praias*, woke before dawn, had a cup of coffee, went off into the jungle to shoot for the pot any bird or small deer that might present itself, and returned at the call of a tin trumpet to breakfast of rice and black beans sprinkled with *farinha*—coarse flour made from the mandioca root, which Peter described as tasting "like a disheartened potato".

After breakfast they packed and pushed off. The crews kept the boats close to the banks, and a good deal of shooting was to be had during every voyage, particularly for the men in the leading boat. Their choice of targets was regrettably catholic: almost every creature they spotted—be it fish, reptile, mammal or bird—drew fire.

At about noon they would stop for a meal of *farinha* and water mixed with *rapadura*, a toffee-like product of the sugarcane which was manufactured and sold in rectangular blocks. After this sickly snack they went on again, paddling with the current through the afternoon until at about four they began looking for a suitable *praia* on which to spend the night. One found, they landed and pitched camp—no very arduous undertaking, since all they had to do was to scoop shallow holes in the sand in *which to sleep. Then, while the* Indians cooked supper, Peter and Roger would take to the jungle in search of game and exercise.

During this stage of the journey Peter and Roger perfected a system of communication that was at the same time both practical and absurd. To other members of the expedition it seemed tremendously novel, but anyone who knew Peter well would have realized that it was merely an extension of the jargon which he used anyway with his close friends, and that it served a similar purpose. Just as in ordinary life he used stock expressions to avoid emotional involvement, here in the jungle he resorted to parody in order to preserve some kind of detachment and sense of proportion. "Much of what we saw and did was clearly too good to be true," he wrote afterwards:

In self-defence—in instinctive pursuance of that policy of *nil admirari* which is the joint product of repression, sophistication and all the hot air one hears—we turned to Parody. If Indians approached us, we referred to *them* as the Oncoming Savages. We never said 'Was that a shot?' but always 'Was that the well-known bark of a Mauser?' All insects of harmless nature and *ridiculous* appearance we pointed out to each other as creatures 'whose slightest glance spelt Death'. Any bird larger than a thrush we credited with the ability to 'break a man's arm with a single blow of its powerful wings'. We spoke of water always as the 'Precious Fluid'. We referred to *ourselves not as eating meals, but* as doing 'Ample Justice to a Frugal Repast'. To anyone who did not think it as funny as we did it must have been an intolerably tiresome kind of joke. But it made us laugh, and thus served its purpose. It became an important feature in that private code of nonsense which was our chief defence against hostile circumstance.

Laugh as they might, they became increasingly worried about what was going to happen when they reached the Tapirapé, the tributary which they had decided to explore. Captain Holman—"bland, irrelevant and enigmatic", as Peter described him—sidestepped all their questions and refused to discuss what he proposed to do.

They found out soon enough. When they reached the Island of Bananal, at the point where the Araguaya is joined by the Tapirapé, Holman came into the open and announced that he had no intention of proceeding up the smaller river.

At once the expedition was divided, Peter, fired by his natural sense of duty and by his obligations to *The Times*, emerged as the leader of the faction in favour of pushing on, which consisted (predictably enough) of himself, Roger and Neville Priestley. The rest were content to follow whatever lead Holman gave them. Tense, sarcastic arguments broke out.

Under pressure, Holman agreed to make a quick journey up the Tapirapé, but not to undertake an overland trek. At this—an improvement, but not a good enough one—Peter and Roger offered to resign from the expedition and to go and look for Fawcett on their own. This shook Holman badly. He became very angry; and when, next *morning*, the expedition *did start up the Tapirapé*, the atmosphere was highly charged.

After one night in the jungle, to Peter's unbounded elation Holman suddenly announced that he himself was turning back: the rest, he said, could go on if they wanted, and he would await their return at Bananal. He disappeared downstream with one of the Indians in the smallest canoe. "We", wrote Peter, "went the other way, supressing with difficulty a tendency to break into ribald song. From the ashes of our first camp on the Tapirapé a thin plume of smoke rose towards the laced branches, like the most delicate of exclamation marks."

Shorn of its vacillating figurehead, the expedition made (by its own standards) startling progress, reaching São Domingo, the port of the Tapirapé Indians, in five days, instead of the six which it had expected to take. For the first time the going became really strenuous for the Europeans as well as for the Indians. All day they paddled up the twisting river, which became ever shallower and was frequently blocked by overhanging branches, through which they had to cut their way.

São Domingo proved to be no more than a series of empty clearings in the jungle on the river bank: Indians, it was clear, had been there recently but the place was deserted. This the explorers had expected. Their plan was to split into two parties: one would continue up the river, mapping it as far as they could go; the other, consisting of Peter, Roger, Neville and two Indians, would march across country to a village where they knew they could contact the Tapirapés, and there hire guides for the trek towards the Fawcett country away to the south-west.

The river party left as planned, but the land party had scarcely set out when they met four naked brown figures coming the opposite way—the advance guard of the entire Tapirapé tribe, which was on its way down to the river. Back at São Domingo, the white man distributed presents — necklaces, mirrors, knives, forks, toys, tobacco, empty tins, brass cartridge-cases and lengths of black-and-red typewriter-ribbon—and after considerable problems of communication secured the services of the tribe's two "captains" as guides for a journey lasting an unspecified number of days to the south-west.

Although he was greatly taken with the Tapirapés as a people, much appreciating their sense of humour, Peter had no great hopes of the two chiefs, who appeared shifty, irresolute, and (worst of all) entirely ignorant about the country for which they would be heading. Nevertheless, he decided to start next day at dawn.

That night he wrote several letters. In one, to Holman, he, Roger and Neville formally resigned from the expedition. In another, to Barrington-Ward at *The Times*, he explained why the party had broken up, and described his predicament with characteristic understatement.

In fact he was neither "fairly well equipped" nor "exceptionally well accompanied"; indeed, these statements were gross exaggerations. He and his two fellow Old Etonians were alone in the middle of one of the biggest countries in the world, and six weeks at least by water from Belem, the nearest point at which they could hope to get help; their capital amounted to £2; they had very little food and practically no equipment; they could scarcely communicate with the natives, and the Indians for whose territory they were aiming were reputed to be hostile.

Yet in all this Peter found cause for elation. The days that followed were days of fierce physical strain, of considerable privation and risk, of real exploration—the best days, Peter said later, that he had ever known. Off they went—three white men and three Indians—all heavily laden, marching on compass-bearings across the *campo*, or grassy, tree-studded, open country away from the river, The first day they covered some 15 miles, but by the evening it was clear that the Indians were lost, and the day ended in a frantic search for water, which they found just before darkness caught them. Peter was not surprised when the two Tapirapé chiefs announced that they would go no farther; but the real blow fell next morning when Neville, trying to pull on his boots, found that his feet were so sore (from some kind of blood-poisoning) that he too decided he must give up and return to São Domingo.

This setback pared the British Matto Grosso Expedition down to three men: Peter, Roger and Queiroz, an excellent one-eyed Brazilian with a face "like a malicious hedgehog" who had accompanied them all the way *down the Araguaya. Their* armament was also sadly depleted, and now consisted of a battered .22 rook rifle held together by sticking plaster and string, a .45 service revolver with which none of them could hit anything, and an ancient .44 rifle whose barrel had been ruined by neglect. Their food was practically exhausted.

Yet still Peter refused to give up. For four more days he led his little party on towards the south-west. First they hacked their way through the jungle along the banks of a river which they took to be an uncharted tributary of the Tapirapé; then for two days they waded naked up the river itself. On the last day they took once more to the open *campo*, occasionally firing patches of scrub so as to leave smoke-columns on which they could take back-bearings. By then they were constantly finding traces of other Indians—Vestiges, as they called them—and often their fires were answered by columns of smoke in the distance ahead. In the day they were baked by the sun, and at night tormented by mosquitoes. Several times they were drenched and battered by elemental thunderstorms—the forerunners, Peter feared, of the rains, which, when they broke, would certainly put an end to their enterprise.

Eventually they agreed that there was no point in going on. Their only hope of achieving further useful progress lay in making contact with the next tribe of Indians; but the Indians, though not far off, were clearly avoiding them.

"It went against the grain", Peter wrote later, "to turn back on that clear and lovely morning. We were certainly within a hundred miles of the place where Fawcett met his death, and the distance may have been considerably less if he made good progress on those days when the Kalapalos were watching his fires. Provided the rains held off, we could very easily have kept going for two or three days until we ran completely out of food. But we should have had a very bad time of it on the way back, and I hardly think we should have done much good. If one of us had gone lame, or if anything had happened to the .22, it is improbable that we should have got out at all."

The quest was dead; but the journey was far from over. Having returned safely to São Domingo, they discovered that through a misunderstanding all their vital stores—food, blankets, mosquito-nets—which they had left in a cache had been taken on down-river. Even Peter, who consistently played down any discomforts they suffered, afterwards admitted that by then they were in a bad state:

By day we went naked, for it was very hot and we were always having to jump overboard and drag the boat. But at night we put on all our clothes against the cold and bandaged the rents in them against the mosquitoes. Neither of these precautions was very efficacious; we would have given anything in the world for a couple of blankets and few feet of gauze. . . . We had very little food, and we felt terribly the need for something with fat in it; the rice, of which we had a certain amount, left us bloated but unsatisfied. However, we were lucky with the game, necessity lending a phenomenal accuracy to our aim. I do not remember that we were conscious of any strain, but I think that perhaps we were more tired than we knew.

Back at the mission station on Bananal, there occurred the long-awaited confrontation with Captain Holman. Having been stuck for three weeks in that dreary place, he was exceedingly angry, and with a few last acrimonious exchanges the expedition finally disintegrated. It was the fact that Holman had seized all his letters that really annoyed Peter, and as Holman drew away in his *bataloa*, taking with him the only two members of the party who remained loyal, Peter waded out to the boat and demanded the return of the correspondence for the last time. Holman refused again, and, as Peter wrote later, 'there was very nearly an ugly scene. Very nearly, but not quite. That far-seeing man, we discovered, had borrowed our revolvers. The flagship of the expedition dropped downstream, the target of invective only'.

There followed a tremendous race: a marathon over more than a thousand miles of the Araguaya to Belem, on the coast. This Peter and his truant colleagues eventually won—after a voyage *which in itself* was another epic of privation and endurance—by no more than a few hours.

Back in London after four months' absence he discharged his obligations to *The Times* by means of two long articles, the first *accompanied* by a whole page of his photographs; but this was a perfunctory account of what had taken place—non-committal and almost humourless—and gave no hint of the fireworks that he was about to produce.

When Jonathan Cape wrote in the middle of December inquiring about progress with his book, he replied in typically self-deprecating terms: "The book is getting on terribly slowly. I am afraid it is going to turn out to be very palsied stuff; but perhaps it isn't as bad as I think." In fact he must have been working at enormous speed, for he finished a typescript of some 120,000 words in little more than two months.

In writing it he had one great *difficulty*: that of adequately portraying the *foolishness* and (as he saw it) downright dishonesty of Captain Holman. Had he made a direct attack, Holman would surely have sued him for libel or defamation; and yet, if Peter failed to show the man up for the ass that he had proved, he would be unable to explain why the expedition had broken up in the way it did.

He solved the problem by a brilliant stroke: he saw Holman, in any case, as a split pe sonality, and instead of portra ing him as one person, ! showed him as two. The sei ible, efficient long-term re dent of Sao Paulo, the organi whose skill and persistence g the expedition up-coun through the chaos of revolut—he described as Captain J. Holman; but the boastful, e sive and cowardly poseur, wh presence ultimately proved astrous to the expeditio chances of achieving any r success—this man he describ as Major George Lewy Ping "an American citizen holdi—or claiming to hold—a cc mission in the Peruvian arm

Only once, right at the beg ning, when he first introdu Major Pingle, did Peter hint the device which he l adopted. "That is not name", he wrote. "You *regard him as an imagin.* character, if you like. He is longer quite real to me." The after he treated him as a r person, merely substitut "Major Pingle" for "Holma whenever the man's behavi became unwarrantably idio So cunningly did he fashion story that ninety-nine peo out of a hundred would rea without realizing what he l done; but somebody excepti *ally observant might notice* t Holman—supposedly in cha of the whole enterprise—gra ally fades from the picture the expedition approaches Araguaya, and, once it l embarked on the rivers, ne appears again. The dev served its purpose admiral for it scarcely detracted fr the immediacy of the narrat and it enabled Cape's solici to pass the text for publicat

Brazilian Adventure was lished in August, 1933, and greeted by raptuous revi "This is the adventure b which one always dreams reading and no one e writes", announced Ja Agate in the *Daily Express*. must enthral everybody."

"This is an extraordina good book", wrote Sir J Squire in *The Sunday Times*. the *New Statesman* David (nett was equally enthusiast "Mr Fleming has the most lightful sense of humour and

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Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

A tale of two city operas

w York is a musical town. I not quite sure how well we npare in frenzy of musical ivity with London—about ually, I should have thought, hough the BBC summer oms may give London the te—but certainly no other y in the world compares with w York's bubble and squeak. *In sheer number of perform-* ces we have slightly more era in New York than there in London. This is because e Metropolitan Opera House, ring its season, offers seven era performances a week—mpared with Covent Garden's ree and a half—and the New rk City Opera, in a slightly orter season, offers eight a ek in comparison with the ndon Coliseum's seven. I ve not checked it out, but I fairly sure that the size of e repertoire is also larger in w York. This is nothing to with quality—perhaps such ofligate variety is the enemy quality—but a visitor spend- g seven days in New York dur- g the right season could be sured of nine different eras. In London during the me period he would perhaps lucky to find five without petition.

The Metropolitan Opera ouse is one of the most abused stitutions in the United. ates. To have more than a w good words to say for it to demonstrate yourself in ew York to be culturally sincere, underprivileged, or, ore simply, stupid. But it mains, by the peeling skin of tortured teeth, one of the ally great operatic enterprises the world. Yes it does lack mething in artistic thrust, and usically its standards—improv- g of late—can be sloppy. usical preparation is not ways as thorough as one might *pe for, and the rejection of* e Stagione system (one or o operas given with the same *st over a short period of time)* ads to too many cast changes, pecially in standard operas.

The Met is in very serious nancial trouble. A key mem- er of its board of directors put to me at lunch the other day: The crisis is with us. I am ot sure whether it is two inutes before midnight, or two minutes after." This is perhaps primarily a crisis of funding—the stock market has put private money and the privately invested money of the great public foundations in danger. Other factors are also involved. On one simple level the government, which at one *time either* turned a blind eye or at least a tolerant one, on the earnings of foreign singers, has *now apparently become tigerish* in its income tax demands. A tough income policy could, in the course of a year or so, make the United States a non-country for most of the star international singers. But it is not just money that is a worry for the Met—there is also the small matter of art.

Sir Rudolf Bing—who ruled *the Met with an iron elbow for* two decades—may have had his limitations, but they are subsiding in retrospect. *He* was a great fund-raiser. He knew how to work with a board, and, more importantly, to get a board to work for him. His artistic judgment was questionable, and he seemed indifferent to conductors and was no infallible judge of a singer. But he tried to make artistic decisions for which he had no real capacity. But he had a good staff and he got things done.

His successor should have been Goran Gentile, formerly of the Royal Swedish Opera, who was killed in a motor accident before properly taking up the appointment. His eventual successor was an American *whom Gentile had appointed his* principal aide, Schuyler G. Chapin. Chapin's two main *assistants are James Levine,* his inexperienced but very talented principal conductor, and John Dexter, a *director of produc-*tions who has so far not worked much in opera but has considerable *ongoing* interests in the London and New York theatrical scene.

Mr Chapin, in contrast to Sir Rudolf perhaps, is an open minded man, and very much liked. There are people around the Met who are expressing grave doubts about his administrative capabilities. He is working in a hard time, and the undeniable fact that such doubts are being expressed are as serious for the Met's future as the uncertain possibility that they might be justified. In the present climate it is more important for Mr Chapin to look good than to be good—even comparative failure can succeed if it looks like inordinate success.

There is one interesting thing about the Met. The present season is the best-planned and *most adventurous we have had* in the decade I have lived in New York. A serious start has been made to raise the standards of staging and conducting to that of the level of the singing—which in basic, raw, exquisitely produced decibels has always held its own with anything else in the world. But there is a credibility gap. The *Met is an establishment Aunt* Sally of New York, like *The New York Times,* City Hall and the *Brooklyn bridge.*

The first major revival of the season was Alban Ber's *Wozzeck,* which had not been around for five or six seasons. It was performed—mistakenly I think—in English, with the old Caspar Neher settings and costumes. Peter Glossop was the Wozzeck, very open and stupid, oafish and yet interesting. I always remember Marko Rothmuller in this at Covent Garden —I can even recall the actual pain of his ugly, fractured English and bull voice struggling with the agony of the orchestra. And the orchestra was Erich Kleiber. Here it was not Kleiber but James Levine, who did conduct with some of the right dramatic gestures, bringing our dangerous frights and scares of *orchestral* statement. Goodbye.

The first new production, no stranger to British readers, *proved a disappointment* to me. It was Benjamin Britten's *Death in Venice,* and, in my *book, it was also death in New* York. A clumsy libretto is combined with an enervating score and a ballet that merely stresses the physical and homosexual aspects of the original Thomas Mann novella. In the leading roles Peter Pears was gallant and John Shirley Quirk incomprehensible. Bryan Pitts, who danced Tadzio, was very pretty—even prettier than John Piper's *atmosphere-swept settings.* The opera appears not to have been all that well received critically in New York, *but it* was clearly an important première we had a right to have.

I have talked more about the Met than I meant to. Our musical life has other points of departure. The New York City Opera is a beautiful institution, and its director and chief conductor, Julius Rudel, is a wise and clever man who should perhaps be leading the Met. But *perhaps he wants the City* Opera—and why not? He is doing a fine job. The temptation is to compare City Opera with the English national opera, but that would be glib and misleading. For one thing, City Opera normally uses original language, and seems to have arrived at a certain combative position with the Met, by which it is an alternative rather than a complement. That is not good.

Like most musically-inclined New Yorkers, I am a partisan fan of the City Opera. However, although I see that Rudel does wonders with his possibilities, this is opera of a different potentiality and purpose from that at the Met. Although people rarely wish to put it on the line precisely, the same usually forgotten fact is true of Covent Garden and the London Coliseum.

This season the City Opera *has given us two new productions, Manon Lescaut and Die Fledermaus.* I find I like Puccini's *Manon* for what it nudges me about the composer's future. That is not quite true. Those then *still* thin ecstasies of melody do have a charm. And how could you fail to love a whole team of exploratory librettists who found a desert just outside New Orleans. Nowadays you can find a desert outside New Jersey, so a pox on naturalism. I was less happy about the production.

Musical New York is very happy about the soprano Maralin Niska, who sings at the City Opera and at the Met. This *production of Manon Lescaut* was intended for her. She is good-looking, has a shrewd command of the stage, but her voice is sparsely used and ungenerous. It lacks something in colour, *shape* and image. The tenor, Michele Molese, seemed enfeebled (he used to be better) *and the only really memorable* performance came from Spiro Malas as Geronte—who was *given a director's bum's rush in* the third act where Geronte was gratuitously made to look a fool.

Almost the most interesting thing about *Die Fledermaus* is that it is given in English. Why? Remember the *Met's Wozzeck,* also a rare English-speaking bird. The morality of such procedures *is peculiar. Is Johann* Strauss so much less than Mozart —so that his humours can be translated for the working man? Is the importance of Berg's score really in its Buchner drama? Why are some operas in English and some in the original language? Especially when the choice is not policy but attitude.

I must say I did not adore this *Fledermaus,* and an unadored *Fledermaus* turns into a bat. Yet generally *speaking* you get very honest and constructively dramatic opera from this company. I am desperately trying to see the company's production of Delius's *A Village Romeo and Juliet,* which is the talk of the media in town, but *somehow,* so far, the circumstances of my schedule have conspired against me.

Circumstances do not conspire against my visits to another pillar of the New York musical *establishment, the New York* Philharmonic. In its regular series this gives Friday matinees, *and what else can you do on a* Friday afternoon if you have seen all the movies, are bored *with conversation,* lack a book, and have an understandable disinclination towards work?

The New York Philharmonic is Pierre Boulez, and he is almost the most unexpected visitor to the United States since Christopher Columbus. Mr Boulez is a gas. He has transmogrified the subscription programmes of the New York Philharmonic, and most people seem to pretend it is not happening. My Friday afternoons—which are the only performances I can get to—tend to be attended by obviously conservative females who are ruffled by both Mr Boulez's programming, which is neither obscure nor popular, *and his platform manner,* which takes a lack of charisma to an almost charismatic level. I love the way Mr Boulez looks at his New York audiences with a clearly defined mixture of *disdain and compassion.*

Drink

Right red

Red wines for Christmas meals should be bought now, both to save time and to allow those *with any deposit to rest. They* should be immediately enjoyable, with a sufficiently robust style to partner the assorted and assertive flavours of turkey, goose and duck *with stuffings* and sauces, big joints and possibly game, therefore I would suggest wines with pronounced fruit and sufficient acidity or *tannin* to counteract *too much* richness.

If you are a traditionalist, then any 1962 clarets that can still be found will be delicious. Otherwise try the 1967 bigger growths or the smaller-scale 1966s such as the 1966 Ch. Lanessan, Haut Médoc (£3.07 from André Simon, 14 Davies St, W1 and branches). The 1969 red Burgundies, *especially* those from the south of the region, are also showing very *well now; Laytons (11 Gough* Square, EC4,) who have their own establishment in Santenay, *offer* a wide range of excellent examples. André Simon also have the Savigny-lès-Beaune, Les Serpentières, of Louis Ecard Guyot (£2.10).

The red wines of the Loire offer excellent value and a freshness that is good against fat foods and unctuous sauces. Those of Chinon, Bourgueil and St Nicolas de Bourgueil are widely listed and Yapp of Mere have 14, including Saumur Champigny. A 1973 Chinon, French-bottled by Lambert, is stocked by Adnams of Southwold (£1.23); with its marked crispness it would be excellent with duck, goose or pork.

The solider wines of the Rhône should never be heavy or fat and they are now available in a variety from different regions. They please most British drinkers, especially with British food. O. W. Loeb (15 Jermyn St, SW1) who represent Paul Jaboulet Aîné, outstanding producer of aristocratic Rhône wines, have a range starting at about £1.50; Crozes Hermitage, Domaine de Thalabert of the outstanding 1972 vintage (£1.82) is profound, must be decanted several hours ahead of time, and possesses details of nobility and finesse to please any lover of classic wine. Adnams have a very charming 1970 Lirac, Domaine de la Genestière, domaine-bottled (£1.45) and a *more substantial but still "fin"* 1970 Gigondas, Cave des Vignerons, French bottled (£1.68).

Two good 1971s from Châteauneuf-du-Pape are Clos St Pierre *and Château Maucoil,* both domaine-bottled by Quiot and shipped by Lebègue. The *Maucoil has weight and the St* Pierre charm—and you could even serve both together (£26 and *£27.50* the case respectively, from Cameron French, 34 Old Brompton Rd, SW7).

From even farther south, there is a 1971 Bandol, Domaine Tempier, from Genevieve Wine Cellars, 167 Caledonian Road, N1. The proprietor, Lucien Peyraud, who has bottled it himself, believes that this is the finest wine he has ever made—it is profound and velvety, but with subtlety and, decanted an hour before you drink it, will astonish and please very much. The grape used is the Mourvèdre, the single bottle price £2.02. Two other wines that may be novelties and are certainly bargains are the Hungarian Cabernet, shipped by F. & E. May (£1.19 from Harrods); this is a fine firm wine, with true *Cabernet* bouquet and character. From South Africa, the KWV Roodeberg is another wine *made from the great Cabernet,* but totally different, a little earthier and perhaps more open *in texture—very good with rich* or gamey dishes (£10.26 the case or £5.65 the half case, in*cluding delivery, from SAWFA* House, 22-23 Great Tower St, EC3.) These good red Cape *wines are now much in demand* in their homeland, so supplies here are sometimes restricted.

Italian reds are still good buys for family occasions. Two Melini Chianti, both Classico, that I *have enjoyed were the Granaio,* very fruity and with an excellent finish, and La Selvenella, lighter *in appearance* and very fascinating especially as regards its after-taste. (Both £2.15 from Francis Downman, 56 Tooley Street, SE1.) Then there is a 1964 Gattinara Spanna from Campi Raudii, bottled by the producer, which is more silky, typical of the Nebbiolo grape and well suited to poultry. (£1.57 from Hedges & Butler, 153 Regent Street; W1.)

My own choice for a Christmas red wine, however, would certainly be Beaujolais—a wine to delight eye and nose, fill the mouth with its fruitiness and make one ask for more. The 1973s are beginning to be delicious: John Harvey's Beaujolais Villages 1973 (£1.36) is just this — irresistible — but many merchants will have other 1973s and, at the time of writing, this does not seem to be the sort of year that makes good "*nouveau*". The 1973 Beaujolais and Beaujolais Villages are very flowery and *should* be drunk *fairly* soon. The greater acidity in the 1972s is now beginning to make some of the commune wines most attractive: the Morgon (Descombes) 1972 of Marc Dudet is perhaps the finest example of this sometimes austere wine I *have seen; his Moulin-à-Vent* 1972 (Charvais) is more delicate but equally distinguished (£1.56 and £1.94 respectively from Corney & Barrow, 109 Old Broad Street, EC2). The 1971 Chénas of Quinson now fully mature is on a larger scale, but fine (£1.84 from French Regional Wine Shippers, 10 St James's Place, SW1) All these, each an individual, are gorgeous Beaujolais which, even for devotees of other classic reds, can be the wine which truly makes glad the heart on Christmas Day

Pamela Vandyke Price

Offices and homes

Elsie Hendley, factory worker, West Hampstead, 1974. One of Nancy Hellebrand's photographs from the Londoners at Home exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery.

Standing in a domed hall next to the main entrance of the Victoria and Albert Museum is a structure which from the outside looks like a gigantic crate. But pass through the opening in the side and you find yourself in the former office of Edgar Kaufmann, owner of the Kaufmann Department Store of Pittsburg. *Mr Kaufmann's office* has been preserved and given to the V and A by his son because it was designed, down to the last detail, by Frank Lloyd Wright.

The Kaufmann office joins the V and A's growing collection of complete interior environments which, besides seventeenth and eighteenth-century rooms, includes the dark chamber designed by William Morris and the recently dismantled lobby of the Strand Palace Hotel. It is the only substantial example of Frank Lloyd Wright's building in Europe, and something quite different from the notion I had of his work.

To enter the room is a very strange sensation. Everything—the walls, the ceiling, the furniture, even the geometric wall mural—is made of the same brown monochrome wood. Light filters in through louvres or from hidden sources, and the only break in the walls is one triangular window or light fitted into the geometric mural. An enormous and curiously constructed slab of a desk forms the centre-piece of the room. Two chairs stand on either side of it, and more chairs and stools, upholstered *in discreet tones, line the* walls. The room seems to exist in a vacuum of its own. In a way it is like a concentrated and exaggerated version of all the big-shot skyscraper offices out of all the Hollywood gangster films.

Although in its exploitation of a single, fairly cheap material—cedar plywood—the room is a characteristic *tour de force* by Wright, in feeling it is the opposite extreme of the aims he put forward all his life. He always championed the *idea of the natural house, the* organic house, low buildings "loving the ground" as he said. "We know that the interpretation of life is the true function of the architect because we know that buildings are made for *life,* to be lived in and to be lived in happily". One year before this room he built, also for Edgar Kaufmann, the extraordinary house called "Falling Water" at Bear Run, consisting of a great cluster of concrete balconies built into the rocks of a waterfall. Nature came into the house and the house went out into nature. The only concession to nature in the Kaufmann office is a single asymmetrically *placed* potted plant. Perhaps Wright saw the dichotomy and deliberately engineered the office's *monstrous* gloom.

Rooms, interiors, also play a large part in the exhibition of photographs by the young *American* Nancy Hellebrand on show at the National Portrait Gallery until the end *of this* week. *Her 45 pictures* of "Londoners at Home" were taken during the last two years, mainly in houses and flats in Hampstead, Kentish Town and Tufnell Park.

They make a strong immediate impact because the same artistic device of isolating one or two people against the background of the rooms they live in *is used in nearly every photograph.* You can almost feel the photographer waiting, shutter-finger poised, for the moment when the person's expression or gesture seems, to her, to marry exactly with their surroundings.

In one sense the images have a documentary truth, but they also reveal the photographer's general attitude. All the choices a photographer makes—of equipment, angle of view, lighting, even personal relationships with the subjects—come out eventually in the picture. We need practice in reading these attitudes because today photographs are as important as the written word. In photography there is an equivalent to "reading between *the lines*", *and that is* to look for all the small details of life, in the background and in the margins, which the *lens* has picked up, although it may not have concerned the photographer.

Nancy Hellebrand uses a Hasselblad *camera* and wide-angled lenses, which in the small spaces of the London rooms has a *powerful effect,* turning each into a kind of fishtank in which people seem to float in a pathetic isolation. The square print that comes from this kind of camera also accentuates the feeling of passivity. The photographs are sensitive, but *their cumulative* effect is make you feel that people cannot change their lives. The pensioner, the factory worker, the typist, the domestic cleaner, the housewife: would they see *Themselves* in this way?

Guy Brett

Fleming

Continued from page 6

writes brilliantly." J. B. Priestley felt the same: "*Brazilian Adventure* is the best travel book I have read for a long time. It is crammed with sound *observation,* good *writing,* humour and a unique blend of disillusion, foolhardiness and high spirits."

One of the main reasons for the book's success was Peter's splendidly original attitude. Until he came on the scene, travel and travel books had been treated with excessive reverence and solemnity; but then, with a single, sustained burst of self-mockery, *Brazilian Adventure* blew the whole genre sky-high. Readers—and reviewers—could scarcely believe that a travel book could be so funny.

The book at once became a phenomenal success. In the last few months of 1933 it raced through eight impressions; in 1934 it went through another four, in 1935 another three. By 1946 it had been reprinted in various hardcover editions no fewer than 25 times. In 1966 it was chosen as a set book for schools, and in 1974, 40 years after its original publication, it is still in print, having sold altogether *some* 123,000 hardback copies.

One of Peter's most successful *techniques* was to describe some relatively commonplace object in deliberately ridiculous *fashion—witness* his account of a statue in Rio:

Victory has got a half-Nelson on *Liberty* from behind. Liberty is giving away about half a ton, and also carrying weight in the shape of a dying President and a brace is doing a cartwheel on *the dying* President's head, while the other of cherubs. (One of the cherubs *scarcely less considerate,* attempts to pull his trousers off.) Meanwhile an unclothed male figure, probably symbolical, unquestionably winged, and carrying in one hand a model railway, is in the very act of delivering a running kick at the two *struggling ladies,* from whose drapery on the opposite side an eagle is escaping, apparently unnoticed. Around the feet of these gigantic principals all is bustle and confusion. Cavalry are charging, aboriginals are being emancipated *and* liners launched. Farmers, liberators, nuns, firemen, and a poet pick their way with *benign insouciance* over a subsoil thickly carpeted with corpses, cannon-balls and *scrolls.*

The expedition as a whole left him outwardly unchanged, *but it taught him a good deal* about himself—that his powers of leadership, for instance, were *considerable,* and easily asserted themselves in a crisis; that his physical endurance was equal to anybody's, and his tolerance of discomfort astonishing: the myriad thorns and insect-bites had worried him less than anyone else, and he consistently *went* bear-headed without ever getting sun-stroke. But the most important thing which the trip taught him was that he *had* a great need to excite himself with adventure: in going to a wild place, in exposing himself to its dangers, and then in writing about the experience, he found enormous satisfaction and set the pattern of his life for the *next* few years.

Peter Fleming, by Duff Hart-Davis will be published by Jonathan Cape on Thursday at £6.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

ALSO ON PAGE 7

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN. 240 1911
THE ROYAL BALLET
Today 2.00, La Boheme. Mon. & Thurs. next 7.00, Boris Godunov. Fri. next 7.30, Tosca.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight 7.30, Manon. Tues. & Wed. next 7.30, Scenes de ballet, In the Night, Song of the Earth. Seats available except Fri.

COLISEUM (01-836 3161)
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight, Tue. & Fri. next at 7.30: A MASKED BALL. Mon. & Wed. next at 7.30: THE BASSARIDS "A major triumph for ENO" D. Tel. Thurs. next 7.30: DIE FLEDERMAUS. Seats from 50p.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. 837 1672: Final Performance
HANDEL OPERA SOCIETY
Tonight at 7.30: JEPHTHA. Nov. 5-23: London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

THEATRES

ALBERY. 836 3878 Evening 8 Sat. 5.00 & 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3
DIANA RIGG, ALEC McCOWEN
in Bernard Shaw's
PYGMALION
Director John Dexter
Must end Nov. 16

ALDWYCH. 836 6404
RSC in Shakespeare's
RICHARD II
(Richardson Pasco—today 2.0. Mon. 7.30 and Pasco/Richardson—tomor. & Tues. 7.30): Marlowe's DR. FAUSTUS (Wed. & Thurs. next 7.30). Gorky's SUMMERFOLK (Fri. 7.30. Nov. 9 m & e). Recorded booking inf. 836 5332. RSC also at the Place—see under P.

AMBASSADORS 836 1171. Ev. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Tue. (all seats £1.50) 2.45.
"SUPER JACK IS A ROARING HIT
RIP RIP, HOORAY FOR
Jack The Ripper
This fast fun musical is the best to hit town in many a season. Half a dozen show stopping songs—the tuneful and joyful cast have brought excitement back to the stage—a certain hit" Sun.
"THIS MUSICAL GAVE ME GREAT PLEASURE
melodious—delightfully comic experience." D. Exp. "The music is good, singing is tuneful. The policeman in drag brought the house down". Fin. Times. "Light-hearted—a rowdy colourful mixture of vaudeville melodrama and pub singsong" Eve. News. "Lively, melodic—very amusing—bawdy knees-up—verve and wit and above all a good musical score" D. Mir.

APOLLO. 437 2663. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0 Sat. 6.0 & 8.30
DEREK NIMMO
SUPERCLOWN."—D. Express
KATY MANNING
Natural Comic"—E. Standard
Why Not Stay for Breakfast?
"Derek Nimmo is gentle, tender, very very funny and extremely touching. Both play and performance are to be warmly recommended."—S. Times.
OVER 350 PERFORMANCES

THEATRES

AMBASSADORS. THE MOUSETRAP Transferred next door to St. Martin's.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.45 and 8.30. Mats. Weds (all seats £1 OAP's 50p) 3 p m
BRIAN RIX, JIMMY LOGAN.
"SUPERB COMEDIANS"—D. Tel.
A Bit Between The Teeth
"Peter Bland & 2 gorgeous girls." SM "It is very funny." S. Times. "Hilarious . . . and what's more you CAN take the kids"—B.B.C.

CASINO, off Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.
TWIGGY STEPTOE & SON
WILFRID HARRY H.
BRAMBELL CORBETT)
Live on Stage in CINDERELLA
Opens Dec. 18. Book now. 437 6877

COMEDY. 930 2578
Opens Nov. 7 at 7.0. Subs. Evgs. 8.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0
NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY
PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN
BRIAN WILDE in
THE PAY-OFF
Red. price prevs. Tues., Wed. 8.0. A Thriller by William Fairchild.

CRITERION. 930 3216. Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 and 8.30. Mats. Weds at 3 p.m. "BRILLIANT" Bernard Cribbins Sr Tel. Geoffrey Sumner, Terence Alexander Jane Downs Bill Pertwee and Peggy Mount
THERE GOES THE BRIDE
"FIENDISHLY CLEVER."—Dly. Mir.

DRURY LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30 Mat. Wed., Sat. and Boxing Day 3.30.
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
"CRAWFORD'S ASTONISHING TALENT MUST BE ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON NO RESIDENT OR VISITOR SHOULD MISS."—S. Exp.

DUCHESS. 836 8243 Evenings 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0
ALIVE ON STAGE
OH! CALCUTTA!
OVER 1,600 PERFORMANCES
BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel.
THE NUDITY IS STUNNING. D. Tel.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122 Evenings 8.15, Fri. & Sat. 5, 8.30
GERALDINE McEWAN
"Superb." D. Mirr. "A joy." D. Tel.
GERALD HARPER
JAMES VILLIERS
THE LITTLE HUT
"A delicious escape from London and winter." D. Telegraph. "SHARPLY FUNNY COMEDY." The Times.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evenings at 8.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 2.45 red. pr.
SLEUTH
"BEST THRILLER EVER."—NY Times
Now in its 5th Great Year.

GARRICK. 836 4601. Evenings 8 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. red. pr. Wed. 3 "Entrancing MOIRA LISTER." S Times
ROBERT COOTE, AGNES LAUCHLAN
BIRDS OF PARADISE
"Convincingly funny." City Press.

GLOBE THEATRE. 437 1592
TOM COURTENAY in
THE NORMAN CONQUESTS
by ALAN AYCKBOURN
LIVING TOGETHER Today 5.30, Tu. Th. 8.15: R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Tnt. 8.30, Wed. 3.0, Fri. 8.15: TABLE MANNERS Mon., Wed. 8.15.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755 Mon. to Sat. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 2.30
MARCHING SONG by John Whiting

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE CLUB 722 9301 Evgs. at 8. Sats. at 5 & 8.
THE LOONEYS, by John Antrobus
"Clever farcical comedy," F. Times.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 Wed. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.0
STRATFORD JOHNS & LEE MONTAGUE
WHO SAW HIM DIE?
"SUPER! Enthralling: THRILLER. Makes the audience gasp out loud." Mir

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606 Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 3.0 "JOHN MILLS absolutely showstopping. JUDI DENCH ravishing". S. Times. in J. B. Priestley's
THE GOOD COMPANIONS
"Gorgeously nostalgic musical." NofW

ICA, Nash House, The Mall, S.W.1. 930 0493 (phone for details). THE SPIELSTRASSE. Till Tomor: Music for participation, rehearsals, discussions. From Tue: Street Theatre, clowns, mime, puppets. Adm. free.

KING'S HEAD THEATRE CLUB. 226 1916. Robert Patrick's KENNEDY'S CHILDREN. Directed by Clive Donner. 8.00. Dinner Optl. 7.00.

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 Mon. to Thurs. 9.0 Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30.
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
"BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR" Evening Standard DRAMA AWARDS.

THEATRES

LITTLE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE, 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787. Sat., Nov. 2, 11 a.m. LANCELOT THE LION. 3 p.m., CUPID AND PSYCHE. Sun., Nov. 3, 3 p.m., CUPID AND PSYCHE.

LYRIC. 437 3686. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOHN, PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO & BERT—The Hit Musical
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE". S. Times "BRILLIANT." Exp. "MAGICAL." ES "WONDERFUL SONGS." S. Tel.

MAYFAIR. 493 2031. From Dec. 16
SOOTY'S XMAS SHOW
Daily at 2 p.m. & 4 p.m. Book now!

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835 Evgs. 8.15. Wed., Sat. 5.0. 8.15
PARTY RATES Wed. matinee.
COLE
Words and music of COLE PORTER. "Best musical entertainment in town." —Daily Mail. "Delightful, delicious d'lowely." Daily Telegraph. "A GAY EXUBERANT REVUE."—Guardian.
Opens Dec. 16.—Matinees only
SPIKE MILLIGAN. BERNARD MILES
TREASURE ISLAND

NEW LONDON THEATRE. 405 0072 Parker Street, Drury Lane, W.C.2. Evenings 8.30. Sat. 7.00, 9.30.
"CONQUERING JOY OF SAMMY CAHN'S SONGBOOK
quite splendid hilarious."—S. Times "A delightful entertainment."—Exp. "One of the funniest stand-up comics I've ever seen."—Sunday Telegraph.
LAST 2 WEEKS

OLD VIC. THE NATIONAL THEATRE 928 7616. Today at 2.15 & 7.30 Mon., Tues. & Fri. 7.30:
Peter Nichols'
THE FREEWAY
Wed. 7.30. Thurs. 2.15 & 7.30:
LAST PERFS. OF
THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO
SEATS ALWAYS AVAILABLE DAY OF PERFORMANCE FROM 10 a.m.

OPEN SPACE, 580 4970. Temp. m'ship. SCHIPPEL by Carl Sternheim adapted by C. P. Taylor. Tu-Sun. 8.0. "Vastly entertaining." I. Wardle. Times.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri.-Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437 7373
Twice nightly 6.15, 8.45
LARRY GRAYSON
in GRAYSON'S SCANDALS
with star of TV's "Crossroads
NOELE GORDON, GEORGE CARL

PALLADIUM. Opens Dec. 17
TOMMY STEELE
in a Lavish New Musical
HANS ANDERSEN
Reduced price prevs. from Dec 9.

PHOENIX. 836 8611 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. and Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 "The evening is a total joy." D. Mail
ELAINE STRITCH
"Brilliant performance" Gdn. in NEIL SIMON'S "a brilliantly gifted comic artist" Times.
THE GINGERBREAD LADY

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Mon.-Fri. 8.15. Sat. 6 & 8.45. Mat. Wed. at 4
EDWARD WOODWARD
THE MALE OF THE SPECIES
A play by Alun Owen
with MICHELE DOTRICE
"Edward Woodward's fine triple role." D. Tel. "A strong contender for West End success." D. Exp.

PLACE. Dukes Rd., Euston. 387 0031. RSC in special 10-week season. Today, 2.30, Lanoux's THE CAN OPENER; Tnt., 8.0, LEAR—Shortened version of Shakespeare's play. All seats £1 (90p members). RSC also at Aldwych; see under A.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Mon. to Thur. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.45
THE DANNY LA RUE SHOW
"Splendiferous revue."—F. Times.

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evs. 7.30 sharp. Mat. Thur. 2.30. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15
JOAN FRANK
PLOWRIGHT FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. 7.30 and 10 p.m.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon., Tu., Thu. 8.30, Wed., Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15
LET MY PEOPLE COME
A Sexual Musical
"You name it, they've got it. Never a dull moment."—E. News

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 LAST PERFS
Today 7 & 9.30
Giuliano Vasilico production of de Sade's
120 DAYS OF SODOM
"EXHILARATING" Daily Tel.
TODAY ONLY "POLYSCOPE" Kids shows at 2.30 & 4. Tickets 25p.

THEATRES

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Redcd. price prevs. from Wed. at 7.30. Sat. 5 & 8.30
Opens Nov 12 at 7:
THE TOKYO KID BROTHERS
THE CITY: A musical
See also Theatre Upstairs

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tues. 2.45. Sat. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
22nd Year. World's Longest-ever Run.

SAVOY. 836 8888 Evgs. 8. Sat. 5 and 8. Mats. Wed. 3.30
ROBERT MORLEY
"REMARKABLY FUNNY."—E. Stan.
Ambrosine William Joyce
PHILLPOTTS FRANKLYN CAREY
A GHOST ON TIPTOE
OVER 200 PERFS.

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394 Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 2.30
SUSAN NICKY
HAMPSHIRE HENSON
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

STRAND. 836 2660. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
Jean Kent, Liza Goddard
Richard Caldicot & Derek Royle in
NO SEX PLEASE—
WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by Allan Davis
"Hysterically funny."—S. Times.

THEATRE AT NEW END. 435 4116. TENNESSEE WILLIAMS—THE GLASS MENAGERIE. 7.45 p.m. BIG LIES—HERE IS THE NEWS. 10.15 p.m.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Last perf. 8.15. LORD NELSON, LIVES IN LIVERPOOL 8 by Philip Martin.

TH WORKSHOP, STRATFORD, 8.15. 534 0310. Eves. at 8. Sat. Mat. 5
LAND OF THE DINOSAURS
An action filled evening of clean fun."—Financial Times.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Tu. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40
FENELLA FIELDING, PETER BLYTHE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." —Evening Standard Award.

VICTORIA PALACE. 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0 Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45
MAX BYGRAVES
"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song and Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr. Bobby Crush. Denise Keene & Happy and Full Co.

WESTMINSTER 834 0283
GIVE A DOG A BONE
Opens December 5—BOOK NOW

WHITEHALL. 930 6692/7765. 6th Year Evgs 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8.45
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312
FIONA RICHMOND says
LET'S GET LAID
Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028) Evgs. at 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30
Celia Tony Alan
JOHNSON BRITTON GIFFORD
William Douglas Home's new play
THE DAME OF SARK
"INTENSELY MOVING." Hobson. S. Times.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363 Tdy. 5 & 8.15. Fri. 8. Sat. nxt. 5 & 8.15 MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Mon., Wed. 8. THE ENGLISHMAN AMUSED. Tue., Thu. 8. TOM THUMB THE GREAT, by Henry Fielding.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 6363. Tnt. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Fri., Tue. 8. TOM THUMB THE GREAT by Henry Fielding. Mon., Wed. 8. THE ENGLISHMAN AMUSED.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15 Dining and Dancing. 9.30 New Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS and at 11 p.m. THE DRIFTERS
Opening Monday next
PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
ABC 1: STARDUST (AA) Wk. & Sun. 2.15, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Tonight, 11.30.
ABC 2: STARDUST (AA). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.15, 8.15.
ABC BLOOMSBURY 837 1177. Brunswick Sq., Nr Russell Sq. Tube. PAIN IN THE A***! (A). 3.30, 5.45, 9.00. Sun. 5.45, 9.00. BRUNO, SUNDAY'S CHILD (A). Wk. & Sun. 4.00, 7.20. Late show Tonight 11.00.
ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Bo Widerberg's ELVIRA MADIGAN (A). Progs. 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.30.
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Victor Erice's THE SPIRIT OF THE BEEHIVE (AA) & MIKIS THEODORAKIS (U). Progs. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Bill Douglas's MY AIN FOLK (AA) and MY CHILDHOOD (A): 3.0 6.0, 7.0, 9.0.
CARLTON, Haymarket. 930 3711. Fantastic Kung Fu! ONE ARMED BOXER (X). Progs. 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.05. Late Saturday Show 11.00 p.m.
COLUMBIA. (734 5414) A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS (U). Cont. Progs. Dly. 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 5.55, 8.20. Late Show Sats. 11.00.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. Fellini's AMARCORD (X). Progs. 1.35, 3.50, 6.10, 8.30. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.15, 5.35, 8.05. Phone bookings accepted.
DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd (580 9562) THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT (U). Sep. Progs. 2.10, 5.30, 8.25. Sun. 3.00, 8.00. Late Show Sat. 11.45. All seats bkble.
EMPIRE Leicester Square CHINATOWN (X). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep. perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
GATE CINEMA, Notting Hill Gate. 727 5750. FEAR EATS THE SOUL (AA). 3-5-7-9 p.m. D. W. Griffith's THE STRUGGLE. 12 noon & 11.15 p.m. Gate Minibus After Late Show. Griffith's INTOLERANCE. Sun., 3 Nov. 12 noon.
ICA Mall 930 6393. 3.0 GULLIVER'S TRAVELS (U) kids ½ price/5.0 Dietrich in von Sternberg's BLUE ANGEL (A)/7.0 Elisabeth Bergner in Czinner's ARIANE/9.0 Syberberg's LUDWIG II REQUIEM FOR A VIRGIN KING.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Richard Harris, Omar Sharif. JUGGERNAUT (A). Cont. Progs. Wk. 12.40, 2.40, 5.20, 8.05. Sun. 3.00, 5.20, 8.05. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15. Circle Seats Bookable.
MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge, 235 4225/6 George Segal Glenda Jackson "A TOUCH OF CLASS (AA) Dly. 6.30, 9.00. Mat. Sat/Sun. 3.0 Late shows Fri. & Sat. 11.15. *Showing until Wed. 13th November.
ODEON HAYMARKET 930 2738/2771. Dirk Bogarde, Charlotte Rampling. THE NIGHT PORTER (X). Sep. Progs. Wk. 1.45, 5.00, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.20. Feature Wk. 2.05, 5.20, 8.40. Sun. 4.50, 8.40. Late Show Thur., Fri., Sat. & Sun. 11.45. All Seats Bookable.
ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). 1974's BIG Suspense Thriller! THE ODESSA FILE (A). Sep. Perf. Daily Progs. comm. 12.45 (Not Suns.), 4.05, 8.00. Late Shows Fris. and Sats. 11.15. Royal Circle Seats Bookable.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) Roger Moore, Susannah York, GOLD (A). Sep. Progs. 1.00, 4.30, 8.00. Sun. 4.00, 8.00. Late Show Sat. 11.45. All seats bookable.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE (836 0691/1811). FANTASTIC PLANET (A). CRYSTAL VOYAGER (U). Cont. Progs. Wk. 3.00, 4.50, 7.40. Sun. 4.50, 7.40. Late Show Sat. 11.15.
PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. 930 8944 PHASE IV (A). Progs. Wkdays 2.20, 3.55, 6.10, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. UNCLE VANYA (A). Prgs. 4.30, 6.15, 8.30.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. "Puts Last Tango in the Shade."—Yorks Post.
EMMANUELLE (X)
Separate Performances Daily (inc Sun.), 12.30, 2.45, 6.15, 9.0, 11.45. Late Show Every Night. Box Office Open 10-8, Sun. 2.30-8. Advance Booking All Seats. All Performances Lic'd Bar.
RIALTO. Coventry St 437 3188 Richard Harris in 99 and 44/100% DEAD (AA). Progs. 1.45, 3.30, 6.05, 8.15. Late Saturday Show 11.00 p.m.
RITZ. Leicester Sq. (437 1234). THE GREAT GATSBY (A). Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.20, 8.10. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.
SCENE 4, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sept. Perfs. Dly 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office opens daily 10-8, Sun. 12-8. Seats bookable—all perfs.
STUDIO ONE. Oxford Circus 437 3300 THE THREE MUSKETEERS (The Queen's Diamonds) (U). Progs 1.40 (not Sun.), 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.
STUDIO TWO. Oxford Circus 437 3300 THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE (A) at 12.20 (not Sun.), 4.25, 8.35 THE FRENCH CONNECTION (X) at 2.25, 6.35.
UNIVERSAL, Lower Regent St. THE STING (A). Progs: Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
WARNER WEST END, Leicester Square. Tel.: 439 0791.
1 Malcolm McDowell, in Lindsay Anderson's O LUCKY MAN! (X). Music and Songs by Alan Price. Sep. Perfs. 2.00, 5.05, 8.10. Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.
2 Michael Caine, Anthony Quinn, James Mason. THE MARSEILLE CONTRACT (A). Cont. Progs. 2.40, 4.35, 6.30, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.00 p.m.

CINEMAS

3 Federico Fellini's AMARCORD (X). Sep. Perfs. All Seats bkble. Dly. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACHIM MOELLER LTD., 8 Grosvenor Street, W.1. 01-493 7611/4591. Kirchner—Heckel, German Expressionists. Until Nov. 30th, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

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11 Albemarle St., London, W.1.
Original etchings and lithographs by
HOCKNEY, DINE, CAULFIELD HAMILTON AND MOORE
9.30-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

COURTAULDS INSTITUTE GALLERIES, Woburn Square, W.C.1. DRAWINGS FROM THE KROLLER-MULLER—Van Gogh, Redon, Léger, Gris. Arts Council Exhibition. 11 Oct.-10 Nov. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Sun. 2-5. Admission Free.

CRANE ARTS
JONATHAN ROUTH
321 Kings Road, S.W.3.
Mon.-Sat. 10-6. 01-352 5857

DM GALLERY, 72 Fulham Rd., S.W.3. (Tues.-Sat.). TEDDY MILLINGTON-DRAKE.

FERRERS GALLERY, 9 Piccadilly Arcade, S.W.1. 01-493 6948. ELINOR GLYN EXHIBITION. 11-1, 2-5 Mon.-Fri.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES
Paintings, Drawings & Watercolours by
JIM GILBERT
63 Queen's Grove, N.W.8. 586 3600

FIRST LONDON EXHIBITION
Stanley Moore
until Nov. 7th
Rutland Gallery
29 Bruton St., W.1.

GALLERY 21
13a Grafton St., W.1. 01-493 6832
An Exhibition of the 12 "Barcelona '73" Engravings by
JOAN MIRO
31 October-30 November
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30: Sats. 10-1.

GERALD M. NORMAN GALLERY
8 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1.
EXHIBITION
Fine Early English Watercolour Drawings
October 30th—November 22nd

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. KAREL APPEL—Early paintings.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). South Bank. SE1. BRITISH PAINTING '74. A mixed exhibition organized by Andrew Forge. 26 Sept.-17 Nov. Weekdays 10-8. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Admission 30p. 10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fri.

HEIM GALLERY, 59 Jermyn St., S.W.1. French drawings from Poussin to Puvis-de-Chavannes. Loan Exhibition from Lille Museum. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Entrance 30p. Students 5p.

HELEN BRADLEY.—A large exhibition of original works of art and signed artists' proofs on view at Ribblefort Gallery, Warton, Preston, Lancashire, from 1st November to 16th November 1974. Catalogue on request. View Mon.-Sat. 10 a.m.-8 p.m., Sun. 2 p.m.-6 p.m. Tel. Freckleton (STD 0772) 632453.

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ART EXHIBITIONS

MALL ART GALLERIES
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Sir William Eden (1849-1915)
Sir Timothy Eden (1893-1963)
PAINTINGS. 10-5. Sat. 10-1
Until Nov. 3. FREE

MARINE ARTISTS
Royal Society's Annual Exhibition.
Guildhall, E.C.2. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Until Nov. 29 FREE (closed 8-13).

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. EARDLEY KNOLLYS, Recent Paintings. Open all day Saturday. Closed Mondays.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1 MAX BECKMANN loan retrospective. until 29 November. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30. Adm. free.

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Watercolours and Paintings by
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Nov. 2—16. Open Tues.-Sat. 10.30-5.30.

O'HANA GALLERY, 13 Carlos Place, W.1. 499 1562. Exhibition of recent paintings by JO JONES. Until Nov 16

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An Echo of Art during the depression at prices to match from £5.
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Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 10-1.

REDFERN GALLERY. JOHN CARTER. Paintings, Constructions and Drawings. Oct. 29-Nov. 21. Daily 10-6: Sats. 10-1. 20 Cork St., London, W.1

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO
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New paintings
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1 till 2 Nov.

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MARINE PAINTINGS
Daily 10-5. Weekdays only.

SERPENTINE GALLERY, Kensington Gardens, W.2. (Arts Council). 5 from Germany. Young Artists, selected by ROBERT KUDIELKA. From 1st Nov.-1st Dec. 10-4 daily. Adm. free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. PICASSO TO LICHTENSTEIN. Masterpieces from the Museum of 20th Century Art in Dusseldorf. 2 Oct.-24 Nov. Weekdays 10-6, Suns. 2-6. Adm. 30p. School children, students and O.A.P.s 15p.

THACKERAY GALLERY
18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square W8
MAURICE WADE
Until 22 November. Weekdays (closed Monday) 10-6; Wed. 10-7.30. Sat. 10-5
01-937 5883

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY HOUSE. Victoria and Albert Museum. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2.30-6. Ad. 20p.

THE WADDINGTON GALLERIES
TERRY FROST paintings, 34 Cork Street, W.1. ROGER HILTON works on paper, 2 Cork Street, W.1. 439 1866. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Ends 23rd Nov.

WHITWORTH ART GALLERY
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CONCERTS

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Are you happy in your job? A new series starts on work and careers (ITV 9.25 am). Could you join the lumberjacks? See their World Championship (ITV 1.0). There are casualties in Upstairs, Downstairs (ITV 8.30) and The Pallisers (BBC2 8.10). 2nd House, the culture programme, has a ball with soccer (BBC2 9.10).—L.B.

BBC1

8.55 am, Fingerbobs. 9.10, The Aeronauts. 9.35, Tom Sawyer. 10.00, Reportage. 10.25, Kontakte. 10.50, The Virginian. 12.05 pm, Laurel and Hardy in Me and My Pal.* 12.25, Weather. 12.30, Grandstand: 12.35, Football Focus; 1.00, 1.20, Boxing: Highlights from John H. Stracey v Ernie Indian Red Lopez, Kevin Finnegan v Eduardo Nazon; 1.10, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, Racing from Haydock; 1.50, 2.20, 3.15, 4.15, Rallycross from Lydden Hill; 2.50, Heavyweight Championship of the World. 3.35, Rugby League: 2nd half Lancashire Cup Final. 4.35, Final Score. 5.05, Star Trek

5.30 News.
5.45 Bruce Forsyth and the Generation Game.
6.35 Film: The Big Gamble (1960), with Stephen Boyd, Juliette Greco, David Wayne.
8.10 Dick Emery.
8.40 The Sound of Petula.
9.10 Kojak.
10.00 News.
10.10 Match of the Day.
11.10 Parkinson, with Ronnie Barker, Oscar Peterson, Patrick Moore, Gertrude Moore.
12.10 Weather.
* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES: 9.10-9.35 am, Animal Magic. 5.05-5.30 pm, Swn y Ser. 12.12 am, Weather. SCOTLAND: 4.55-5.05 pm, (and 5.40-5.45, 10.10-10.40) Sportsreel. 10.40-11.10, Songs for Scotland. 12.12 am, Scottish News Headlines. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.15-4.00 pm, Rugby: Ulster v Connaught. 4.55-5.05, Scoreboard. 5.40-5.45, Northern Ireland News. 12.12 am, Northern Ireland News Headlines.

YORKSHIRE
9.05 am, London. 10.00, Arthur. 10.25, Film: Kid Galahad, with Elvis Presley. 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.30, London. 9.45, Film: The Strange Affair, with Michael York, Jeremy Kemp, Susan George. 11.40-12.25 am, Russell Harty.

BORDER
10.40 am, Primus. 11.05, Tarzan: Deadly Silence, part 2. 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.25, Border Sports Results. 5.30, London. 7.30, The Magician. 8.30, London. 9.45, Film: Lock Up Your Daughters, with Christopher Plummer, Susannah York, Glynis Johns, Jim Dale. 11.30-11.55, The Adventurer.

GRAMPIAN
10.00 am, Film: Tarzan the Magnificent. 11.30, Zoom. 12.30 pm, London. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.30, London. 7.00, Dusty's Trail. 7.30, Six Million Dollar Man. 8.30, London. 9.45, One Over the Eight. 10.15, Film: Sanctuary, with Yves Montand, Lee Remick.* 11.50, The Odd Couple. 12.20 am, Prayers.

SCOTTISH
9.35 am, Anna and the King. 10.00, All in a Day's Work. 10.30, Pig and Whistle. 11.00, Film: King of the Coral Sea, with Chips Rafferty, Charles Tingwell, Rod Taylor. 12.30 pm, London. 6.30, Thrillseekers. 7.00, Film: Red Tomahawk, with Howard Keel, Broderick Crawford, Scott Brady, Wendell Corey. 8.30, London. 9.45, Kung Fu. 10.40, Late Call. 10.45-12.30 am, Film: No Man of Her Own, with Barbara Stanwyck.*

ULSTER
10.45 am, Talking Hands. 11.00, Skippy. 11.30, Sesame Street. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Sportscast. 5.50, Cartoon. 6.00, ATV. 7.30, Candid Camera. 8.00, The Odd Couple. 8.30, London. 9.45, Clannad. 10.15-11.55, Film: The Strange One, with Ben Gazzara, George Peppard, Pat Hingle.*

BBC2

2.10 pm, Open Door: Karate Do and Anarchists. 2.55, Film: Idiot's Delight (1938), with Clark Gable, Norma Shearer.* 4.40, Play Away. 5.05, Lancer. 5.55, Man Alive: Big Smile Please.

6.45 Westminster.
7.15 News.
7.25 Rugby: West of Scotland v Glasgow High.
8.10 The Pallisers: part 26.
9.00 Backstage: Sir John Gielgud.
9.10 2nd House: 45 Minutes Each Way, documentary on football.
10.40 Face the Music.
11.15 News.
11.20-12.40 am, Film: I Shot Jesse James (1948), with John Ireland, Preston Foster, Barbara Britton.*

HTV
9.05 am, London. 10.00, Sesame Street. 11.00, Orbit. 11.30, The Rovers. 12.00, The Geordi Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Lumber Jerks. 5.30, London. 7.30, Hawaii Five-O. 8.30, London. 9.45, Film: These Are the Damned, with Oliver Reed, McDonald Carey, Shirley Anne Field. 11.30, No, Honestly. 12.00, Weather. HTV CYMRU WALES.—As HTV except: 7.00-7.30 pm, Sion A Sian.

WESTWARD
9.15 am, ATV. 9.40, Sesame Street. 10.40, Around the World in 80 Days. 11.05, Tarzan: End of the River. 11.55, 45. 12.25 pm, Gus Honeybun. 12.30, London. 7.30, Film: The Man in Grey, with James Mason, Stewart Granger, Margaret Lockwood.* 9.30, ATV. 11.30, Drive In. 11.55, Faith for Life.

ANGLIA
9.00 am, London. 9.55, Alphabet Soup. 10.20, Film: A Yank in the RAF, with Tyrone Power, Betty Grable 12.00, The Geordie Scene. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Cartoon. 5.30, London. 7.30, Film: Duffy, with James Coburn, James Mason, James Fox, Susannah York. 9.30, ATV. 11.30, Streets of San Francisco. 12.25 am, At the End of the Day.

TYNE TEES
9.05 am, Happy Riding. 9.35, London. 10.00, Primus. 10.25, Film: Kid Galahad, with Elvis Presley. 12.00, London. 5.15 pm, Cartoon. 5.30, London. 9.45, Film: The Strange Affair, with Michael York, Susan George. 11.45, Griff. 12.35 am, Reading.

LONDON WEEKEND

9.00am, Gardening. 9.25, All In a Day's Work. 9.45, Saturday Scene. 9.50, Batman. 10.20, London Bridge. 10.50, Junior Police Five. 11.05, Tarzan: End of a Challenge. 12.00, 45. 12.30 pm, World of Sport. 12.35, On the Ball. 1.00, World Lumberjack Championship. 1.10, News. 1.20, The ITV Seven. 1.30, Newmarket. 1.45, Sandown. 2.00, Newmarket. 2.15, Sandown. 2.30, Newmarket. 2.45, Sandown. 3.00, Newmarket. 3.10, Baseball, World Series and United States Drag Racing Championships from Indianapolis. 3.50, Results, Scores, News. 4.00, Wrestling. 4.50, Results Service.

5.10 News.
5.20 Woody Woodpecker.
5.30 New Faces.
6.30 Candid Camera.
7.00 Sale of the Century.
7.30 Kung Fu.
8.30 Upstairs, Downstairs.
9.30 News.
9.45 Film: Interlude (1968) with Oskar Werner, Barbara Ferris.
11.45 George Melly.
12.25 Conscience Without God.

ATV
9.15 am, Gardening. 9.45, All in a Day's Work. 10.10, Tiswas. 12.30 pm, London. 5.20, Cartoon Time. 5.25, Candid Camera. 6.00, Sale of the Century. 6.30, New Faces. 7.30, Cartoon. 7.35, Film: The Double Man, with Yul Brynner, Britt Ekland. 9.30, News. 9.45, Upstairs Downstairs. 10.45, Aquarius. 11.30-12.55 am, Name of the Game.

SOUTHERN
9.15 am, ATV. 10.10, Martial Arts. 10.35, Houndcats. 11.00, Weather. 11.05, Dusty's Trail. 11.35, UFO. 12.30 pm, London. 9.45, Film: Operation Crossbow, with Sophia Loren, George Peppard. 12.00, Southern News. 12.05 am, Weather. Guideline.

GRANADA
9.15 am, ATV. 10.05, Cartoon. 10.15, Film: Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis in Jumping Jacks.* 12.00, London. 5.15 pm, Cartoon. 5.25, ATV. 6.00, New Faces. 7.00, Film: Alan Ladd in The Red Beret. 8.30, McCloud. 9.30, ATV. 10.45, Russell Harty. 11.30, Film: Rick Jason and Marius Goring in Family Doctor.* 1.00-1.30 am, Kreskin.

Radio

1
5.00 am, News. Bruce Wyndham.† 8.03, Racing bulletin. 8.06, Ed Stewart. 10.00, Stuart Henry. 12.00, Rosko. 2.00 pm, All American Heroes.† 3.00, Alan Freeman. 5.00, David Simmons.† 6.30, In Concert. 7.30, Top Tunes.† 8.30, Radio Orchestra.† 10.02, Alan Black.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Ray Moore. 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2
5.00 am, Radio 1. 10.02, Charlie Chester.† 12.02 pm, Ella. 1.02, Larry Grayson.† 1.30-5.55, Sport (1500m only), including Football; Racing at Sandown; Cricket, MCC Tour; Sporting Chance; and Sports Report. 6.03, Band. 6.30, Let's Go Latin. 7.02, Frankie Howerd. 7.30, Radio 1. 10.02, Festival. 11.02, Ray Moore. 12.00-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3
8.00 am, News. 8.05, Mozart, Beethoven, Dvorak.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Record Review.† 10.15, Stereo Release.† 11.20, The Young Idea: Geminiani, Spohr Delage, Chausson.† 12.20 pm, Concert: George Newson, Mahler.† 1.00, News. 1.05, The Positive World. 1.20, Concert: Part 2, Tchaikovsky, Delius.† 2.00, Man of Action: Des Wilson.† 3.15, Matinee Musicale.† 4.15, Bollington Festival, 1974: Part 1, Haydn, Tippett.† 5.00, Lycidas, by John Gielgud, part 1. 5.15, Concert: Part 2, Beethoven.† 6.00, BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra: Part 1, Hindemith, Prokofiev.† 6.40, The Positive World. 6.55, Concert: Part 2, Dvorak.† 7.40, Critics' Forum.
8.25, Wexford Festival: Der Barbier von Bagdad, by Peter Cornelius, Act 1. 9.20, The Mass Island: Story. 9.40, Der Barbier von Bagdad, Act 2. 10.30, Sean O'Riada, Irish composer. 11.40, Irish Pipe Music. 11.55-12.00, News.

4
6.30 am, News. 6.32, Farming. 6.50, Outlook. 6.55, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.10, On Your Farm. 7.40, Today's Papers. 7.45, Outlook. 7.50, Travel News. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.30, Sportsdesk. 8.40, Today's Papers. 8.50, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, From Our Own Correspondent. 9.30, The Week in Westminster. 10.00, News. 10.02, The Weekly World. 10.15, Service. 10.30, Pick of the Week. 11.30, Science Now. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Top of the Form. 12.55, Weather.
1.00 pm, News. 1.15, Any Questions? 2.00, Weekend Woman's Hour. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Reproaches. 4.00, News. 4.02, 4th Dimension. 5.00 PM Reports. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, Robert Robinson. 7.00, News. 7.02, Desert Island Discs. 7.30, Richard Baker. 8.30, Play: Greg in Spring. 9.58, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.15, A word in Edgeways. 11.00, Prayers. 11.15-11.35, News. 11.45-11.48, Inshore waters forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and national news, entertainment, sport, music. 94.9 VHF, 206 M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news and information station. 97.3 VHF, 417 M.

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news and features station. 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

Radio

Joint perspective

Apart from the occasional between programmes promotion, radio and television do little to complement each other. There is the odd concert which you can see while you listen to it on Radio 3 stereo—if you have stereo and if in the process of *moving the telly* in between the speakers or the latter round the former, you have not done one, the other, or yourself a very nasty damage. The cynic says of this mixed marrying, that the sound is always half a bar behind the picture and, while loyalty at least forbids me to agree, it is always something of a surprise to find that the two of them do apparently arrive together.

This week *Horizon* put on *You Do As You Are Told* which was a presentation by the Professor himself of the Milgram experiments in obedience. It was presumably fortuitous that the following evening Radio 4 broadcast *The Last Secret*, a programme which might quite reasonably have been subtitled *They Did As They Were Told*: this absorbing and chilling account of the forced repatriation of the Cossacks by British troops provided something like a text book illustration of the Milgram thesis—which I take to be that ordinary people, being neither Nazis nor subscribers to any other form of numbing political or religious extremism, will commit acts by which all their humane feelings are revolted, so long as it appears that some legitimate authority requires them to do so and will accept responsibility.

Now of course there are degrees of legitimate authority, limits to which one can push responsibility up the line and soldiers experience relative extremes of both: few of us while we are under it regard military authority as anything but entirely legitimate—"I've got my orders—thank God"—and all of us know that though the buck may linger briefly with the Colonel, even there it almost certainly won't come to rest. There's always the Minister of Defence.

The men whose voices we heard on Tuesday night were in this situation; they were also, as far as one can judge by sound, honourable men, men of more than average humanity and I *suppose one nurses the belief* that when it comes to the crunch it is honour and humanity which will decree how they behave. However in the summer of 1945 what decreed their behaviour was their role as soldiers. Certainly they approached what they were commanded to do with a determination to be moderate and carried that as far as was practicable; in the end their hearts bled for what they were doing, but they did it just the same, driving the Cossacks with blows and at bayonet point back to Russia and to death or prison.

Of course, as Nicholas Bethell's beautifully balanced script did not fail to mention, there were mitigating circumstances beyond those of authority and responsibility: Russia was still our gallant ally, her soldiers brothers-in-arms, decent fellows who, whatever they might feel about other Russians who had fought against them, certainly wouldn't mow them down without trial; and if the smile on the face of Uncle Joe was sometimes less than reassuring, no one was going to draw attention to it. The Cossacks knew otherwise and as repatriation day approached *some of this knowledge* began to influence their captors. Nevertheless they were disarmed and, by a trick, the officers were separated from their men and put into a prison camp. Here one unforgettable incident epitomized the situation: one of the Cossack commanders asked his British counterpart—by now a trusted friend—to swear on his honour that he and his fellow officers would return to be reunited with their men. The British Major swore, knowing it was a lie; and it was plain that, in order not to have sworn, this rather worthy man would have had to be some kind of hero; or a madman, or be possessed exceptional insight. It was also implicit that, were they in a position to do so, the Cossacks would be as justified as anybody else in bringing him and his men to trial as war criminals.

One might say that what the Milgram experiment demonstrated was the root of this kind of corporate obedience at the level of the individual and even if you are already well aware of your own capacity to behave like that, it is cautionary to see how easily it is evoked, how readily people will find "legitimate" authority, pass on responsibility and play the role assigned them to the limit. Agreed, one can question the Milgram method: is it not just a shade brutal to bring unsuspecting people by a deception to the point at which they appear to have performed electrocution? Other experiments—we saw some of them—do the same job less savagely. At the same time it's absolutely certain that had the conclusions been more flattering, the objections would be less. By treating the same subject in different ways radio and TV jointly have produced a perspective which neither could have done alone. They should make a practice of it.

Robert Cradock was the producer of *The Last Secret* and he has also written and produced the first four programmes in the series *The British Army and the British Soldier*, a twelve-parter which now takes a break until March, 1975. In its vein it has been first class: the device of Wheeler, an Everysoldier who keeps on popping up, has been most successful—Mr Cradock has employed him very sparingly and Gordon Gostelow has played him absolutely straight as if he'd never heard of symbolism. Though I sometimes quake at the implacable melody and cheerfulness of the programmes Charles Chilton devises on his own, he is in his element as the contributor to a show like this. There may be some reasons to look forward to March, 1975—another shot at Spring and Summer might be one of them. Mr Cradock's sequel is certainly another.

David Wade

Sunday

Find the lady. George Sand provides a serial life (BBC2 10.15). Deborah is the first of some Biblical women (ITV 6.35). Catherine, another Henry James girl, inspires a play (ITV 10.30). Religious America (BBC2 7.0) and Andean condors (BBC2 7.25) offer attracti... topics. An Attenborough film (BBC1 8.15) competes with a Yankee cop (ITV 8.20).—L.B.

BBC1

9.00 am, Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 9.35, Reportage. 10.00-10.25, Kontakte. 11.00, Seeing and Believing. 11.35, Vital Statistics.* 12.25 pm, The Experimenters. 12.50, Farming. 1.15, Made in Britain. 1.25, Gardening. 1.50, News Headlines. 1.52, Ragtime. 2.05, Film: The Secret Life of Walter Mitty (1947) with Danny Kaye, Virginia Mayo, Boris Karloff, Fay Bainter, Ann Rutherford. 3.50, Blue Peter. 4.15, Basil Brush. 4.45, Alias Smith and Jones. 5.35, Heidi.

6.05 News.
6.15 Anno Domini.
6.55 Songs of Praise from St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast.
7.25 The Brothers.
8.15 Film: Oh! What a Lovely War (1969) with Dirk Bogarde, Phyllis Calvert, Jean-Pierre Cassel, John Clements, John Gielgud, Jack Hawkins, Kenneth More, Laurence Olivier, Michael Redgrave, Vanessa Redgrave, Ralph Richardson, Maggie Smith, Susannah York, John Mills.
10.35 News.
10.45 Gene sings Pitney.
11.15 At the end of the day: Harold Macmillan in conversation.
12.00 Weather.
* Black and white.

Regional variations (BBC 1):
BBC WALES: 12.50-1.13 pm, Farming in Wales. 2.5-2.30, Ask the Family. 2.30-2.55, Tomorrow's World. 2.55-3.45, Rugby: Neath v Pontypool, highlights. 3.45-4.15, We Want to Sing. 12.2 am, News of Wales. SCOTLAND: 12.25-12.50 pm, Gardening. 12.50-1.13, Farm Forum. 7.25-1.50, FE State of Mind. 6.55-7.25, Songs of Praise from St Cuthbert's Parish Church, Melrose. 12.2 am, Scottish News Headlines. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.50-1.13 pm, Farming. 12.2 am, Northern Ire nd News Headlines

BORDER
9.30 am, Play Guitar. 10.00, London. 11.30, Gardening. 12.00 pm, London. 1.10, Border Diary*. 1.15, Farming. 1.45, Thrillseekers. 2.10, Football. 3.05, London. 8.20, Hawkins. 9.45-12.00, London.

GRAMPIAN
11.00 am, London. 11.25, Play Guitar. 12.00 pm, London. 1.10, Farming. 1.40, The Amazing Chan. 2.10, Scotsport. 3.30, Thrillseekers. 4.00, London. 6.55, Appeal: "Scottish Marriage Guidance Council". 7.00, London. 8.20, Film: "Female Artillery" with Dennis Weaver. 9.45, London. 12.00, Prayers.

TYNE TEES
9.35 am, Yoga for Health. 10.00, London. 11.00, Gardening. 11.30, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Farming. 1.40, Ski-ing with Gina. 2.05, Where the Jobs Are. 2.10, Shoot! 3.00, Jason King. 4.00, London. 8.20, Film: No Place to Run, with Stephanie Powers. 9.45, London. 12.00, Choir.

SCOTTISH
11.00 am, London. 11.30, Play Guitar. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm Farming. 1.40, Flipper. 2.10, Scotsport. 3.25, Children's Cavalcade. 4.00, London. 6.35, Together in Faith. 6.55, Appeal, Scottish Marriage Guidance Council. 7.00, London. 7.25, Sale of the Century. 7.55, McCloud. 9.45, London. 12.00, Late Call.

ULSTER
11.00 am, London. 11.30, Drive-in. 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, ATV. 2.00, London. 3.00, Tarzan. 4.00, London. 8.20, Sports Results. 8.22, Film: The Straw Man with Dermot Walsh, Clifford Evans, Lana Morris.* 9.45-12, London.

YORKSHIRE
10.00 am, London. 11.30, Drive-in. 12.00, London. 1.10, Farming. 1.40, Calendar Sunday.* 2.10, Football Special. 3.05, Department S. 4.00, London. 8.20, Film: Hugh O'Brian, Anne Francis, Marilyn Maxwell and Marie Windsor in Wild Women. 9.45-12.00, London.

BBC2

3.40 p.m. Westminster. 4.10 The money programme: The Great Crash. 4.55 The Book Programme. 5.25 Horizon: Digging up the Future.

6.15 News Review.
6.50 The New Beginning.
7.0 Religious America:
7.25 The World About Us: El Condor.
8.5 The Old Man and the Flower, cartoon.
8.15 Cabaret from London's Talk of the Town.
9.0 Bogeyman — Prophet — Guardian: the second part of a film on Schoenberg.
10.15 Notorious Woman: the story of George Sand, with Rosemary Harris, Joyce Redman, Lewis Fiander, Cathleen Nesbitt, Part 1: Misalliance.
11.5 Network: The Rock of Fergus (BBC Northern Ireland).
11.35 News.
11.40 Open Door: Wapping Parents' Action Group.
12.25-12.30 am Julian Glover reads extract from Paradise Lost, by John Milton.

SOUTHERN
10 am, London. 11.00, Weather. 11.03, Farm Progress. 11.30, Ski-ing with Gina. 12.00, London. 1.30, Arthur of the Britons. 2.00, London. 3.00, The Baron. 3.55, Southern News. 4.00, London. 7.25, And Mother makes Five. 7.55, Planet of the Apes. 8.50, Film, You'll Never See Me Again, with David Hartman, Joseph Campanella. 10.15, London. 12.00, Weather.

GRANADA
9.30 am, Drive In. 10.00, London. 11.00, Alphabet Soup. 11.30, Ski-ing with Gina. 12.00, London. 1.10, Snooker. 1.40, Dr Simon Locke. 2.10, Football. 3.05, The Champions. 4.00, London. 8.20, Madigan. 9.45, London. 12.00, "Time to Remember, 1944 Liberation" 12.30, Closedown.

WESTWARD
9.40 am, Operation Rescue. 10.00, London. 11.35, Wait Till Your Father Gets Home. 12.00, London. 1.10, Farm and Country News. 1.30, Acres for Profit. 2.00, London. 3.00, Film: Young and Eager, with Diane McBain, Arthur Kennedy.* 4.40, ATV. 6.05, London. 8.20, Film: Beg, Borrow ... or steal, with Mike Connors, Michael Cole, Kent McCord. 9.45, London. 12.00, Faith for Life.

LONDON WEEKEND

9.35 am, Tomfoolery. 10.00, S... from St Margaret's, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan. 11.00, Ski-ing ... Gina. 11.30, The Osmonds. ... Weekend World. 1.10 pm ... toons. 1.30, Joe 90. 2.00, ... Match. 3.00, The Persuaders. ... The Golden Shot. 4.50, Soldie... Me. 5.20, Aquarius: Anna ... Children's Theatre.

6.05 News.
6.15 Places Where They S...
6.35 Women of the Bible.
6.55 Appeal. C.U.R.E. Nat... Addiction and Res... Institute.
7.00 Songs for Sunday.
7.25 Planet of the Apes.
8.20 McCloud.
9.45 No—Honestly.
10.15 News.
10.30 Affairs of the Heart.
11.30 Cinema.
12.00 Police Surgeon.
12.30 am. Conscience wi... God.

ATV
09.00 am, Farming. 09.30, Citi... Rights. 10.00, London. 1... Drive-in. 12.00. London. The Persuaders. 2.10, Star S... 3.10, Film: Murder Most ... with Margaret Rutherford.* ... Golden Shot. 5.35, Soldier ... Me. 6.05, London. 8.25, F... Along Came a Spider ... Suzanne Pleshette. Ed Ne... 9.45-12, London.

HTV
9.30 am, Skiing with Gina. 10.00, ... 11.00, The Amazing Chan. 1... The Addams Family.* 12.00, ... 1.05, Farming. 1.30, 45. 2.00, ... 3.00, U.F.O. 4.00, London. ... News. 8.20, Film Starring ... Montgomery and George ... The Victim. 9.45, Billy Liar ... London. 11.30, Animal Objects 1... Weather. HTV Cymru Wales. As ... except: 6.35-6.55, Llusern

ANGLIA
9.05 am, Yoga for Health. 9.30, ... 10.00, London. 11.30, S... 12.00, London. 1.10 pm, Police ... 1.35, Weather. 1.40, Farm ... 2.10, Match of the Week. 3.00, M... Welby, MD. 4.00, London ... Cartoon. 5.35, Lassie 6.05, Lon... 8.20, Film: Man on a String, ... Christopher George and William S... 9.45, London. 12.00, The ... for Today.

Radio

1
6.55 am, New Day. 7.00, News. 7.03, Dudley Savage. 8.03, Gospel Road. 8.32, Ed Stewart.† 10.00, Paul Burnett. 1.00 pm, Jimmy Savile. 3.00, Dave Lee Travis Request Show. 5.00, The Three Degrees' Top 12. 6.00, Tom Browne.† 7.00, Gallagher and Lyle. 7.30, Max Jaffa.† 8.30, Sunday Half-hour.† 9.02, Best Tunes.† 10.02, Sounds of Jazz.† 12.00, News. 12.05 am, Alan Dell. 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.55 am, Radio 1. 10.02, David Jacobs. 11.30, People's Service. 12.02 pm, Family Favourites.† 2.02, Frankie Howerd. 2.30, Ragtime to Rock 'n' Roll. 3.30, Teddy Johnson 4.02, Charlie Chester.† 6.00, Radio 1. 7.02, Larry Grayson.† 7.30, Radio 1. 10.02, Brass and Strings. 10.45, Nordring 74. 11.30, Alan Dell. 12.02-2.02 am, Radio 1.

3
8.00 am, News. 8.05, Mozart and Handel.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Your Concert Choice with Robert Tear.† 11.00, Music Weekly.† 11.45, Oistrakh as Conductor: Schubert.† 12.15 pm, Words . . .: Angus Maude, MP. 12.20, Oistrakh as Violinist: Schubert, Beethoven. 1.15, Alistair Cooke's Gershwin. 1.45, Harpsichord recital: Scarlatti. 2.20, Elijah, oratorio by Mendelssohn, part 1.† 3.35, The Psychology of the Prophets, with Gerhard Adler. 3.55, Elijah, part 2.† 5.05, Talking about Music.† 5.35, Alfred Brendel: Schubert.† 6.20, Light Verse from Rochester to McGough. 6.45, Historic performances on record: Brahms.
7.30, Play: Barcroft. Todd and Spaghetti, by Brian Clear, with ... Stock, Henry Woolf, David Jackso... 9.00, Two One-Act Operas by Rachm... inov: The Miserly Knight. 10... Interval. 10.15, Francesca da Rimi... 11.03, News 11.35-12.25 am, So... Interesting

4
7.15 am, Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye. 7... Bells. 7.50, Reading. 7.55, Weat... 8.00, News. 8.10, Sunday Pap... 8.20, Sunday: Views. 8.50, Program... News. 8.55, Weather. 9.00, Ne... 9.05, Sunday Papers. 9.15, Letter fr... America. 9.30, The Archers. 10... Service from St Mark's Parish Chur... Dundela, Belfast. 11.10, Appeal. Y... Community Council. 11.15, Motor... and the Motorist. 11.45, From ... Grass Roots. 12.15 pm, You ... Yours. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, The World This Weekend. 2.... Gardeners' Question Time. 2.30, Pl... The Sun and the Devil. 4.00, Ne... 4.02, Talking About Antiques. 4.... The Living World. 5.00, In Tou... 5.15, Down Your Way. 5.55, Weath... 6.00, News. 6.15, If You Think You... Got Problems. 7.00, News 7.0... Frank Muir Goes Into . . . Boredo... 7.30, For All Seasons. 8.00, ... Schmidt, Brahms. 9.00, News. 9.0... Old Mortality. 9.58, Weather 10.0... News. 10.15, The Truth Archbisho... Portrait of Dr Michael Ramsey. 11.0... Compline. 11.15-11.36, News. 11.4... 48, Inshore Waters Forecast.

BBC Radio London, local and nation... news, entertainment, sport, music. 9... VHF, 206M.

London Broadcasting, 24-hour news a... information station. 97.3 VHF, 417 M...

Capital Radio, 24-hour music, news an... features station. 95.8 VHF, 539 M.

هكذا من الأصل

SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS

Director: John Denison CBE. Tickets: 928 3191 Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 928 3002 For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 928 2972. Postal applications must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Performers	Programme
LONDON BACH SOCIETY. Steinitz Bach Players. Paul Steinitz. Steinitz Bach Players	Bach ...... Mass in B minor. Sheila Armstrong, Yvonne Minton, Ian Partridge, Thomas Hemsley. John Birch (organ). Goldsmiths' College Chamber Choir. £2.50, £2.00, £1.60, 1.30 (all others sold)
NEW PHILHARMONIA. Lorin Maazel. Gina Bachauer. New Philharmonia Orchestra Ltd.	Beethoven .. Symphony No. 2; Grieg ...... Piano Concerto; Roussel .... Bacchus & Ariadne, Suite No. 2. £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p
ORQUESTRA SINFONICA BRASILEIRA. Isaac Karabtchewsky. Jacques Klein. Ann Van Wyck	Villa-Lobos .. Preludio. Bachianas Brasileiras No. 4; Marlos Nobre .. Mosaico (1970); Prokofiev ... Piano Concerto No. 3 in C; Dvořák ... Symphony No. 9 in E minor (From the New World). £2.20, £1.65, £1.35, £1.10, 85p, 55p
ORGAN RECITAL. NOEL RAWSTHORNE. Royal Festival Hall	Bach ...... Prelude & Fugue, BWV 545; Trio Sonata, BWV 525; Chorale Preludes: BWV 667 & BWV 681; Fugue à la gigue, BWV 577; Reubke .... Sonata on the 94th Psalm. 50p (inc. programme). Season tickets for the recitals in October & November: £2.50.
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Pierre Boulez. Zvi Zeitlin	Mozart .... Symphony No. 29 in A, K.201; Schoenberg .. Violin Concerto, Op. 36; Stravinsky .. Ballet, The Firebird (complete). £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p
BACH CHOIR. NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA. David Willcocks. Ibbs & Tillett	ALL SEATS SOLD
THIS IS SCOTLAND. Ian Powrie & his Music. Jimmy McWilliams. Aunice Gillies. David Webster of Oban	The hunting beauty of the Scottish scene in 1974 on the large screen, photographed by David Webster of Oban. Braemar Highland Dancers. The John MacGregor Band. Caledonia Country Dancers. Caledonian Pipe Band. £2.20, £1.80, £1.50, £1.20, 90p, 60p.
LONDON SYMPHONY. Conductor to be announced. Walter Klien. London Symphony Orchestra Ltd.	Schumann .. Overture, Manfred; Mozart ...... Piano Concerto in C minor, K.491; Shostakovich . Symphony No. 10. £3.50, £3.40, £1.80, £1.25, £1.00
DON QUIXOTE (U). Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Colour film of the ballet with music by Ludwig Minkus. Directed by Rudolf Nureyev & Robert Helpmann. AUSTRALIAN BALLET PERFORMANCE. Starring: Rudolf Nureyev, Lucette Aldous, Robert Helpmann, Ray Powell. Conductor: John Lanchbery. £1.00, 80p, 60p
LONDON SYMPHONY. The conductor will be the winner of the Rupert Foundation Conductors' Competition. London Symphony Orchestra Ltd.	David Lord .. Incantare (LSO commission); Beethoven .... Symphony No. 1 in C; Brahms .... Violin Concerto in D. Soloist to be announced. £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p
ORGAN RECITAL. CHARLES BENBOW. Royal Festival Hall	Bach ...... Prelude & Fugue in D, BWV 532. Trio in D minor, BWV 583. Fantasia & Fugue in G minor, BWV 542; Lance Massey .. Toccata Seriala (1st perf.); Jehan Alain .. Intermezzo; Dupré ...... Deux Esquisses, Op. 41. 50p (inc. programme). Season tickets for the recitals in October & November: £2.50.
BBC SYMPHONY. Pierre Boulez. British Broadcasting Corporation	Berlioz ...... Romeo & Juliet (A Dramatic Symphony). Helen Watts, Ian Partridge, Jules Bastin. BBC Singers. BBC Choral Society. £2.75, £2.20, £1.75, £1.45, £1.10, 75p
LONDON PHILHARMONIC. Bernard Haitink. Claudio Arrau. In aid of the LPO National Appeal Fund	Rossini .... Overture, The Italian Girl in Algiers; Brahms .... Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor; Rimsky-Korsakov .. Scheherazade. £4.00, £3.00, £2.50 (all others sold)
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM SYMPHONY. CBSO WOMEN'S CHORUS. Louis Fremaux. Stephen Bishop. City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra	Mozart ...... Piano Concerto in E flat, K.271; Holst ...... The Planets. £2.20, £1.65, £1.35, £1.10, 85p, 55p

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER CHOIR SINFONIA PRO MUSICA Ian Humphris (conductor), Sally le Sage, Philip Langridge, Michael Rippon. Haydn The Creation. £1.30, £1.10, 90p, 70p, 50p. National Westminster Choir

JOAQUIN ACHUCARRO Piano Recital. Schumann Novellette in F, Op. 21 No. 1; Brahms Sonata No. 3 in F minor, Op. 5; 3 Intermezzi, Op. 117; Schumann Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13. £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 50p. Ibbs & Tillett

UTO UGHI (violin) ERIK SMITH (harpsichord) BERNARD RICHARDS (cello continuo) MICHAEL ISADOR (piano). Tartini Sonatas: Op. 1 No. 10 & Op. 1 No. 12; Bach Sonata No. 2 for solo violin; Brahms Sonata, Op. 108; Falla Suite Populaire. £1.20, £1.10, 80p, 50p. Ibbs & Tillett

NETHERLANDS WIND ENSEMBLE Mozart Divertimento in E flat, K.166; Stravinsky Octet; Mozart Serenade in B flat, K.361. £1.50, £1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p. Harrison/Parrott Ltd.

HAYDN TRIO OF VIENNA Haydn Trio in E flat H.XV 29; Ravel Trio in A minor (1915); Schubert Trio in E flat, Op. 100, D.929. £1.00, 80p, 60p, 40p. Kirckman Concert Society Ltd.

ENGLISH SINFONIA Neville Dilkes (conductor) Robin Ray (narrator) Mozart Serenade in E flat, K.375; Dvořák Serenade in D minor, Op. 44; Walton Façade. £2.00, £1.50, £1.10, 75p. Midland Sinfonia Concert Soc. Ltd.

ABBEY SIMON Piano Recital. Franck Prelude, Chorale & Fugue; Brahms Sonata No. 3 in F minor, Op. 5; Chopin 12 Etudes, Op. 10. £1.20, £1.00 80p, 50p. Ibbs & Tillett

LONDON BACH ORCHESTRA Martindale Sidwell (conductor) Tess Miller, Tamara Coates (oboes), Alan Hacker (basset clarinet), Howard Etherton (bassoon). Works by Purcell; Mozart; Bryan Kelly & Bach. £1.75, £1.50, £1.20, 90p 60p. London Bach Orchestra

SWINGLE II. Programme includes Madrigals & works by Bach, Handel, Lennon/McCartney, Paul Simon, Michael LeGrand, Tom Jones. Guest artists: Urubamba. £2.50, £1.75, £1.00, 75p. Van Walsum Concert Management

MARTINO TIRIMO Piano Recital. Schubert Sonata in A minor, D. 845; Prokofiev Divertimento, Op. 43b (1st public perf. in England); Schumann Davidsbündlertänze, Op. 6. £1.10, 90p, 75p, 50p. Ibbs & Tillett

NASH ENSEMBLE Mozart Quintet in E flat for horn, violin, 2 violas and cello; Bartók Contrasts for violin, clarinet & piano; Richard Rodney Bennett Commedia II for flute, cello & piano; Schubert Quintet in A (The Trout). £1.25, £1.00, 75p, 50p. Amelia Freedman

VESUVIUS ENSEMBLE Mozart Oboe Quartet in F, K.370; Dohnányi Sextet; Schubert Octet in F, D.803. £1.50, £1.25, £1.05, 85p, 60p. Clarion Concert Agency Ltd.

ALBERNI STRING QUARTET Thomas Igloi (cello). Haydn Quartet in C, Op. 33 No. 3 (Birds); Mozart Quartet in A, K.464; Schubert Quintet in C, D.956. £1.10, 90p, 75p, 45p. Ibbs & Tillett

EDUARD MELKUS ENSEMBLE Lionel Salter (harpsichord). Works by Biber, Schmelzer, Corelli, G. B. Brevi, Vivaldi, Veracini and Telemann. £1.50, £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 55p. Anglo-Austrian Music Society Ltd.

JEROME ROSE Piano Recital. Beethoven Six Bagatelles, Op. 126; Sonata in A flat, Op. 110; Liszt Première Année de Pèlerinage-Suisse. £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 50p. New Era International Concerts Ltd.

LONDON SINFONIETTA GARY BERTINI (cond.) Monteverdi Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda; Goehr Paraphrase; Schubert Offertoria, Op. 46 & 47; Goehr Lyric Pieces (world première); Sonata about Jerusalem. £1.25, £1.00, 75p 55p. Sinfonietta Productions Ltd.

PURCELL ROOM

A PORTRAIT OF FRYDERYK CHOPIN Nelly Ben-Or (piano) Gabriel Woolf (reader) drawn from the humour, observation, pathos of his letters & from his music: Mazurkas, Nocturnes, Polonaises, Fantaisie, Scherzo in B minor & Berceuse. Some at £1. ALL OTHERS SOLD. Ernest Darvill

BACK TO BASS Bronwen Naish (double bass), William Mason (bass), David Parry (piano) Bach 1st "Cello suite"; Hindemith Sonata; Pieces by Koussevitzky & Massenet; by Schubert & Wolf; Mozart Concert Aria: "Per questa bella mano". 50p. Bronwen Naish

QUATUOR VIA NOVA, JEAN-PHILIPPE COLLARD (piano) Fauré Anniversary Concert: Piano Quintet No. 2 in C minor, Op. 115, Sonata No. 1 in A for violin & piano, Op 13; String Quartet in E minor, Op. 121. £1.00, 75p, 55p. New Era International Concerts Ltd.

AMICI STRING QUARTET Haydn Quartet in C, Op. 74 No. 1; Bartók Quartet No. 2; Brahms Quartet in C minor, Op. 51 No. 1. £1.10, 85p. Ibbs & Tillett

RICHARD LESTER Harpsichord Recital. A programme of Sonatas by Scarlatti. £1.10, 85p, 55p. Ibbs & Tillett

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

The ANGLO-AUSTRIAN MUSIC SOCIETY and VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SATURDAY 16th NOVEMBER at 8

TONI PRAXMAIR'S TYROLESE SINGERS & DANCERS

from Kitzbuhel in colourful national costume

Schuhplattler Dances—Yodelling Songs—Zither Music

£2.50, £2.00, £1.50, £1.30, £1.00, 85p from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents. Sun, 17 Nov. Bournemouth, Winter Gdns.

Monday, 25 November, 8 p.m. Polyphonia presents

ELGAR's 'CARACTACUS'

A concert-drama in six scenes

Teresa Cahill Richard Lewis Benjamin Luxon John Barrow
London Choral Society Bryan Fairfax
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Tickets: £1.70, £1.45, £1.20, £1.00, 85p, 65p. Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Anglo-Austrian Music Society in association with the Austrian Institute presents
WEDNESDAY 13 NOVEMBER at 7.45

The EDUARD MELKUS ENSEMBLE

With LIONEL SALTER (harpsichord)
VIRTUOSO MUSIC OF THE BAROQUE
Biber Schmelzer Corelli Brevi Vivaldi Veracini Telemann
£1.50, £1.20, £1.00, 80p, 55p from Box Office (01-928 3191) & Agents

FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, at 7.45 p.m.

LONDON SINFONIETTA

Conductor, Gary Bertini
Soloists, Sheila Armstrong, Maureen London, Philip Langridge, Graham Titus
in works by:
MONTEVERDI/SCHUBERT/GOEHR

For details see under South Bank Concert Halls.

TUESDAY 19 NOVEMBER at 7.45 p.m.

VERMEER QUARTET

Leader: Shmuel Ashkenasi
making their London debut
Mozart: String Quartet in B flat K.589
Mendelssohn: Four Pieces Op. 81
Beethoven: String Quartet in E flat Op. 127
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The Henry Moore Sculpture Centre.

Anthology of a life's work

Canada is a great and virtuous country: its imaginative energy was first disclosed for most of us at Expo 67. That elegant and startling combustion was staged in cosmopolitan Montreal; but *Toronto is also a fine city*, with its own cheerful identity, a tonic spirit, and a comfortable mixture of old and new architecture. Intimate domestic pockets hold their own with the lively civic and commercial skyscrapers—Toronto retains so far a properly human scale. Henry Moore is a great artist, becoming greater with the years: a virtuous man, readily capable of a grand gesture, who has always kept close as a sculptor to the inner springs of man-in-nature as well as mother earth. On October 25 all these disparate but so happily relevant factors came together through a communal act of faith and the new Moore Centre was opened, with the artist and a huge, delighted public, at the newly extended and wholly refurbished Art Gallery of Ontario, in Toronto.

Moore has donated to this new Centre some 300 of his works, including a magnificent array of pricelessly important sculptures in their original plaster, all shown together in a fine, simple gallery with natural lighting from the ceiling (O rare and irreplaceable daylight!), a separate gallery with bronzes, drawings, and Moore's own, intensely personal, lovingly built-up assembly of stones and "found" objects—and long connecting ramps hung with a magnificent retrospective of drawings and prints, largely also the gift of the artist, leading up to the gallery of original plasters. The smaller gallery is appropriately named after Irina Moore, the artist's wife, who has also parted with her own collection of works. The easy design, the spaces, the décor and cases, the un-pompous installation, is all exactly as it should be and reflect the sensibility of *the Director of the Art Gallery* of Ontario, William Withrow.

When Stravinsky completed his *Symphony of Psalms*, he wrote on the manuscript "To the glory of God and the Boston Symphony Orchestra". Exactly right. But when Moore reluctantly stood up last Saturday morning to say a few words to *the vast audience packed into* the *ground-floor* court of the old Art Gallery (hundreds of entranced young artists and students sitting on the floor), *he cut a very diffident figure*. Pink faced, with an occasional shy grin, ignoring the microphone, he chatted to us all for *a few seconds just as if he were at home and wondering hope*fully if the kettle were boiling for tea. He said, more or less, "Well, it's all jolly nice, and I've ben wondering for a long *time what to do with this stuff* . . . there didn't seem to be any room at home—so here you are." He had come over, really, to help set up the sculptures; *the crowds, including* many travellers from all over the world, were as moved as myself to see this living quintessence of a decent chap hand over so *modestly and gratefully* the magnificent anthology of a life's work. Ayala Zacks who, with her late husband Sam Zacks, the art collector, has *done so much for the Toronto* Gallery, must have been equally stirred at that moment.

The Moore Centre will of course change Canada: no student of Moore's work can possibly know what he has done at first hand, working directly onto plaster, until the galleries in Toronto have been explored. What came through so reassuringly last week is the vital evidence of Moore's continuing creative energy. New prints and drawings of absolute authority and freshness abounded—many inscribed "for Toronto" and made since 1970. Moore is clearly hard at work, securely inside that wondrous phase of indefinite duration that we treasure in the later periods of Titian or Rembrandt.

Reinforcing this sensation at Toronto is the renewed impact—always different—of the sheer originality of Moore's total involvement with art as a continuous, living, evolutionary process. Not in the sense of plagiarizing art history, but through the way in which, under his hands, a dynamic aspect of ancient or classical art has relevance, when rethought profoundly, to a vision of life *now*—and the elemental forces which shape this life. Moore's art transforms the past through the forceful intensity of his awareness of the present. With unrhetorical power and grandeur, his sculpture has changed our world. Like Toronto, he has kept close to the measure of man, but as a sculptor, Moore *has also exalted the spirit of* man by humanizing nature. In Canada, his noble gift to humanity will be seen in a clear light.

Bryan Robertson

The buzz-saw bard

Lear
The Place

Irving Wardle

Transferred from the Other *Place in Stratford, Buzz Good*body's production began with the modest objective of serving the Midlands with an A Level *Lear* without making a long *evening of it.* Miss Goodbody, indeed, seems to have done her cutting with a buzz-saw. One sub-plot has gone, together with Oswald, Cornwall and Albany, and the French King, leaving us with a cast of 10 including one all-purpose Servant.

However, if we can accept this kind of surgery when it is swathed in aesthetic theory, I can see no reason why it should not equally be carried out for the excellent reason of getting the kids onto the 11 o'clock bus. And in what remains of the play, Miss Goodbody shows the best work she has done since she joined the RSC.

Played on an empty floor and up and down the gangways of a three-sided auditorium, the production takes its style from the intimate environment; aiming first of all at rapid, comprehensible narrative and authenticity of character. That sounds obvious, but in *Lear* it involves answering a lot of awkward questions.

It will not do, for instance, to pass Goneril and Regan off as monsters without explanation. So, initially, they are shown even more sympathetically than in Peter Brook's celebrated amnesty. The worst you can say of Sheila Allen's Goneril, angrily slamming a meat pie down for her father's supper and cleaning his mess off the floor, is that she is houseproud. Lear himself is the cause of their villainy; first by his crazy gift, and then by the curses before which they turn pale with terror.

The transition is not complete. *There is really little connexion* between Lynette Davies's spontaneously affectionate Regan and the equally sweet-voiced creature who takes her hair-pin to Gloucester's eyes. But much can be overlooked in a production whose separate scenes carry as much force as they do here. What other director has followed the removal of Gloucester's second eye by blacking out the audience as well?

Lear is always some kind of tree, and in Tony Church's case he is a sturdy old oak; gnarled, earthbound, hard to kill—and intensely moving when he touches pathos by his own difficult route. There is also a fine headmasterly Gloucester from Jeffrey Dench, and a brilliant mud-caked Edgar by Mike Gwilym, who establishes a true rapport with Lear in the storm. In general, the scenes are underscored with a dynamic scenario.

A dark void around the heart

Monty Python
BBC 2

Alan Coren

The harshest truth about seasonally recurring television comedy shows is that it is not enough for them to be as good as they were. Each time out, they have to get better. Memory, particu*larly comic memory, is highly* selective; after a year, it has forgotten the poor bits, remembered the best. Every successful comedy series has had to face this punishing dilemma, and on Thursday it was Python's turn: the new series will be forced to compete for approval with a single, quintessential Python show which the audience's memory has cobbled together out of a parrot sketch, of course, *The Twit of the Year*, almost certainly, the *Ministry of Silly Walks*, *Blackmail*, *The British Film Awards*, *The Jean-Paul Sartres chez Eux*.

Now, nobody could follow that, and I did not expect them to. But that the new Python would fall so far short of the *average* is something for which *I wasn't prepared, and which* leaves me with a dark void around the heart this morning, a sense of bewildered and bottomless loss, the way I imagine British Communists felt when the Russians trod, like a Python foot, on Dubcek. Because Python was an ideal and a promise and a hope: *Times* readers know, by now, my embittered views on the laughless gunk that passes for most television comedy, and the old Flying Circus shone like a good deed in a naughty world. How far that loony candle threw his beams!

This is not to say that the new show still wasn't better than almost any other half-hour of tube-time. But two important changes have taken place to make that praise as faint as it is meant to be: the first is that John Cleese has gone, that rock-founded maypole of manic sanity around which the lesser madmen danced and who was an *iron control, both on the screen* and behind it, upon the daft extravagances to which the others are prone and which can lead to the ultimate dissipation of a good funny idea; and the second, inextricably linked to the first, is that the new format of a single extended comic situation dooms the material to a thinning-out so drastic that it *is bound to rupture*, as *it did on* Thursday, into irritating shards. The essence of a Python situation is that it needs to be brief, concentrated, tight; their brilliant imaginative flashes are not there to be sustained.

Hope remains, though. The Python team will triumph again. They are too talented not to.

Who is buying up Britain?

BBC1

Leonard Buckley

Well, there was Christopher Brasher slipping us a television powder a year ago about the nation's dependence on drugs. And here he was last night giving a whole new meaning to the saying that where there's muck there's brass. For this time he was investigating who owns the nation's soil. He dug up some dirt and concluded that big money is now involved.

He quartered the island for his story. We saw the lovely little Wiltshire village changing hands to some tycoon. We saw the Scottish estate still run on feudal lines. Mr Brasher zoomed in on a new Forestry Group with a critical view of the case of sheep versus tree. He hearded the City to show us that the great landowner these days may well be the man from the Pru.

Pictorially, of course, this programme, in which he was joined as producer by Tony Edwards, was endlessly attractive. Here truly was England's green and pleasant land. It was valuable, too, in the information it brought us. But where it was meant to be provocative it was altogether too subjective for that.

Mr Brasher, you suspect, is a man himself for three acres and a cow. It was easy to see where his sympathies lay. You could sympathize yourself, of course, *with the long-standing tenant* forced to put his farm in order. But you needed more than you saw here to agree that the new landlord was necessarily wrong. So too you had your reservations when the financier spoke of land as a stable investment and Mr Brasher translated this as growth pattern for a millionaire. "Come off it," retorted the manager of the large farm firm when it was hinted that his must be bad. "We're not trying to be the biggest. We just want to be the best."

Travel

Exploring the island of Napoleon

It is possible, I am sure, to visit Ajaccio in Corsica and not call at the house in which Napoleon Bonaparte was born. Being dutiful in such matters, however, I took my first opportunity to do so a few weeks ago, well aware that, as the guide book put it: "The town is still impregnated with his memory."

His birthplace, alas, is impregnated with a kind of mothball indifference. How sad and disappointing that cold, dead property is. Displays of 18th century furniture, fading in faded rooms, a few showcases, prints and busts which give little indication of what was to become of the infant born there on August 15, 1769 and certainly no hint of the drama or the sheer adventure of his impact on Europe.

As a child, museums bored me, but I have seen them transformed here in Britain to capture the imagination, and thus the attention, of the young. Think what a little effort could do for a location as important as Napoleon's birthplace. Dioramas of his battles, soldier models in the varied uniforms of his armies; his rise to power, his exile and return and further exile; the Corsica of his childhood, the Europe of his day. Hand that task to an imaginative museum director—and they are to be found in plenty in Britain if France does not possess them—and the Casa Bonaparte would then become worthy of the man. As it is, it is a shell of boredom, an opportunity missed, an asset ignored.

Enough of hobby horse riding. Let me tell you about Corsica—or, rather, about that part we visited last month, flying into Ajaccio from Paris on an Air France Caravelle having used the massive Airbus for the London/Paris leg of our air journey.

I had read enough about the island to know that it was going to be entirely different from those other Mediterranean islands I have visited. I knew a little of its history and culture, or at least enough to be aware that, though part of France, it is not "French". Colleagues had told me about the distinct appeal of the scented, maquis-clad landscape, its mountains and its beaches. And in no time at all, it seemed I was discussing that appeal with a true enthusiast, M Henri Poinsignon who is head of the island's hotel association.

He is also owner of the three-star hotel Marinca, which stands in its own grounds on a beach overlooking the bay in which the town of Propriano is situated—south of Ajaccio. A thorough delight, the Marinca and the sort of small hotel used by holidaymakers touring the island by car. (A type of holiday I recommend and about which I shall have something more to say in a while.)

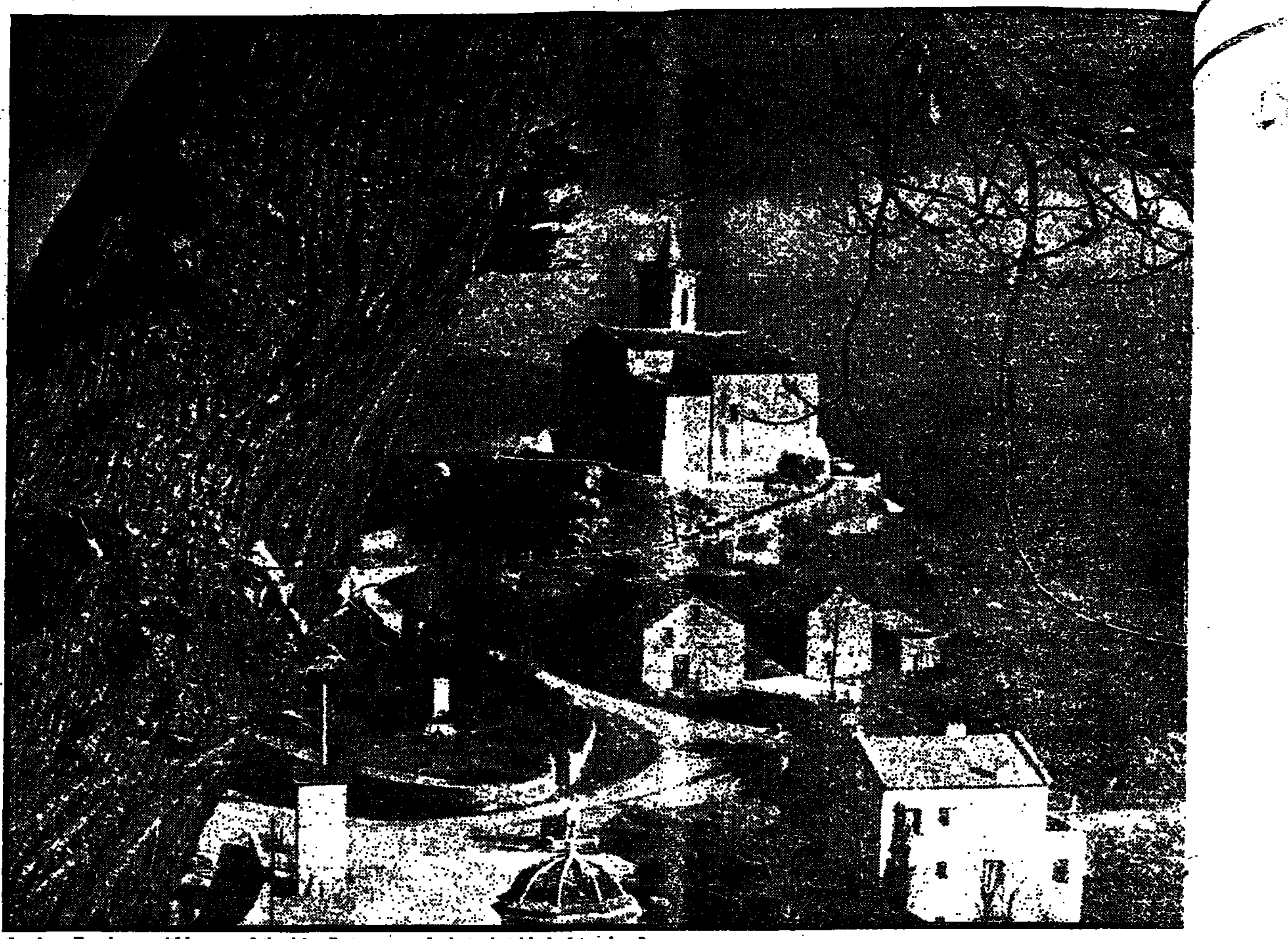
The French government has recently published plans to split Corsica into two administrative regions. Although this will double the island's representation in Parliament, the plan is widely opposed by Corsicans who feel that Paris is attempting the age old ploy of "divide and rule". There is a movement for independence, or at least a revitalization of the island, and from what I was told during my visit, Corsica is getting a raw economic deal from the Paris administrators.

Tourism could well be one of Corsica's trump cards and there is certainly plenty of scope for it. But what kind of tourism? This was what M Poinsignon and I discussed in his comfortable hotel lounge until the small hours of the morning.

Slicing through Corsica from Ospedale in the south-east to Piana and Girolata on the north-west coast (and beyond into the sea) is a nature reserve, some 370,000 acres of mountainous scenery. Ideal for hikers and other "away from it all" visitors, it could also be used by riders, and one of M Poinsignon's hopes is to establish and promote horseriding holidays in the area.

Leaving aside the benefits of "fly and drive" concessions and other holiday deals, the Avis unlimited milage rates on Corsica next summer range from approximately £46 a week for a small Renault 5TL or Simca 1100LS to around £60 a week for the Peugeot 304 or Renault 16. Incidentally, small cars are best for this island, whose roads, though well surfaced, tend to corkscrew through the mountains.

Though we were there for only a few days, and had to concentrate our tour on the south of the island, Corsica lived up to all my expectations. It was grand to see the mountains almost glowing in the late afternoon light and though the weather was as cold as one should expect at that altitude in October, the vegetation made a brave show and the scents were bold and memorable.



Corsica: Tourism could be one of the island's trump cards, but what kind of tourism?

"We get a good number of visitors from Britain", one hotelier told me. "And they are all, how can I put it, of the same sort. They are good visitors." I feel that I know well the "sort" he means. They are those for whom the large and organized holiday resorts have no appeal. Those who are prepared to strike off alone. We met some, late in the season though it was, on our way from Olmeto to Ajaccio. An English couple who were finding costs higher than expected—though they confessed they were last on Corsica in 1959—but who clearly regarded it as a sort of last bastion and retreat in face of the tourist tide that has washed the pleasure shores of the Mediterranean.

Nobody pretends that Corsica is inexpensive, though there are ample alternatives to the luxury hotels, and more should be provided. It is an island that requires mobility and rewards exploration, which is why I would suggest a motor touring holiday, or an arrangement which had one staying in two or perhaps three places and included the use of a hire car.

Corsica has special representation at the French Government Tourist Office at 178 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AL. From there you may obtain information about the island and the holiday con[...] offering arrangements [...] summer. Any competent [...] agent will be able to [...] details of those arrang[...] as well as "fly and drive [...] through Air France, Brit[...] ways, Hertz and Avis.

John C[...]

Gardening

Lovely weather for trees

The weather, while it may not have suited us this autumn, was certainly just right for our autumn colouring trees and shrubs. Never before have my specimens of *Cotoneaster horizontalis* turned such a flaming scarlet, nor has our young tree of *Prunus subhirtella autumnalis* ever taken on such bright orange red leaves. As its leaves fell, alas all too quickly last weekend, so its flowers are already opening on the bare branches, giving us a second dividend.

Some of the self-sown *prostrate cotoneasters* are growing by chance next to large plants of cotton lavender, *Santolina chamaecyparissus*, which we have long known as *S. incana*. The silvery foliage of the *santolina*, and the scarlet of the *cotoneaster* form a splendid combination.

By the way, do not cut down *santolinas* until the spring. They need a hard pruning every year to keep them shapely.

Acers of many species and varieties have been particularly brilliant this year, especially *A japonicum* and its varieties. The rowans, forms of *Sorbus*, such as Embley, with rich red leaves and orange red fruits, are also outstanding. This *sorbus* makes a neat, erect, small to medium sized tree, good for street planting.

Our specimen of *Cryptomeria japonica Elegans* performed its colour change earlier than usual, and it has now taken on its winter russety red colour. Why this conifer should do this every winter, changing back to fresh green each spring, is a mystery to me. It received a first class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society as long ago as 1862. It is fairly fast growing, and I have it on our rock garden where it is now about 10 feet high, and will have to be discarded as it is now too large.

We will plant another; it is easily propagated by cuttings, and indeed makes an attractive house plant for a year or two until it becomes too big. It has one unfortunate weakness, however; the branches tend to become brown and bare at the base after some years.

The stag's horn sumach, *Rhus typhina*, has only just begun to turn colour with us. This is definitely a tree which one should see in a nursery as some forms colour better than others.

This year particularly it would pay to visit some parks, local gardens or nurseries—and do it quickly, to note some of the most attractively coloured trees and shrubs. All the flowering cherries that normally give good autumn colour have excelled themselves this year. Also, after the wet autumn the leaves of many of them have held on longer than usual this year. Particularly true of this was *Prunus sargentii*.

Other fine varieties that have coloured well include *P Shosar*, a good clear pink single flowered cherry that blooms early, and *P Spire*.

When gales bring down leaves fast it is particularly necessary to check any danger points—gutters that may become choked, drain covers that may become covered with leaves and cause flooding. We have one such drain outside our dining room door, and it takes only about half a dozen sycamore leaves to cover it. Twice we have had an inch or so of water in the dining room because a storm washed leaves over the grille and torrential downpours could not soak away.

Two books on the same subject have just appeared. One is a new edition of *Window Box Gardening* by Xenia Field (Blandford Press, £1.75). The other is *Window Box and Container Gardening* by Judith Berrisford (Faber & Faber, £3.85). Both books cover the subject more than adequately, and list a vast number of plants that can be grown in containers.

One tends to think of window boxes and containers in the towns and cities, but of course they are used in many places, in town and country, and to a large extent in many countries abroad.

Judith Berrisford and her husband have travelled widely in countries all over the world and have studied small garden design in many of them, notably New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, the United States and Mediterranean countries. The third part of her book is devoted to window box and container gardening in warmer climates.

Just now we do not have many flowers in the garden for cutting, but my wife has been using the blue spikes of *Aconitum wilsonii* Kelmscott variety with the first pink heads of *Nerine bowdenii* which seems a little late this year, and the silvery papery heads of *Anaphalis triplinervis*. Very effective they are too. I thought I had removed all the *anaphalis* plants because they do flop about rather untidily, but I must have missed a clump and it has now been reprieved.

Jobs for November

If November is kind; if it is dry; if the ground which has been waterlogged in many parts of the country dries out a little, we can get on the ground and catch up on the jobs we should have done in October.

A few more powerful gales, while cutting short the brilliance of autumn colour, will at least hasten the leaf fall and let us do the job of clearing up more quickly.

Finish planting spring bedding plants and bulbs.

Watch for slugs in frames or under cloches, and put down slug bait if their slimy trails are seen.

Examine everything in store frequently. Mice seem to be unusually troublesome this year. If mice fail to take cheese in a trap, try milk chocolate, one or two monkey nuts, or a melon seed.

Cut back any excessively long new growths of hybrid tea or floribunda roses by half their length to prevent the bushes being rocked about and loosened by gales.

Check stakes and ties of all trees planted in the past two or three years, and renew them if necessary.

Take up, clean and store under cover canes and stakes.

Put garden furniture under cover; if you have no shed space to spare, wrap the furniture in plastic sheeting, making sure the legs or feet of tables and chairs are not in contact with the wet ground.

Send mowing and other machines off for servicing as soon as you have given the lawn its last cut for the season.

Tidy up beds or borders of herbaceous plants. Cover less robust plants such as hardy fuchsias with a layer of bracken or straw before severe weather sets in.

If you have a sloping path or drive have sand, gravel or salt handy in case of snow or frost.

About the end of the month, if birds are troublesome in your neighbourhood, protect the buds of fruit trees, ornamental cherries and forsythias. Either spray with Curb, or spread Scaraweb nylon "spiders web" material over the branches.

Roy Hay

Bridge

Mindgame

There is an element of poker in the bidding of an intelligent player who sets out to make the most of a good hand, and nothing is more irritating than to cut against him with a partner who doubles in a stereotyped fashion.

North South game; dealer South

North: ♠ 6 4 ♡ 8 3 ♢ Q 9 6 3 ♣ K 7 4 3 2
West: ♠ J 10 8 3 ♡ A 9 2 ♢ A J 10 ♣ Q J 10
East: ♠ 5 ♡ Q J 7 6 5 4 ♢ 8 7 2 ♣ 9 8 6
South: ♠ A K Q 9 7 2 ♡ K 10 ♢ K 5 4 ♣ A 5

South	West	North	East
2 Spades	No	2 No trumps	No
3 Diamonds	No	4 Diamonds	No
4 Spades	Double	No	No
No			

West led the ♡A with confidence, expecting to make two tricks in diamonds and one trick in trumps. Declarer played four rounds of spades and established dummy's long clubs for discards of two losing diamonds. The lead of the ♣Q was superior to the ♡A; but, after clearing clubs, declarer would have drawn trumps and put West on lead to play from one of his aces.

Even if West had opened the ♠J there was no way in which he could take more than three tricks, with the ♢Q an entry to the clubs.

In case West's double appears too elementary, I am giving a deal from a high-stake game in America when the bidding suggested that the declarer had lost control of the hand. The defenders between them presented him with his contract.

Game all; dealer South

North: ♠ 9 8 6 ♡ Q 10 8 7 ♢ 7 3 2 ♣ Q 9 2
West: ♠ Q 10 5 4 2 ♡ K J 3 2 ♢ Q J 4 ♣ 10
East: ♠ K 7 3 ♡ — ♢ K 9 8 6 5 ♣ J 8 7 5 4
South: ♠ A J ♡ A 9 6 5 4 ♢ A 10 ♣ A K 6 3

South	West	North	East
1 Heart	No	2 Hearts	No
2 Spades	No	3 Hearts	No
4 Hearts	Double	No	No
Redouble	No	No	No

West led the ♢Q to the ♢A and South played the ♡A and another heart, dummy winning with the ♡7 and East discarding a diamond and a club. A diamond from dummy was taken by East who returned a diamond ruffed by South. Declarer next led a trump taken by West who knocked out the remaining trumps. Throughout the play East was under the impression that South held a four-card spade suit and therefore could not have more than two clubs.

Having thrown his last diamond, East had to find another discard; and, placing his partner with a trick in clubs, he threw a second club in order to preserve his spades. So declarer cashed four clubs and the ♠A for his contract.

Edward Mayer

Chess

Across the board

On rereading my last week's piece it strikes me that I was a little hard on Europe. No doubt Europe will survive my aspersions, but, since I class myself as a European let me purge myself of continental treachery by affirming that there are worse, much worse, places for a chessplayer to live in than Europe.

We may be short of oil, sugar and toilet rolls and threatened with such a decline in our standard of living as to render us vulnerable to such illnesses of deprivation as ergotism and dropsy, but, on the whole, we still either play, or see played, the best chess in the world. Here a transatlantic reader might raise his eyebrows and mention Bobby Fischer; but that great player has been totally inactive for the past two years. Invoking his name at this moment seems about as useless as calling upon Zamiel, that evil spirit in Der Freischutz who is feeble enough to merit enshrinement in *Private Eye*.

Some years ago I was glad to accept election by the World Chess Federation on to a subcommittee of three expressly concerned with European chess affairs. Initially the idea was that we, an Austrian, a Czech and an Englishman, were to sort out the various European countries into appropriate groups for their competition in the European Team championship.

But with the progress of time our field of action became enlarged and the last time we met, in Amsterdam, our sessions were scheduled to last two full days.

Not that we took all that long. Indeed, under the brisk leadership of that learned Viennese jurist, Dr Dorazil, discussions went so well that I had quite a fair amount of leisure time. Some of this I devoted to a visit to the wonderful Van Gogh exhibition, accompanied by Dr Dorazil.

Next day, leaving my colleagues to check over the final draft of our report to the World Chess Federation, I went to a concert largely devoted to Schubert's piano music. I have the programme in front of me as I write and I see that the interval came between the lovely Sonata in A (D664) and that majestic last Sonata in B Flat.

During this interval I chanced to meet another chess-master, Lodowijk Prins. He was bubbling over with enthusiasm for an idea which he wished me to convey to the chess world without delay, if not sooner.

The idea was not a new one. It had already been adumbrated by Emanuel Lasker and later taken up with enthusiasm by Heinrich Fraenkel who writes so entertainingly under the pseudonym of Assiac. It is simply that the games players play should be their copyright and that fees should accrue to players from newspapers, magazines and books wherever the games appeared.

I discern great practic[...] culties in applying this [...] It is difficult enough [...] suade an editor to pu[...] game and if you wish to [...] him for the privilege he [...] think you, to borrow the [...] of a former Lord Cha[...] stark staring bonkers.

To whom too would [...] the money if a player [...] game entirely as a re[...] following an analysis in [...] or magazine or even news[...] I remember Peter Clark[...] winning a game in the [...] Championship against a [...] unusual defence and the [...] ing to me to inform u[...] he had followed exact[...] analysis I had given in [...] on the openings. I suppos[...] if the game were pu[...] under the financial con[...] claimed for players by [...] Prins and Assiac, he wo[...] the cash and I the cred[...] which I must retort, alon[...] old Omar, "Ah, take the [...] and let the Credit go."

How much, for ex[...] should Bengt Hammar [...] the following game wi[...] pleasing finish which [...] from the September num[...] Tidskrift for Schack? Hi[...] 17 moves are straight fr[...] book.

White: B. Hammar Bl[...] S. Kjellander Ruy Morphy Defence.

1 P-K4 P-K4	11 P-Q4	[illegible]
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3	12 QKt-Q2	[illegible]
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3	13 PxP	[illegible]
4 B-R4 Kt-B3	14 Kt-B1	[illegible]
5 O-O B-K2	15 B-Kt3	[illegible]
6 R-K1 P-QKt4	16 KPxP	[illegible]
7 B-Kt3 P-Q3	17 B-Kt5	[illegible]
8 P-B3 O-O	18 QxP	[illegible]
9 P-KR3 Kt-QR4	19 Q-KR4	[illegible]
10 B-B2 P-B4		

Black (Kjellander)

White (Hammar) to pla[y]

20 BxP

A sacrifice that poses ins[...] able problems to Black.

20 ... PxB 22 PxB R-[...]
21 QxP BxKt

Threatening R-R4, w[...] White at once prevents.

23 Kt-Kt5 R-K1 24 B-B5 B-B[...]

The surrender of a piec[e] equivalent to resignation; otherwise he has no means [of] preventing the mating th[...] after 25. Kt-R5.

25 QxKt B-Kt2 27 KtxR [...]
26 QxP QR-K1 28 R-K1 [...]

Threatening to win a piece [...] P-B4 and, with another [...] subtle winning manoeuvre [...] mind.

[illegible]

Harry Golombe[k]

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Saturday Bazaar

For the Epicure

Gardening

Jewellery

Fashion and Beauty

Parmesan cheese and fresh pasta, specialities of Camisa and Son in Old Compton Street.

Food for thought in the exotic shops of Soho

It might seem an odd moment to talk about gourmet foods, food prices being the sore point they are just now, but to the "connoisseur of table delicacies" there is more to the subject than Beluga caviare and Perigord truffles. If excellence, not expense, is to be the qualifying measure, an abundance of less costly delights can be found.

Soho is famous for its many specialist food shops *and restaurants, and these remain* reliably pleasing attractions in an area that caters for a variety of curious tastes. Buying food in Soho on a sunny morning is one of the joys of living in central London. Smells of roasting coffee and sweet new bread hit you from the doorways of small shops tucked between wine merchants, continental grocers, catering suppliers, butchers and cigar merchants. Shopkeepers are friendly and glad to advise: customers chat while they *wait to be served, and dozens* of foods we have become accustomed to picking preserved and glossily packed from supermarket shelves can be bought here fresh or loose, better, and often cheaper, too.

Finest quality parmesan cheese, Parmigiano Reggiano, is a speciality of Camisa & Son at 61 Old Compton Street, London, W1. Sold in *knobbly hunks hewn from* the whole, at £1.16 per lb, it keeps for weeks, and its flavour is immeasurably superior to the finely powdered version usually sold in small cardboard drums. Camisa is one of several shops in the area which sells fresh pasta. Its meat filled ravioli is a bargain at 22p per lb. Served lightly boiled with cream or butter and fresh parmesan it is a far *cry from the soggy stuff* bathed in tomato soup that five-year-olds demand for tea.

Dried pasta in just about every *shape made is sold* loose from glass-fronted pine drawers that line one side of the shop. Camisa is one place where serious cooks can find the Arborio rice essential for perfect risotto (17p per lb), first pressing olive oil (£4.40p per gallon), and fresh mozarella (tied up in 6oz packages at 20p) for making pizza.

If you are up and about early in Soho, stop for coffee at the Patisserie Valerie, a few doors along from Camisa. There are faded pictures of rural France *on the walls of* this old-fashioned establishment, plates of fresh croissants on the red topped tables, and big cups of high roast, slightly bitter French coffee to revive holiday memories. Later in the morning there is a choice of marvellous pastries on each table, and a queue of customers for the tarts and flans sold in the front shop.

Anyone who has envied the French housewife her butcher will enjoy Bifulco Stores, 24 Frith Street, London, W1. Beautifully dressed cuts are an inspiration to the most cautious cook, and a board behind the counter gives the price per pound of everything from stewing steak to dainty noix de veau, and prepared beef olives and osso bucco.

The Swiss Centre, a short walk from Soho *in Leicester* Square, is the place for anyone nostalgic for ski resort delicacies, especially the *mouthwatering cakes and* pastries. Though I would not advise trying to take one of their more delicate confections home on the night train to Glasgow or Manchester, there are plenty of cakes and tarts that would stand the journey. Bunder Nusstorte, shortbread pastry round a filling like nutty mincemeat, is sold boxed and wrapped in the Swiss Centre's pretty red and white paper at *£1.50. It* keeps very well and cuts into six or eight pieces.

All the best known Swiss *cheeses are sold here, and* some of the cooked meats and sausages. High quality Swiss tinned and bottled foods are *widely* available now in most parts of the country, though some unusual varieties like Fruit of the Rose Preserve and tinned redcurrants may not be so easy to find.

Piccadilly and Jermyn Street near by are more traditional gourmet territory. The breathtakingly exotic offerings of Fortnum and Mason's food hall are well known, as are the shop's prices. Jacksons of Piccadilly also carries some pretty exotic lines, but is especially good for herbs, spices and essences. More than 80 herbs, including such old fashioned names as comfrey, rue and tansy, are stocked at prices from 14p an ounce, and more than 50 spices, from 12p an ounce for ordinary ones like aniseed to £4.45 for saffron.

Paxton and Whitfield, in Jermyn Street, is one of my favourite shops because you can taste before buying. Cheese is Paxton's speciality, and for English cheeses I know nowhere better. There are always two or three Stiltons in cut, and because they sell so much, it is always in *top condition. This is the* place to buy regional varieties like Derby Sage, Cheshire Blue and others that one seldom sees today without a vacuum pack sweat.

Another Paxton speciality is Brandenham hams, black outside with the molasses used in curing. These and their York hams can be bought by post. Jars of Stilton, *whole Stiltons weighing* about 5lb, and truckle Cheddars weighing about 4lb or 9lb can also be posted. For the mail order list write to Paxton and Whitfield, 93 Jermyn Street, London SW1; 01-930 3380.

Shona Crawford Poole

Shops and Stores

Collectors

Collectors

Dining Out

Dining Out

Tinderbox

Tinderbox

Saturday Bazaar

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THE TIMES

George Hutchinson

Labour is only doing what it said it would do

From some newspaper reports, but more especially headlines, you might have imagined that the Government had just unleashed a thunderbolt, in the guise of the Queen's Speech, on an unsuspecting nation totally unprepared for a programme of socialist legislation. A stranger to our shores might be forgiven for thinking that the Labour leaders had deceived us all in the election, keeping their principles to themselves, concealing their intentions, and putting forward no policies whatever.

It may be supposed that most of the 11,446,671 people who voted Labour on October 10 see things rather differently. So do many others. There is no reason why anyone who can read should feel the least surprise at the Queen's Speech: in essence it is simply another version—albeit abridged—of the recent Labour manifesto, which was written with clarity, heavily publicized, and well understood. Whether you care for the repertoire or not, it is familiar stuff, though one would scarcely think so from some of the incredulous comments that were to be heard this week.

But then one has been struck for years by the number of Conservatives who are unable to accept that a Labour Government must be expected to bring in Labour measures. They are taken aback whenever it happens. Disliking the measures, they can hardly believe that Labour should actually introduce them, and seem affronted, as if they had been misled. They appear to forget that Labour is a party of the left (though some of its members are more left than others) and will inevitably move in a leftward direction.

It is remarkable that so many Tories are still scandalized when Labour ministers do what they promised to do. No party has ever been more explicit in expressing its aspirations, aims and legislative intentions. They have been shouted from the housetops. Anyone who misunderstands them has not been listening. But of course people do tend to hear what they want to hear.

The Government's programme for the first session of the new parliament, as delineated on Tuesday, is less sweeping than might have been foreseen. To represent it as a surrender to "Bennery" is absurd. It is a surrender to nothing except Labour's time-honoured principles, endlessly reiterated over the years. It is not a surrender at all, but a reflection, a reaffirmation, of what Labour believes to be right. The policies may be misguided: but they are not the product of a sudden whim.

Certain enterprises previously designated for public ownership, ports and others, have meanwhile been spared, though their day will no doubt come if the Wilson Government remains in office long enough. To that extent the proposals are more moderate (or more realistic) than they might have been. Again, as I was suggesting last Saturday, the prospective National Enterprise Board is likely to prove less fearsome than Mr Benn might make it if left to himself, without guidance from the Prime Minister and Mr Healey.

What is more, the projected wealth tax has been deferred for consideration by a Select (all-party) Committee. That seems reasonable. Indeed by Labour's traditional lights there is nothing unreasonable in the Queen's Speech. To call it a victory for the extremists of the left is to misrepresent the great central body of the Labour movement.

The present government, as I understand it, wishes to encourage a successful mixed economy, and Mr Healey, in his Budget on November 12, will be trying to further that objective by measures to assist the private sector.

The Chancellor would not, I trust, find fault with Mr Philip Colebrook, one of the more distinguished of the modern school of free, liberal, intellectual industrial managers (he is the managing director of Calor Gas), who had this to say in a recent speech: "We must defend private enterprise in order to retain a mixed economy; we must retain a mixed economy in order to ensure moderate government; and we must retain moderate government in order to protect democratic freedom."

The principle has seldom been better expressed.

* * *

With few exceptions, Conservative MPs did their party no credit by their attitude towards Mr Heath when he spoke in the House of Commons on Tuesday. Whatever their anxieties or reservations, they might at least have displayed a little goodwill. While Mr Heath remains their leader he deserves a show of outward support on important parliamentary occasions. The Tories will not improve their prospects by boorish behaviour. There are no electoral dividends in that.

But many are still determined to remove Mr Heath, and to do so quickly, even though no one is yet ready to succeed him. If they have their way, and drive him to early resignation, they are in danger of accomplishing nothing more than change for the sake of change, ending up with a new leader whose capacities are no greater than Mr Heath's and may well prove unequal to the test.

While the party in parliament will have the last word, many Tories in the constituencies are hoping for delay. They have no wish to part abruptly with Mr Heath. They would rather see his leadership endorsed for the time being, so that the claims and qualifications of others could be properly assessed over a period of perhaps a year.

The essence of Mr Maudling's advice to the 1922 Committee on Thursday night was not to rush things, but to allow an interval for reflection (which might include a reappraisal of the method of electing the leader).

By adopting that course, the party would be able to consider a variety of potential candidates besides Mr Whitelaw and Sir Keith Joseph. Some are already saying that they should not be looking to the Heath generation at all but to younger members of the last Conservative Government, among whom Mr Ian Gilmour and Sir Geoffrey Howe were outstanding.

Mr Gilmour, latterly Secretary of State for Defence in Mr Heath's administration and now chairman of the Conservative Research Department, is probably the most interesting of the "outsiders". If he could overcome a certain shyness, a diffidence of manner (agreeable though it is), his credentials would quickly become more apparent. They are plain to those who know him, but not yet to the party at large.

South Africa's blacks will not be led from outside

What is happening in Southern Africa now, particularly in South Africa? The question has a very sharp new edge when President Kaunda of Zambia suddenly refers to a speech by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, as "the voice of reason"; when South Africa's representative at the United Nations declares that "my Government does not condone discrimination purely on the grounds of race or colour"; and when there is speculation within South Africa that South West Africa might be allowed to go her own way.

In the wake of these events, the row over whether the Royal Navy should have fired 21-gun salutes on entering Table Bay, or whether the British sailors should have fraternized with South Africans ashore seems adolescent. Labour ministers are again suggesting that any western military or other involvement which favours South Africa will so alienate Africans as to propel them into the arms of the communists abroad, yet Zambia, not to mention other countries under black rule in the area, are themselves unashamedly involved with South Africa.

Africans—and Arabs and most Asians too—do not turn to communists in such a simplistic, mechanical way, merely as the consequence of western statements or actions abroad which might displease them. Nor, conversely, do they respond, as western minds anticipate they should, to flattery. The impulse towards any particular allegiance or political camp springs from within their own volatile natures.

Furthermore, if a flirtation does set in between an Afro-Asian country and a communist power, the upshot soon ceases to be sweetness and light. Disillusionment, friction and mutual hostility set in; so much so that such contacts in fact often ultimately serve the interests of the non-communist world. Witness the relations between the Egyptians and the Russians, or the Indonesians and the Chinese; and now there is some ungainly squabbling between African diplomats and students and their Chinese hosts in Peking.

In one respect the white citizens of South Africa who run that country politically resemble the multitude of black peoples of Africa—they, too, do not actively respond to the arguments and prejudices of theoreticians in London or elsewhere. They have not for almost all this century been governed from a distant metropolitan capital overseas, and change in South Africa therefore will not be precipitated by any revolution of thought, or in the form of violence, in some such capital.

This constitutes a cardinal difference between the South Africa of the 1970s, and countries such as Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Algeria, and now Mozambique and Angola. All of these moved into a new world of independence through initiatives in London, Paris, or Lisbon, or were precipitated into it by abrupt changes of policy there.

Revolution within the country concerned, as in Kenya, Algeria, Mozambique and Angola, was not victorious by itself. It contributed to a decisive revolution of thought in some of the di governing capitals abroad, it was not decisive in itsel numberless British territ too, independence came wi it being fought for, or being sought, on the groun was thrust at those territ or even imposed, from Lo

In South Africa's case course, we are considering whether there is to be fo independence, which she long had, but whether changes are approaching i system there. There is n off governing capital to re previous policies, to turn system upside down. Suc overturn would have to entirely from within Africa. It has been her often enough abroad in the 40 or 50 years.

Rhodesia, too, is basical this position, even though not independent legally, theoretically remains a ponsibility of Britain. No p down Whitehall, no coun young officers in Britain, overnight transform the in Salisbury, as this *putsch* in Portugal di Lourenco Marques. Fron side Rhodesia, only a revo in Pretoria could upse political order in Salisb

How, then, are Nationalists in power in Africa likely to see the tion? Events in the neigh ing Portuguese territories made more of an impa them than any other de ments abroad; not becaus fear that the same s changes might overwhelm but because they hope, what has been said and d those territories so far, working relationship acro Mozambique border, an haps the Angola border will stand.

Beyond this, the African Government see be looking for a new an "dialogue" with other A countries, beginning with nearest geographically. viously, this "dial withered on the vine, an communications with Bot Lesotho and Swaziland, whom is entirely surr and another is nearly rounded by South Africa been described as no than "telephone diplom

It is advice from some bouring blacks that the rulers of South Africa ar more likely to heed, n vice from whites in E *RSA World*, a revie Southern African affair lished in Pretoria, sugge its August-September iss a joint commission sho established, to which Africa and the African lands within its borders first belong.

A similar commissio set up in 1971 by South and Malagasy (Madagasc contact and consultation, collapsed; the idea now it should be revived f homelands, and that neighbouring states coul join. It might work, if leaders in the homelan fully independent co find that they, more whites or blacks living sands of miles away, ha ear of Pretoria on beh the voteless blacks white-ruled South Africa

Jerome Cami

Connors, Borg and Vilas, bustling new vanguard of tennis

Sportsview

The most important tennis event on what is left of this year's fixture list is the £42,000 Masters tournament, sponsored by Commercial Union. To be played in Melbourne from December 10 to 15, this will bring together the eight most successful players in the grand prix series: which, essentially, is a revised and coordinated version of the traditional international network of tournaments.

The players at Melbourne will include three young men whose exciting heterodoxy has broken up the primacy exercised in recent years by Laver, Nastase, Newcombe, Rosewall and Smith. The advance of James Connors (United States), Guillermo Vilas (Argentina), both 22, and Bjorn Borg (Sweden), 18, marks a break-through for the new generation. It has also revived controversy in two areas of technique: topspin and the two-fisted backhand.

Like another young iconoclast, Christine Evert (champion of Wimbledon, France, Italy and South Africa), Connors and Borg have two-fisted backhands. Connors and Vilas are left-handed. Borg and Vilas use a lot of topspin. The mop-haired Connors is aggressively American but utterly his own man, firmly maintaining his independence from such distinguished groups of players as the World Championship Tennis circuit, the Association of Tennis Professionals, and the American Davis Cup team. Borg and Vilas, close friends, are long-haired, reserved and reflective. By comparison with Connors, they are inclined to swim with the "establishment" tide—as represented by their national associations, WCT and the ATP. All three youngsters play a highly individual brand of tennis but have in common the strength of character that breeds champions.

The modern epidemic of topspin and two-fisted backhands among leading players has inevitably inspired imitators. That is probably no more than a passing fashion. The virtues of a champion's style are always temporarily exaggerated.

Heavy top spin is deceptive and difficult to volley. But it demands perfect timing and a big swing. Its exponents tend to be at their best on slower surfaces. Its use should be more sparing than the sight of Vilas or Borg in action—or for that matter Laver, Nastase, Kodes or Okker—may suggest. But the complete player must have top spin in his armoury.

The popular argument against the two-fisted backhand is that, until Connors and Borg came along, champions did not play that way. But would this have been true if, in the game as a whole, players with two-fisted backhands had been a majority rather than a minority? The argument is heated because the stroke is a fundamental technical commitment, imposing a radical reassessment of tactics, footwork, and physical coordination.

There are basically two types of player who use this stroke: those who, in many cases misguidedly, think it compensates for muscular deficiencies, and those who, arguing from a sounder premise, are more or less ambidexterous and "feel" the stroke better if they play two hands to it. Both types benefit from the increased power, control and (because of the shorter back swing) disguise. All this is particularly useful when returning service. But the player with a two-fisted backhand must be nimble to compensate for his shortened reach. He may also have a difficult split-second choice to make (one hand or two?) when volleying.

We should be grateful to Connors, Borg and Vilas because, besides bustling into the front rank in such a thrilling way, they have also rekindled these old fires of debate. Connors is champion of Wimbledon, the United States, Australia and South Africa but was barred from the French and Italian championships. Borg won both. But the player causing the biggest fuss at present is Vilas. A lot of people have suddenly decided they want to "take care of" him (which is to say that they would like a percentage of his income in the next few years).

When Vilas beat Bob Hewitt in the 1972 French championships we noted that he was a quick mover with good passing shots, used topspin on both flanks and had a particularly good backhand. But for almost two years he did little more than play his way round the circuit: looking, learning, and tasting the game's social pleasures without drowning in them.

Then he had a chance to enter that toughest of finishing schools for the game's aspiring young men, the make-or-break WCT circuit. It did not break Vilas. It made him (though it was a sobering experience that could have been dispiriting).

Nowadays Vilas is fashionably unkempt. His long hair is untidy. His shorts are so tight they make him fidget. He favours pastel blue shirts which darken rapidly in the sweating stress of combat. His sturdy rather than elegant figure (a lot of it chest) does nothing to mitigate the deficiencies of his appearance.

But Vilas is smarter than he looks. In less than four months he has leapt from the ranks into the game's top 10 and his conduct on and off court, like Borg's, is exemplary. No matter what the state of the match, or the money at stake, he tends to ask linesmen to reconsider what he regards as unjust decisions in his own favour.

Off court, Vilas has an air of quiet, slightly confused courtesy, as if uncertain how to deal with the host of people who suddenly want to know him. As a recent interview in the magazine *Tennis World* revealed, he is also something of a philosopher, influenced by tape-recordings of an Indian mystic. Vilas was a lonely child on a country estate until his father took him to the resort of Mar del Plata so that he could play tennis and make friends. "But you make few friends, really; and it's better to be alone than to travel in bad company."

Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Connors, Borg and Vilas: They have rekindled old fires of debate.

New York curbs could send more business to London's auctioneers

The Consumer Affairs Department of the city of New York may be about to deal a death blow to fine art auctioneering in the city. This would be very damaging for the Sotheby Parke Bernet group, which has built up a massive establishment there, and would cause something of a geographical upheaval in the art trade—though there are plenty of other centres ready and willing to handle New York's auctioneering business, London among them.

In a sense Sotheby's has been hoist with its own petard. The Consumer Affairs Department is planning to introduce four new regulations governing auctioneers within the city limits. One states that the ownership of goods by auctioneers muct be publicly stated; another that where the auctioneer has guaranteed a minimum price or outturn for a sale the fact must be disclosed. These two regulations are a direct response to Sotheby's adoption of outright purchasing and guarantees a couple of years ago.

But another regulation has been slipped into the mix and this is crucial to the group's future in New York. It would require the auctioneers to disclose whether a reserve, or minimum sale price, has been negotiated with a vendor and the disclosure of the amount on request.

It sounds a minor matter, but the undisclosed reserve remains central to the protection of vendors' interests against collusion among dealers and auction rings—which, even if outlawed, will always return when opportunity offers. If an owner must sell and sets a very low reserve, or none at all—and if this is public knowledge—it is an invitation to the unscrupulous to arrange that the bidding stops at a commensurately low level.

If the new regulation becomes law it will thus be very much against a vendor's interest to sell by public auction in New York. And since there are plenty of alternative centres, the trade will flow elsewhere. The Consumer Affairs Department scheduled a 30-day period starting on October 4 during which people could make comments or objections. Sotheby's has lobbied everyone it could think of to turn in objections and there have been high temperature public hearings. There still could be a rethink.

Nevertheless the situation highlights the contrast between New York's public concern over auction ethics and the lethargic ignorance of similar bodies in London. Nearly all the reforms in public auction practice of recent years have stemmed from New York where Parke Bernet has had to act swiftly to keep a step ahead of new laws. Some, though not all, of these reforms have later been adopted in London.

The publication of turnover figures net of unsold lots spread from Parke Bernet to Sotheby's to Christie's. Similarly with the public display of pre-sale estimates. Printed estimate sheets are now sent out by Parke Bernet with catalogues; some of Sotheby's departments in London have adopted the same practice. Parke Bernet dropped unsold lots from its post-sale price lists two years ago. Sotheby's has followed suit this autumn, but not Christie's.

Neither London auctioneer has so far followed Parke Bernet's most important innovation of last season. This was a five-year guarantee of authenticity. Effectively it means that a purchaser who can prove that the auctioneer's cataloguing was inaccurate can return the goods and receive a refund of the purchase price at any time within five years of the sale.

No auctioneer is likely to make such a guarantee available except under duress. But there is a strong case for it here. The major auctioneers have in recent years done all within their power to encourage private people to buy directly at auction. Whereas dealers should know better than to be taken for a ride by inaccurate cataloguing, members of the public cannot be expected to have the same knowledge and experience.

Furthermore, the lavishly produced catalogues of London's major auction houses carry a good deal of weight around the world. They can be, and are, produced as evidence of authenticity. Both houses unwittingly add substantially to the number of authentic fakes circulating in world markets every year. When their cataloguing wields such power it is more than arguable that they should be required to stand by its accuracy financially.

This was underlined by the recent court case brought by the purchaser of a Rembrandt self-portrait at Sotheby's. It had been catalogued as authentic by Sotheby's although in the course of a long and impressive catalogue entry there was one line admitting that the painting was not accepted by Gerson, the present leading Rembrandt scholar.

It had cost £90,000 and it was argued that a work accepted as authentic would have had to cost £500,000. The purchaser lost his case; he should have known better. With the immense volume of goods now sold at auction there are innumerable cases of this kind; purchasers who find they have bought a dud apparently have no redress.

However, the London art market can thank the New York consumer affairs department for requiring the disclosure of an auctioneer's ownership of goods and the fact of a guaranteed sale. Sotheby's has decided to make these disclosures in all catalogues of the international group. It is nevertheless comic to remember how, a mere five or six years ago, both Sotheby's and Christie's would sniff at Continental auctioneers who make a practice of selling their own goods. The auctioneer's role is as middleman; ownership confuses the balance of his interests in a sale—they would say. Christie's has stuck to its guns.

Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Taking books out of their straight jackets

Anyone wishing to read *All My Chairs* by Wil Frenken must take down from his bookshelf a three-foot long sack tied with string. Each of the 10 "chapters" consists of a linen roll printed with wordless designs. When he has finished with this bizarre book, the reader re-ties the string and replaces the sack on the shelf.

All My Chairs, to be seen along with 4,000 more conventional volumes at the exhibition Germany Facets at the Royal Festival Hall, is a reminder that the format of a book can be more than solid type trotting soberly up and down the pages from front to back cover.

German publishing does not have a monopoly of designs that break away from the traditional concept of the book form. Some English works have broken away by design and typographical juggling, such as Sterne's *Tristram Shandy* with its chunks of black and its doodles, or Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* with the Mouse's Tale zigzagging down the page in smaller and smaller type. Idries Shah's *The Book of the Book* consists for the most part of completely blank pages.

But these are very tame compared with *The Machine* by K. G. Pontus (Transatlantic Book Service). This is bound in metal, riveted down the spine, and hinged where the flaps of the dust jacket normally appear. If you cannot put down this piece of engineering, the reason is that you could not pick it up in the first place.

The world's heaviest book is said to be *The Apocalypse*, a one-off extravaganza produced by Jean Foret. The cover alone (designed by Salvador Dali) consists of wax, agate, bronze, emerald, knives, forks and 585 nails among other materials, all of which have the volume weighing in at 460lb. Shown at the National Book League in 1972, it was said to be worth a million dollars.

The weaker reader would prefer the "microform" book, in which a page is reduced to the size of a postage stamp. This process has been widely used, notably in a report by the National Libraries Commission, possibly wishing to put books, if not libraries, out of business.

It is not to reduce weight that Pan has rounded off the top corners of a Fritz Spiegl book. It is in order to produce the appearance of a tombstone, in accordance with the title: *A Small Book of Grave Humour*. Nor was weight reduction the reason why Constable punched holes in the pages of *Albert Angelo* by B. S. Johnson, but in order to give the reader a glimpse of future events without having to flip towards the end. Another of his novels is more box than book. *The Unfortunates* (Secker and Warburg) is handled by taking out each of the 27 separately bound chapters, shuffling them, and reading in an order dependent on the luck of the draw. This represents the random thoughts of the main character.

Another do-it-yourself format is used for *Who Killed Robert Prentice?*, one of a series by Dennis Wheatley. This comes as a dossier of typed statements, handwritten letters (some perfumed—a clue, a railway ticket, a Belgian stamp, a torn-up photograph, and not only newspaper cuttings but also a spoof copy of a local paper that happens to include a genuine advertisement for Hutchinsons, the publishers. The final section is sealed and labelled: "*Do not break this strip until you have decided* who you would arrest f murder of Robert Prentic

Yet even that resem conventional book to a g degree than *The B Nightingale* by George eth. Costing more tha this consists of 600 pie jigsaw which, accordin publishers Rapp and W eventually produce a poem

All this is some way the early products of the ing trade. To return t Germany Facets exhi which continues November 9, a copy of a C berg printing press will duce for visitors paying page of the Bible. J Gutenberg, running his teenth-century presses, have had little idea tha successors would be prod books that readers shuffl through, construct, or ke sacks.

Jonathan

Historical mysteries for medical detectives

Posthumous diagnosis of the diseases of historical figures has long been an intellectual pastime among doctors. The game is played in two parts: First the medical side has to be got right, and then discussion can start on the effects of the disorder on the life of the individual.

Perhaps because neither the law of libel nor the professional censure of the General Medical Council applies when the patient and his doctors are dead, some pretty outrageous speculations have been made by self-appointed medical historians. Often these tales are given wide currency simply because it occurs to no one to challenge the accuracy of the medical detective work—especially if the suggested diagnosis implies an element of scandal.

The allegation that Beethoven's progressive deafness was caused by syphilis, for example, is based on the flimsiest evidence—simply that syphilis is a rare cause of both deafness and Beethoven's other notorious condition, cirrhosis of the liver.

However, once publicity has been given to a suggestion of this kind it becomes very difficult to refute by rational argument, especially when the vital documents such as the post-mortem findings were published in German scientific journals in the late nineteenth century.

The inaccessibility of so many of the more interesting papers on medical aspects of history has led the distinguished geneticist Professor Arnold Sorsby to collect some of the best in *Tenements of Clay* (Julian Friedmann Publishers Ltd, £3.50), which reprints 15 biographical essays published in medical journals over the past 60 years. With one exception, an account by John Brooke of the historical implications of George III's porphyria, the essays are more concerned with diagnosis than its implications.

Authoritative though the experts may be, however, part of the fascination of such studies is that final proof is so rarely available. Shakespeare may very well have developed writer's cramp at the age of 46, as is suggested in R. W. Leftwich's study originally published in 1920. No further evidence is likely to be forthcoming, and indeed since the invention of the typewriter has made the condition obsolete it is most unlikely that any future generation of physicians will include another expert on the disease. Writer's cramp (or scrivener's cramp) was a clearly recognized occupational disease among professional writers; most of those affected were between 40 and 50 years old, and it could persist for many years. Leftwich's diagnosis provides an elegant explanation for Shakespeare's having stopped writing plays at the early age of 46. Yet as Professor Sorsby observes, answering one question leads only to another—since writer's cramp is a psychosomatic condition, what were the subconscious conflicts that brought it on?

The collection opens with an account of Noah's albinism, largely based on the description of his appearance in the book of the prophet Enoch (part of the Pseudoepigrapha). "She ... brought forth a child, the flesh of which was white as snow, and red as a rose; the hair of whose head was white like wool, and long; and whose eyes were beautiful. When he opened them, he illuminated all the house, like the sun; the whole house abounded with light."

Professor Sorsby rejects the possibility that Noah could have inherited his albinism from an angel—it seems much more likely that Noah's father, Lamech, and his mother were both children of Methuselah, who was therefore the first authenticated carrier of a recessive gene.

In addition to the theories about Beethoven and Shakespeare, there are studies of Milton's blindness, the disabilities of Dean Swift and Samuel Johnson, and the final illnesses of Napoleon and Jane Austen. But the most detailed discussion is concerned with Henry VIII. In this case there is little doubt that syphilis was responsible for part of the remorseless decline in the king's health: the diagnosis is clinched by the unmistakable appearance of a syphilitic gumma (a soft tumour) on his nose in a Holbein portrait dated about 1537, and the characteristic sunken scar of the healed lesion in a chalk sketch made by the same artist in 1540.

But how many of He problems were the resul syphilis and how many o character, his heavy drin and his excessive wei Probably the recurrent mi riages of Catherine of Ar were the result of the i tion she acquired from H (or possibly transmitted him, according to one the Yet again, once the diag is made the scope for spe tion grows.

Henry VIII's discases sl with the porphyria of Ge III the added interest of t impact on the national international events. Profe Sorsby quietly points out i in the less strenuous fields academic life and the civil vice, age limits prevent emergence of a gerontocr and procedures exist for ponsibilities to be remo tactfully from those no lon able to shoulder them physical or mental reasons. such safeguards exist in p tics—and indeed at the Ya conference three sick, old m shaped the postwar world.

Dr Tony Smi
Our Medical Corresponde

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH

.. April it was Chile and Mr .effer. Now it is Simonstown .d Mr Benn, Mrs Hart and Miss .estor. Once again Mr Wilson constrained to blow the whistle .r infringements of the rule of .ollective responsibility. The .le—it is really a convention— one of convenience. A govern- .ent will get on better if its .embers do not dispute with .ach other in public. If they do, .ey lose the appearance, and .ay even throw away the reality, fundamental like-mindedness, .hich is necessary to any body men if they are to conduct .fairs of state effectively. They .so provide irresistible openings .r their political opponents. .nd they sow distrust as col- .ague *suspects colleague* of .ckeying for popular or party .vour while leaving others to .urry the can.

The present foul was com- .itted in the National Executive .ommittee of the Labour Party, which the three ministers .amed are members. Members .f the NEC have their constitu- .ncy *in the party conference* .hose resolutions and collective .iterests they are elected to pro- .iote. Members of the NEC who .re also ministers of the Crown .ave another and wider constitu- .ncy as well. It extends through .ie millions of electors who .oted for their party to the whole .eople. They govern not as dele- .ates of the Labour Party con- .erence but as representatives of .ie nation.

Like much else in the constitu- .ion of the Labour Party, this .ttle bit of machinery, which .dmits to the executive people with political responsibilities that are not in all important respects *congruent with those of the* executive, seems specially designed to become over-heated. *It ensures that* the friction there is bound to be from time to time between the NEC and a Labour Cabinet will be felt within those two bodies as well as between them.

For most of the party's history this built-in abrasive has not been allowed to become more than an irritant. There has been a general disposition to compromise and refrain from taking an heroic stand on polar principles. But not now. The sharpness of Mr Wilson's rebuke and the strenuous retorts it has inspired suggest that there is more at stake than three ministers stepping out of line about a naval *visit to South Africa. And indeed* there is.

We are witnessing preliminary *moves, a sort of sizing-up dance* round the ring, before battle commences on the issue of authority within the Labour movement. The battleground will be the renegotiation of the terms of entry into the European Economic Community, and then the referendum and after. Nothing can be foretold with *certainty* about so *potentially* devastating a conflict, but a probable course of events *can be discerned*.

Let it be supposed that Mr Callaghan, having scaled down his demands, does not meet a serious obstruction in Brussels; and that a point is reached before the *middle* of next year when a majority of the Cabinet is disposed to pronounce the negotiations a success. There follows a referendum. But before that a special Labour Party conference will have been held to pass judgment on the question. The majority there is more likely to be adverse.

The conference may or may not pass a motion purporting to enjoin rejection, or at least *neutrality, on the Government*. It will be influenced in one direction or the other by the current state of opinion about its authority to do any such thing and about the likelihood of ministers acquiescing if it does. A vigorous assertion at this stage of the collective responsibility owed by ministers *and of the Cabinet's autonomous* authority might daunt some who would otherwise support such a conference motion. Conversely, a successful demonstration of the doctrine that ministers owe a prior or equal duty of obser- *vance to the party conference* once it has spoken would encourage the conference to issue fresh instructions.

If the special conference were *to carry* a motion purporting to instruct the Government, then *ministers* and *Labour MPs* would have to decide how to treat it. Again, if at this stage collective ministerial responsi- bility and the autonomy of the Cabinet had been compromised, it would be more difficult later *for the Government* to execute its judgment, in the face of the party conference, that continued membership of the European Community is the better course and that the people should be persuaded to agree.

SOUTH VIETNAM'S MOUNTING DESPAIR

.resident Thieu's message yester- .ay on South Vietnam's national .ay lacked assurance for the .resent and promised less for the .uture. The limited war goes on. .e did undertake to root out the .orruption in the armed forces .f which the opposition has com- .plained. He also said that there .was no cause to doubt President .ord's continued support for his .overnment, though many of his .isteners might detect in this .ffirmation only a concealed .egret that Mr Nixon's unyield- .ig emotional *commitment to the* .outh Vietnamese cause was no .nger there to be drawn upon. *.or the opposition to his rule* .at has sprung up so fiercely in .e past three months he had .othing but hostility. The people .ust disown such agitators whose .im was to disturb the country, .abotage the national ranks and .isrupt the fighting spirit of the .rmed forces. Of course, Presi- .ent Thieu added, his own posi- .ion *was unimportant and he* .ould willingly step down but .or the fact that he was deter- .ined to fulfil the mission en- .rusted to him.

By now that mission has lost .ll definition. The more intel- .ectual of the Saigon govern- .ent's critics might catch in the .resident's anniversary speech only an echo of Mr Nixon up against the Watergate ropes. The *real question is whether the evi*- dence of demonstrations in the past three months shows that the people of South Vietnam have had enough and are now looking for a way of escape from their despair. General Duong Van Minh, the senior military man among the opposition, finds the regime impotent and corrupt and *says it has completely lost* the confidence of the people. But Saigon has never been a certain barometer of the countryside.

Undoubtedly the resignation of Mr Nixon, coupled with many other signs of the American withdrawal, have undermined the power and lessened the inter- national status that President *Thieu once enjoyed. Feeling the* political pulse of Washington is one way of deciding that the United States is much less of a presence at Saigon's side. But that is evidence for the informed few. A stronger immediate impact was felt by last month's withdrawal from the main air bases of two thirds of the Ameri- *can technicians* (left since the peace agreement as employees of private American companies). Strict control by Congress over the defence aid budget is not likely to be reversed. And as for the concession of attacking corruption why, it will be asked, is it being done belatedly now *but from weakness?*

There are two other reasons for thinking that the malaise in South Vietnam is deep-seated and spreading. The first is the continued economic decline. The unemployed multiply. The living to be picked on the sidelines has vanished. Little new investment arrives to succour a country *plainly* far from peace. *The* financial burden of a vast army becomes ever more onerous. *From which follows the question:* why is the war still being fought? To what end have casualties on the Saigon side in the past six months been as bad as at any time before?

It is long since victory in any form was a prospect in South Vietnam. Now the only prospect is of defeat—somehow, sometime. *No wonder the National Council* of Reconciliation, the tripartite body provided for by the Paris *peace agreement against which* President Thieu turned his face from the beginning, is now becoming a magnet of hope for those who see none elsewhere. If President Thieu will make no move towards a desperately desired peace the cry for it will grow stronger, whatever political risks it may entail.

ARGUING THE CASE FOR DEFENCE CUTS

.he Government will have com- .leted its deliberations on the *.efence Review by the middle* .f this month. This can be safely .nferred from Mr Short's House *.f Commons answer* on Thurs- .lay when he promised a parlia- .nentary statement on the review .n the third week of November. How much substance will be included in the statement has not yet been decided. At best it can embody only a series of pro- .posals which will then have to .be argued during lengthy con- .sultations with Britain's Nato .allies. General Haig, who has .just taken over from General .Goodpaster as Nato's Supreme *Allied Commander* in Europe, .must feel that he is being .hrown in at the deep end.

The Government has always .alculated that the consultative .rocess will take at least two .nonths. But this estimate is .ikely to be proved too conser- .ative. For one thing, it will .ave to involve not only our *.llies in Nato but also those* .nvolved in Seato, Cento and the .ive Power Defence Arrange- .ients *in South-East Asia. For* .nother, the proposed cuts are .ertain to be so far-reaching as *.o provoke substantial opposition* from all these countries, how- ever accurately they may have been foreseen.

The proposed cuts should bite deeply into the exposed flanks of the North Atlantic alliance. The most controversial are expected to include a reduction in the Royal Navy's commitment to the *defence of the Eastern Atlantic* and the reduction or, probably, total abolition of the Royal Marines' involvement in the defence of Nato in the North. In the Mediterranean, a probable withdrawal from Malta should *be overshadowed by a consider*- able reduction, as opposed to total disappearance, of the Cento-declared forces on Cyprus. It is arguable whether the latter might upset the Shah more than the United States.

And these reduced commit- ments to Nato and neo-Nato allies must be seen against a *back- ground of other likely cuts* in spending upon the three services, in research and development *projects for instance, which could* impinge upon the overall effec- tiveness of the whole.

How many of the Government's proposals will survive the opposition from its allies *over- seas, is again open to speculation.* Its strategy during the two or three months of negotiation is expected to involve bilateral consultations first with the United States and Germany, after which the less powerful allies should be able to mount little more than token opposition to the review.

At the risk of sounding unduly cynical, there are some who might see in the British proposals a reasonable excuse for effecting a number of reductions on their own account. On the other hand it is the fear that substantial British reductions might have a snowball effect upon the alliance as a whole which will stiffen the *resistance in Washington* and Bonn. Both the British and German governments are likely to draw heavily upon the EEC in their search for bargaining positions. When Mr Short speaks of "early next year" as the date for the completed Defence Review he is probably thinking of February rather than January, and there are many in the Ministry of Defence who believe he should think most seriously of *March. For the Government* as well as for Nato the next few months promise to be a testing time.

.hange in S Africa

.rom Mr Ronald Watts

.ir, The seeming ease with which .ower is being transferred from .hite to black in Portuguese Africa .as tended to encourage the idea .iat *a similar transfer can take* .lace in Rhodesia and South Africa.

The recent OAU attempt to expel .outh Africa from the United .ations and demands for immediate .ithdrawal from South West Africa .em to have sprung from the idea .at the white regimes are rapidly .llapsing. However, a sudden .versal of policy cannot take place the case of Rhodesia and South *.frica because there is no third* .rce to act as the Lisbon Govern- .ent has acted in the case of .ozambique. Many years of com- .omise and step by step advance .ainly through the Bantustans are .oing to be needed if major blood- .ied is to be avoided.

Southern Africa is now in a *greater state* of flux than it has ever been and it is important that the British Government quickly develop a strategy which will permit us to play a constructive role in the months ahead. Our former policy of verbally condemning South Africa but at the same time continuing to maintain full trade, investment and military links must now be revised. Following recent developments in *Mozambique the balance of power* has now swung so heavily towards the OAU states that there is a much greater need for Britain to adopt a more neutral and mediatory role.

A neutral role in the Southern Africa situation would involve a withdrawal from the Simonstown agreement and a complete ban on the supply of armaments. On the other hand it would be necessary to maintain and even promote nor- mal trade with both sides in the con- troversy. It would also mean the promotion of either open or behind-*the-scenes contacts* between *the* OAU states and South Africa. This would involve pressure for realistic policies so that, for instance, the OAU would be told that their demand for the immediate with- drawal of South Africa from South West Africa is both unrealistic and likely to lead to a serious break- down in law and order.

While we would press the South African Government to speed up the changes that they now seem pre- pared to contemplate, we would also press the OAU to allow more time for these changes to be made. In brief, our strategy would be designed to cool down what is poten- tially the most inflammatory situa- tion that the world faces during the next decade.

Yours sincerely,
RONALD WATTS,
Maes-yr-eglwys Farm,
Pen-y-cae, Swansea, South Wales.
October 28.

The SNP's election campaign

From Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian

Sir, Geoffrey Smith's perceptive article (*The Times*, October 22) takes a somewhat elevated view of why so many Scots voted SNP, and omits mention of more earthy factors, such as the exploitation of local grievance, and the cumulative effect of pin-pricks on Scottish self-respect by London-based TV celebrities.

As Mr Smith knows, since he spent half-a-day with us on the door-steps of Armadale, West Lothian, I was being held personally responsible by SNP canvassers for every chipped sink, *every* choked drain pipe, every manifestation of dampness in the bedroom, and all the inevitable hardships, following large scale *modernization of council* houses. Many other Scottish Labour MPs had exactly similar experiences. And, truth to tell, in the midst of local government re-organization, there are far more unattended grievances, and unanswered letters from council officials, than normal.

Secondly, Mr Smith omits any reference to the effect on Scottish political attitudes of the patronising attitudes of some of the English media. Pride of place, in this context, must go to sports TV commentators, who were often *insufferable* to us, during our World Cup attempt in Germany in June.

Finally, Geoffrey Smith, before beginning to talk about a Scandinavian Britain, might usefully address himself to this question. "Why is it that the SNP, after getting 9,750 votes in West Lothian in 1962, and over 18,000 in 1966, did not win West Lothian in a situation where Conservative, Liberal and Communist lost their deposits?" The answer is partly that in those areas where, over the years, Scots have been made to think what SNP policy is all about, their support does not rise in the same geometrical progression as in those areas where the SNP have all the attractions of novelty.

Let not Mr Smith forget that over 70 per cent of the Scots who bothered to vote rejected separatism.

Yours, etc,
TAM DALYELL,
Chairman, Scottish Labour Group of MPs,
House of Commons.
October 22.

Control units in prison

From Mr Roy Bailey and others

Sir, As members of the committee of the National Deviancy Conference, the largest organization of criminology researchers in this country, we would like to draw your readers' attention to the serious concern among professional sociologists and criminologists about the *new prison Control* Units set up by the Home Office. The letter from Mr E. D. Wright, the Director General of the Prison Service (October 21), *does little to reassure* us that such concern is based on "misconceptions". Our two main criticisms remain:

1. The extended system of isolation and deprivation in the new units can be damaging. Trouble-makers are segregated for two periods of 90 days, in the first of which there is solitary confinement and (a feature Mr Wright does not *mention*) a return to the first day as a punishment for misbehaviour.

2. The allocation of prisoners to the Control Units is quite contrary *to our principles of justice*. As the Director General concedes, a prisoner is allocated to the unit for administrative reasons: he has no charge made against him, appears before no hearing, and has no right of appeal. The elaborate "safeguards" which the Director General describes all take place *within* the prison department without any legal scrutiny.

In our view nothing short of a complete and immediate abolition of the Control Units can deal with concern about the potential abuses of this system. We call on the Home Secretary to make an immediate statement about this issue.

ROY BAILEY,
Head of Dept of Applied Social Studies,
Sheffield Polytechnic.
MIKE HEPWORTH,
Lecturer in Sociology,
University of Aberdeen.
GEOFF PEARSON,
Lecturer in Sociology,
University College,
Cardiff.
PAUL WALTON,
Senior Lecturer in Sociology,
University of Glasgow.
STAN COHEN,
Professor of Sociology,
University of Essex.
PETER LEONARD,
Professor of Social Work,
University of Warwick.
IAN TAYLOR,
Lecturer in Criminology,
University of Sheffield.
JOCK YOUNG,
Principal Lecturer in Sociology,
Middlesex Polytechnic.
DAVID DOWNES,
Reader in Sociology,
London School of Economics.
MARY McINTOSH,
Research Fellow,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
LAURIE TAYLOR,
Professor of Sociology,
University of York.
October 25.

Royal Court attendances

From Miss Anne Jenkins

Sir, Mr Robert Morley in his letter of October 21 states that at most of the plays the Royal Court Theatre has in mind to do, you can't find twenty-five patrons a night. The facts are that for the last six months *we have been enjoying* 83 *per cent* attendances, and for the last three years 75 per cent attendances and the theatre has four hundred and one seats.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE JENKINS,
General Manager,
Royal Court Theatre,
Sloane Square, SW1.
October 25.

The system of tied cottages

From Mr David Gemmill

Sir, The Government appears determined to abolish the argicultural tied cottage system. This is confirmed in a reply received from the Prime Minister to an inquiry by the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, of which I am *deputy president*, which states "The commitment to abolition in the Labour Party election manifesto is a firm one . . .".

The tied cottage system is operating in a number of industries including the police, coal mining, British Rail, *teaching* and local *government* and it is strange to say the least that agriculture—the industry which will be most severely affected by the abolition—has been selected for this retrograde step.

On dairy farms the vast majority of service houses have been modernized while many thousands of new homes have been built—involving heavy investment by the *farmer—for the highly skilled* technicians necessary for the larger herds which have come about at the volition of successive governments. Without good accommodation provided free or at minimal rent, farmers would be unable to obtain the services of the men they require.

There is no doubt that the great majority of farm employees living in service cottages appreciate that any disadvantages are fully outweighed by the advantages. They are at liberty to move from one part of the country to another knowing that housing will invariably be available, indeed when seeking new employment stockmen usually insist that suitable accommodation is available.

The need for employees on dairy farms to be living on or close to the farm is *obvious*. If the existing system is abandoned there will be widespread tendencies for men to seek positions on farms solely to obtain accommodation. Once installed they will have security of tenure and be in a position to work elsewhere. But what of the farmer? He will have lost his greatest asset—the house in which to accommodate *alternative labour*.

The consequences would be inevitable: a lower national output of milk—already at danger level—with farmers either giving up milk production altogether or reducing the size of their herd to proportions manageable by the farmer and his family. Without security of labour, farmers already desperately in need of funds, will progressively sell off *cottages on their farms as they be*come vacant.

It is, I think, fair to say that the number of evictions from farm cottages which are not undertaken by mutual agreement, and often to the farmer's embarrassment, in order to place elderly workers or their widows on council house waiting lists is minimal and, to jeopardise the entire livestock industry, *particularly the dairy industry*, on an emotional issue of this nature is wholly unjustified and certainly not in the national interest.

To overcome the problem of providing alternative accommodation for farm workers nearing retirement age the RABDF has suggested that farm employees on reaching 60 years of age should be eligible for registration on their local council's housing list so that by the time they reach retiring age at 65 they will be near to or at the head of the list. This is done by a number of housing authorities at present and the system works extremely well.

The Government's intention to abolish the tied agricultural cottage system is both unnecessary and unjust and there is no evidence to show that it is being sought by farm employees generally. The pressure is coming from certain trade unions who, with their ever growing demands, do not possess *the foresight to see that untold* damage will be done to the livestock industry of this country.

Yours faithfully,
D. GEMMILL,
As from Poplar Cottage,
Castle Camps,
Cambridgeshire.

Saving the Criterion

From Mr Ian B. Albery

Sir, There is considerable confusion surrounding the emotional subject of "saving" theatres. Apparently the planners of Westminster City Council, the prospective developers of the Criterion site and, indeed, many other commentators, consider the job is done if the bricks and plaster are safely enshrined in a concrete and steel development.

If the theatrical profession is considered at all, it is to be dismissed as an endlessly available commodity *which can be dispensed with* or recalled at will. Such an attitude of mind would only be justified if all theatre companies were subsidized. The financial effect of a temporary closure on an independent theatre is likely to be fatal. The "production line" is lost and thus all sales revenue.

The major cost element, however, is that of staff salaries (41, including part-timers, at the Criterion, many of them having service of 20 years or more, and with skills only related to the theatre), and this is *the proverbial millstone, unless*, of course, the management is ruthless and sacks them all.

A theatre can hardly go to the local estate agent and hire another 600-seat playhouse near Piccadilly Circus. Subsidized theatre companies, often receiving 50 per cent or more of their total revenue from the Government, are to a certain extent insulated against the effects of a closure.

To an independent management a period of indefinite closure (the duration of which is determined by the efficiency of the building industry and the good will of the developers) presents a catastrophic cash flow problem and possible *bankruptcy*. Yet *this eventuality*, clearly apparent one would have thought even to the planning department of Westminster City *Council, is hailed*, by *them*, as a positive breakthrough in "Saving the Criterion Theatre".

To be fair to the developers, they have a duty to their shareholders to maximize profitability, but the encouragement given them by Westminster City Council to destroy *historic listed buildings*, the *oldest* in Piccadilly Circus, thereby imperilling a working theatre with a tradition going back a hundred years, particularly at the dawn of "European architectural heritage year", seems an extraordinary caprice.

The kindest conclusion can only be that this is the last convulsive thrashings of the comprehensive *development bulldozer of the sixties*, and that sanity will prevail, through the good offices of the Greater London Council planning committee, who have already passed a resolution to the effect that planning consent affecting the Criterion Theatre must stipulate that the theatre is allowed to remain in uninterrupted use throughout any redevelopment.

One would query whether Westminster City Council has ever seriously examined the practicability of rehabilitating the historic Verity Buildings, which are structurally in *perfectly* sound condition, as one would have thought it a reasonable assumption that the majority of those members of the public who visited the exhibitions in 1972 and 1974 and voted to save the theatre were also casting a vote for tradition and continuity of theatrical activity, and were not approving the gutting of the Verity Buildings for office development, or condoning the closure of the theatre for an indefinite period to assist these works.

It now rests with the Greater London Council and the Department of the Environment to really save the Criterion Theatre and, hopefully, at the same time, the London Pavilion.

Yours faithfully,
IAN B. ALBERY,
Albery Theatre,
St Martin's Lane, WC2
October 28.

Middle East conflict

From Mr Roger Hardy

Sir, The Rabat conference has underlined what many unheeded observers of the Middle East have been *emphasizing* for a long time: that the future of the Palestinians is the central issue of the whole Arab-Israeli conflict. Though *shirked off for so long, it can now* be avoided only at the real risk of world war.

It is precisely because this central *issue is now so clearcut that the* dangers of renewed conflict are considerable: Israelis and Palestinians now stand face to face and declare stubbornly that the *land of* Palestine is theirs. This is perhaps the world's last chance to wake up and realize that a fifth Middle East War may easily become a Third World War.

The Middle East conflict was never merely a local problem, though it became all too easy for Western opinion to be lulled into apathy by the apparently relentless *succession of short and bloody wars*. As with Ireland, the situation became tedious and predictable. Now perhaps it will be realized—though perhaps too late—that the problems of Arab oil and Arab money are insignificant beside the very *real likelihood of large-scale* (even nuclear) war between the major powers. The Middle East, so comfortingly termed the cradle of civilization, is in real danger of becoming its grave.

It is more uncomfortable still to *realize that the West bears a heavy* responsibility for the causes at the root of the problem. Israel was of the West's making. Its creation, if in part a gesture of humane idealism, was a gesture which backfired cruelly. Britain in particular committed *one of the worst blunders* in its imperial history by encouraging Zionist nationalism precisely at a time when it had effectively stunted Arab nationalism.

The two came inevitably into head-on conflict, the one nurtured upon hope and the *other upon* anger. It was the Western powers who set the nations a-warring, and who by so doing set in motion a cycle of violence which so far they have been powerless to break. Time has done nothing to heal the wounds of Arab and Jew.

Is it now too late? If indeed at this eleventh hour the European nations can exert any influence, then it must surely be to urge the resumption of the Geneva talks as a matter essential to world peace. Dr Kissinger's piecemeal approach is of no use; he has *tried to shirk* the question of the Palestinians, but must now be realizing with a vengeance that it is an issue which *will not go away. Unless there is* an urgent return to negotiation, there is every sign of imminent war.

ROGER HARDY,
56 Bishopsfield,
Harlow, Essex.

Alexandra Palace organ

From Mr David N. Angus

Sir, Perhaps the distinguished signatories of the letter of November 1, 1974, might like to ponder two factors which they *appear to have* overlooked.

Firstly, if the organ is to be restored, who is going to come and listen to it, isolated as it is in north London? (I agree that 4,500 people have signed the restoration petition, but doubt if one could *depend upon* their attendance at regular recitals.)

Secondly, the letter expresses the claim that this is "the finest concert organ in the world". I would hazard a guess that many people would nominate some other instrument *for this title—such as the* eclectic and far-seeing organ in the Royal Festival Hall. (But this is a purely subjective matter.)

If we agree that the audience potential of the Alexandra Palace instrument is low, are the enthusiasts for restoration trying to place an additional unwarranted burden on the already hard-pressed GLC ratepayers? Are we to restore what may turn out to be another expensive white elephant?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID N. ANGUS,
24 Ennismore Avenue,
Greenford, Middlesex.
November 1.

Planting trees for posterity

From Mr A. J. Methuen

Sir, In 1798 Repton supervised the planting at Corsham of 2,700 oaks, 1,550 *Spanish chestnuts*, 600 elms, 1,450 beeches, 100 sycamores and 1,800 willow-leaved, ilex-leaved and scarlet oaks. The account to Repton for his supervision was £142.10.0.

Of these trees and those planted by Lancelot "Capability" Brown some 30 years earlier, the oaks are the best survivors. Most of the elms have gone, in this past six months, victims of disease. The famous North Avenue, *stretching* from the house across A4, ¾-mile, has been the worst hit. The South Avenue, devastated by a gale in the late 1920s and replanted by the late Field Marshal Lord Methuen, has come off relatively mildly. Among the parkland trees, of which the elm comprised at least half, 90 per cent of the elms have gone this past summer, opening new *vistas from the house* to the lake, but leaving portions bare, and, where felled, rather like a battlefield.

Of the Spanish chestnuts, there are only a dozen survivors; the beech are present in some numbers, but are at the end of their lives, losing branches *in gales or growing* extensive crops of fungus.

The format of the Park is still present, but the damage is great. *Replanting in conjunction with* modern agriculture and present-day vandalism is making the problem of restoration difficult. Just to plant 200 trees of respectable 8ft to 9ft size is costing around £2,500; and, to fence off the required space, some three to four acres have been withdrawn from the tenant farmers.

Meanwhile the hedgerow timber is going, and this means individual boxes for each tree. The price one receives for elm is no better today than that sold standing 150 years ago, but planting costs have gone *gone up by a very large margin*.

If the people want the countryside not to be bare of trees, especially in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, *Berkshire and Worcestershire*, then help must be supplied to the landowners and owner-farmers, either as relief, or grant, to enable posterity to enjoy what we have enjoyed up till 1972 in our countryside.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. METHUEN,
Corsham Court,
Corsham, Wiltshire.

World food supplies

From Mr Ian Haig

Sir, We would like to comment on the reaction of the Government to the proposals tabled by the United *Kingdom voluntary development* agencies for the World Food Conference (Letters, October 30) which call for magnanimous and immediate assistance from the industrial world to the underdeveloped nations in terms of financial and technical aid.

We are very pessimistic about the likelihood of these proposals being implemented if all the industrial nations respond as lethargically as the British Government to the demands of the world food crisis.

The only extra offer of assistance from Britain is 5,000 tons of fertilizer which represents about 5 per cent of all fertilizer used in Britain for non-agricultural purposes. The *Government has not even offered to* pay for this trivial quantity.

As for financial assistance, the moratorium on debts proposed by the voluntary agencies *is illusory*, in view of the Government's refusal to make any specific commitment on the amount of aid to underdeveloped countries. At present a mere 5 per cent of the aid budget goes directly to agricultural projects with a *further 15 per cent going to deve*lopment projects which improve the rural infrastructure.

This totally inadequate response to the world *food crisis* makes a mockery of the statement in Labour's manifesto which said: "We are, more than ever, one world and Labour's foreign policy will be dedicated to the strengthening of international institutions and global co-operation in response to the threats to the peace and prosperity of us all."

Little could threaten the world's *peace and prosperity more than the* present gross imbalance in world food supplies.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HAIG,
Executive Secretary,
World Development Movement,
Bedford Chambers,
Covent Garden, WC2.

Secrecy of the ballot

From Mr A. E. S. White

Sir, I have now lived through 16 British General Elections and I do not recall one where someone has not written to complain that the *ballot is not secret*.

How would Dr Hughes Hallett (October 16) check against bogus ballot papers without the safeguard of the number and mark and does he really think anyone is going to take the trouble to go through *50,000 papers to find his, and if his* voting is proper what has he to worry about? It is still a free country and personally I welcome the system which can detect fraudulent misuse of the ballot.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. S. WHITE,
25 Rickford's Hill, Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.

Snails and the weather

From Mr R. Baldwin

Sir, I note from your leader today (October 31) on the beef crisis that a *hard* winter is feared on the evidence of the hibernating precautions currently being taken by snails. May we *assume that the* Meteorological Office have already empanelled a suitable body of experts from the family *Helix Nemoralis*, or is it *Helix Hortensis*, to improve the range and accuracy of their long-range weather forecast?

Yours faithfully,
R. BALDWIN,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 1: The Queen, as Colonel-in-Chief, this afternoon visited the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards at Victoria Barracks, Windsor.

Her Majesty was received upon arrival by the Colonel of the Regiment (Major General Sir Allan Adair, Bt).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris and Major Robin Broke were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the British National Appeal and a Trustee of World Wildlife Fund International, today attended a meeting of the World Wildlife Fund Board of Trustees in Lausanne, Switzerland.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 1: The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, this evening attended the Annual Dinner of the Heberden Society at the Royal College of Physicians.

Miss Jane Pugh was in attendance.

Viscount Linley is 13 years old tomorrow

Birthdays today

Lord Balogh, 69; Mr Mischel Cherniavsky, 81; Sir Jack Cohen, 78; Mr James Coltart, 71; Admiral Sir Victor Crutchley, VC, 81; Sir William Ogg, 83; Right Rev G. D.'O. Snow, 71; Sir Geoffrey Todd, 74.

TOMORROW: Major-General Sir Allan Adair, 77; Admiral Sir William Andrewes, 75; Sir Kenneth Corley, 66; Sir Alan Drury, 85; *Miss Violetta Elvin*, 49; Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Galloway, 79; Sir Harry Garner, 83; Sir John Hunter, 62; Mr Ludovic Kennedy, 55; Baroness Lee of Asheridge, 70; Sir Stephen McAdden, MP, 67; Major-General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, 59; Sir Frederick Russell, 77.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
To be members of the Metrication Board: Miss Freda College, headmistress, Seaham County Secondary School, co Durham; Mr Edwin Cust, chief executive, Warwickshire County Council; Mr Donald Dewar, solicitor.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr A. E. Alcock and Miss M. C. Wedgewood
The engagement is announced between Antony Evelyn, only son of Commander G. St A. Alcock, RN, and the late Mrs Alcock, of Antony House, Laverstock Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Mary Catherine, elder daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J. J. Wedgewood, of Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr J. W. M. Crawford and Miss A. M. Phillimore
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Sir Stewart and Lady Crawford, of Rupert's Elm, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Annabel, eldest daughter of Colonel The Hon Robert and Mrs Phillimore, of The Mill House, Shiplake, Oxfordshire.

Rev H. F. Goddard and Miss P. C. Crane
The engagement is announced between Harold, son of the Rev and Mrs J. Goddard of The Rectory, Launton, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, and Penelope, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. N. G. Crane, of Oakhampton, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire.

Mr P. W. C. Lomax and Miss R. P. Limer
The engagement is announced between Percy, son of Mr and Mrs P. E. B. Lomax, of 10 Clyde Crescent, Chelmsford, Essex, and Ruth, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. W. Limer, of The Coach House, Epping, Essex.

Captain A. H. Penny and Miss C. E. T. Smart
The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of the late Major and Mrs T. E. F. Penny, formerly of Oxford and Chard, and Charlotte Edith Taylor, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Smart, of 4 Baberton Park, Juniper Green, Midlothian.

Mr D. C. C. Pick and Miss K. E. Nowak
The engagement is announced between David Charles Chetham, son of Mr and Mrs G. Pick, 9 Cornwood Close, London, N2, and Karen Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Nowak, of Tall Trees, Devisdale Road, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Mr P. Stevens and Miss L. Crowther
The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Stevens, of Horam, Sussex, and Lindsay, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Leslie Crowther, of Twickenham, Middlesex.

Mr D. B. H. Scott and Miss J. P. Davidson
The marriage will take place at Christ's Church, Deer Park, Toronto, on November 29, 1974, between Douglas Balliol Horton Scott, youngest son of the late [illegible] and Mrs Rupert Scott, of South Warnborough, Hampshire, and Janet Patricia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Melville Whitelaw Davidson, of Toronto.

Dr T. E. Bucknall and Miss G. S. Cleak
The engagement is announced between Timothy Eric, elder son of Mr and Mrs Eric Bucknall, of Holly House, Berkswell, Warwickshire, and Gillian Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Cleak, of Cranbrook Road, Bexleyheath, Kent.

Mr J. J. Edge and Miss A. P. Dickins
The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of Mr and Mrs John Edge, of Pennies Place, Upton-St-Leonards, Gloucestershire, and Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Dickins, of Moor Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.

Mr M. R. Hudson and Miss M. A. Tempest
The engagement is announced between Martyn Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs G. A. Hudson, of the Post Office, Hurn, Christchurch, Dorset, and Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. K. Tempest, of 27 Durrington Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.

Mr K. N. McKenzie and Miss H. M. Smith
The engagement is announced between Neil, younger son of the late Ian H. McKenzie and of Mrs Agnes D. McKenzie, Applegarth, St Andrews, Fife, and Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Smith, Mead House, Great Ayton, Middlesbrough.

Mr J. R. Pettigrew and Miss G. Grierson
The engagement is announced between John Robert, elder son of the late Mr W. J. Pettigrew, and of Mrs M. V. Pettigrew, of Reigate, Surrey, and Gillian, elder daughter of the late Mr K. Grierson, and of Mrs M. Grierson, of Bracebridge Heath, Lincoln.

Mr A. W. Rennie and Miss H. W. Newbold
The engagement is announced between Andrew William Rennie, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Rennie, of Baunton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Hilary Winifred, second daughter of the late Mr W. H. Newbold and of Mrs April Newbold, of Manor Park, London.

Captain J. D. V. Woolley and Miss A. S. Cumming
The engagement is announced between John David Vyvyan, 17th/21st Lancers, second son of the late Mr Stephen Woolley and of Mrs Denis Burke, of Westbourne House, Belton, Rutland, and Annabel Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Cumming, of Rose Lodge, Inkpen, Berkshire.

Archbishop of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate and preach at a Farewell Eucharist to mark his retirement in Westminster Abbey at 7.30 pm on Tuesday, November 5. The Dean and Chapter warmly invite all those who wish to attend. No tickets are required.

Pooling Christianity's resources

By the Rt Rev R. P. C. Hanson
University of Manchester

Some people seriously believe that the Ecumenical Movement is simply an example of a number of near-bankrupt companies trying to pool their resources in order to avoid complete disaster. Religion is on the decline, the conventional denominations fare worse and worse, so they try to keep up their spirits and put a brave front on things by arranging a union between themselves.

There are other more discreditable charges brought against the Movement, such as that it is run purely for the benefit of a few ecumenical racketeers who enjoy travelling round the world at other people's expense, or that it is all a craftily-designed plan on the part of Rome to take over the other denominations. But these may be dismissed as beneath notice.

The bankruptcy theory, though plausible, meets one grave difficulty. The people who would benefit most from the pooling of resources, the administrators in the middle ranks of each church, are on the whole least ready to cooperate. Schemes for reunion in recent years have on the whole met with opposition neither from the church leaders at the top nor from the rank-and-file of the laity, but from ordinary parochial clergy and from ecclesiastically-minded laity. It is they who feel the draught worst and who yet are least enthusiastic about reunion.

In fact the Ecumenical Movement cannot be simply wished away or sneered away, and its momentum cannot be permanently halted, for three good reasons.

First, this Movement is the result of a long, almost inevitable historical development. From the end of the eighteenth-century onwards, but most markedly during the nineteenth century, most of the major denominations in the West were engaged in detaching and distinguishing themselves from the State. The result of the Reformation had been that all the major churches had, wherever they could, fallen back for protection and support on the State, which was glad to use them in all sorts of ways, such as running education and maintaining public morality. In the nineteenth century, in a great many countries and in very diverse ways according to their traditions, churches began to detach or distinguish themselves from the State.

The Oxford Movement in England, the Great Disruption in Scotland, and the Ultramontane Movement in the Church of Rome were only three examples of this. The next logical, right, and proper move for churches in this situation is to move towards each other.

Second, the current of theological thought and research has now for at least 50 years tended to erase the old confessional distinctions. This is a truism for anyone who has studied theology, but perhaps is not sufficiently realized outside theological circles. Many examples could be given. Protestants have begun to appreciate the importance of tradition. Catholics have experienced a new and heady interest in the Bible. Karl Barth the Protestant and Hans Küng the Catholic apparently agreed that they both held the same doctrine on that thorny subject, justification.

Thirdly, *Christianity* is now facing a number of serious threats to its existence or credibility, not only intellectual but social and even cultural. These dangers threaten all traditions equally and can only be met by the whole resources of Christianity, irrespective of confessional differences. While the householders quarrel about possession of the rooms, the house itself is on fire. The Ecumenical Movement presents an opportunity of facing together the common crisis.

Memorial services

Sir James Chadwick
A memorial service was held at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Saturday, October 26, for Sir James Chadwick, Fellow and formerly Master of Gonville and Caius College. The Rev J. V. M. Sturdy, dean of the college, the Very Rev Eric Heaton, Dean of Durham, and the Right Rev H. Montefiore, Bishop of Kingston upon Thames, took part in the service. Among those present were:

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the university, the Master, Fellows and Undergraduates of Caius College, Lady Chadwick and members of the family, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University, the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, Professor B. Pippard (representing the Cavendish Laboratory), the Master of Magdalene College (also representing Shrewsbury School), Mr Allen (representing the Atomic Energy Authority), Professor N. Kurti (representing Brasenose College), Dr Cattorall (representing the Fast Neutron Clinic Unit, Hammersmith Hospital), Miss Simpson (representing the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning), Lord and Lady Penney, Lord Hinton of Bankside, Mr E. Bohr (Danish Embassy), and Professor M. Gowing.

Mr G. R. Delaforce
A memorial service for Mr G. R. Delaforce was held on Thursday, October 31, at St Michael and All Angels, Thursley. The Rev Kenneth Mathews officiated and the lesson was read by Sir Randle Baker Wilbraham. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Leonard Manasseh (son-in-law and daughter), Amos, Phineas and Rebecca Manasseh (grandchildren), Mrs John Delaforce.

Lord and Lady Roborough, Camilla Lady Pender, Admiral Sir Robin and Lady Durnford-Slater, Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey and Lady Thistleton-Smith, Lady Baker Wilbraham, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Rebbeck, Lady Holman, Lady Stevens, Mr and Hon Mrs Robin Dent, Mr R. Baker Wilbraham, Major-General B. Daunt (Royal Artillery) and Mrs Daunt, Mr T. N. Hunter (Eucalyptus Pulp Mills), the Hon M. and Mrs O'Brien, Mr John Boys, Rear-Admiral J. B. Holt, Mr A. A. Berry, Mr R. Guthrie, Mr R. Calzada (Epicure Holdings), Mr and Mrs J. Webb, Mrs Perkin.

Mr and Mrs Clare Robinson, Mrs W. Tucket, Mr K. Kendall, Mr A. S. Hogg, Brigadier and Mrs Potter, Mr A. O. Deas, Mr and Mrs V. L. Seyd, Mr Davis Burrows (Wine and Spirit Trade), Captain and Mrs Larken, Mr H. H. Waugh, Mrs Craddock-Henry, Mrs M. Williams, Mr Nigel Parker, Mr and Mrs Grotton, Dr and Mrs F. Parker, Mr J. Harvey, Commander and Mrs Cunningham, Captain and Mrs K. Harkness, Mr G. R. Beresford-Smith, Mr and Mrs A. Kentish, Mrs D. Bradshaw, Mr R. Collum, Mr and Mrs N. Charrington, Commander and Mrs Cobb, Mr Lance Cock, Mr S. de Ville, Mrs Holford, Mr and Mrs Dolman, Captain and Mrs Tosswell, Mr Daubeny, Mr and Mrs F. Cockburn, Mr and Mrs J. Master, Mr R. S. Arrowsmith (Petworth Tennis Club), Mr M. B. Baring, Miss Lucas, Mr E. Jupe, Mr C. Gordon, Mr W. Fletcher, Mrs Betty Russell (Peter Noble Christopher and Co.), Mr T. P. Childs, Mrs Wonham, Miss Marshall Hall, Mrs de Pass, Mr and Mrs Messenger, Mr Nesbitt, Mr E. Whitcombe, Mr Michael McWatters, Mr B. D. Bergquist, Mr George McWatters, Mr John Clevely, Mr and Mrs J. Milling, Mr Boyd Campbell, Mr G. R. Riegh (Carthusian Society), Mr N. Martin Bird and many other friends.

Buckingham Palace Luncheon

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The guests were:

Mrs Mary Glen Haig (Chairman, Central Council of Physical Recreation), Mr Melvyn Bragg (writer and broadcaster), Sir William Glock (Controller of Music, British Broadcasting Corporation 1959-72), Mr John Griffiths (Queen's Counsel), Mr Kenneth Harris (broadcaster and journalist), Lord Mottistone (Director, Distributive Industry Training Board, Manchester), Canon John Taylor (General Secretary Church Missionary Society), and Mr Ernest Wheeler (Clerk of the Council, Duchy of Lancaster).

Luncheon

HM Government
Miss Joan Lestor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of the Ambassador of Guinea-Bissau at Dakar, M Flavio Proenca.

The other guests included:
The Ambassador for Senegal, Mr R. Hughes, MP, Lord Gifford, Senhor Joao de Sa Coutinho, Miss Polly Gaster, Mr Peter Katiavivi, Mr Patrick Keatley, Mr Basil Davidson, Mr Jim Christie, Mr P. M. Maxey, Mr J. S. Dixon and Mr M. R. J. Guest.

Dinners

HM Government
Lord Hughes, Minister of State, Scottish Office, and Lady Hughes were hosts last night at a dinner at Edinburgh Castle in honour of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Maldives and Mrs Zaki.

Lord Segal
Lord and Lady Segal entertained members and guests of the International Cultural Exchange at a dinner at the House of Lords yesterday. The High Commissioner for Bangladesh and Begum Kulsum Sultan and the Ambassador for Egypt and Mme Saad El-Shazly were among those present.

HM Inspectors of Factories
The annual dinner of the Dining Club of HM Inspectors of Factories was held last night at the Cumberland Hotel. Mr Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector, presided and the guests included: Mr Michael Foot, MP, the Hon Paul Bradbury, Mr William Simpson, and Mr Stephen Bragg.

Old Foresters' Club
The annual dinner of the Old Foresters' Club was held yesterday at Simpson's in the Strand. The Bishop of Gloucester proposed the health of the retiring president, Mr Frank Garnham, who in turn presented a silver tankard to each member of the club's football XI, which this year won the Arthur Dunn Cup. Nigel Jewkes, head monitor, and the headmaster, Mr Dennis Foxall, who replied to the toast of Forest School, were the other speakers.

Service dinner

HMS Hermione
The Battle of Trafalgar was commemorated on Monday, October 21, by the ship's company of HMS Hermione at a dinner whilst anchored at Spithead.

Marriages

Mr M. C. Kind and Miss E. Jakel
The marriage took place on October 29, 1974, of Mr Michael Charles Kind, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Kind, of Wellingborough, and Miss Elvira Jakel, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Jakel, of Darmstadt, West Germany.

Mr and Mrs M. C. Kind will reside at 5 The Chase, Welwyn.

Mr M. G. Ward and Miss M. L. Hayes
The marriage took place yesterday at St Michael's, Chester Square, between Mr Michael Ward, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John Ward, of 46 Warwick Square, SW1, and Miss Maureen Hayes, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Hayes, of Foundry Square, Crewkerne. The Rev E. Saunders officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Irene Hayes and Alexandra and Natasha Ward. Mr David Bennets was best man. A reception was held at 30 Pavilion Road and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, November 2, 1949

From Our Special Correspondent
Plymouth, Nov 1.—It was a re-united crew of HMS Amethyst that received the Board of Admiralty's welcome home and the cheers of the admiring people of Plymouth on this chilly, grey November morning. No sooner had the Amethyst berthed astern of the Vanguard than her company was increased by the arrival on board, before the official reception party, of 16 of the men who had been wounded in the Yangtze engagement. They had come home earlier for treatment.

The tumultuous cheers given by the sea-loving people of Devon could not surpass in spontaneity the hand-shakes, back-slapping, and eager questions from these men who came on board to spend a last hour or two in the ship with their comrades and to rejoin them where they had been together under fire, where 17 had lost their lives and 23 had been wounded.

OBITUARY

BARONESS BUDBERG

Hostess and intellectual leader

Baroness Marie Budberg ("Moura" to an exceptionally large circle of friends and acquaintances all over the world), has died in Italy.

For nearly four decades she was in the centre of London's intellectual, artistic and social life. She shared homes with H. G. Wells, Maxim Gorky and Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart. But these three liaisons, openly admitted and fully accepted, each constituting a very different phase in her long life, were the least of her claims to fame. Earlier this autumn she left London to live in Italy.

Author, translator, production adviser on plays, films and television programmes, an occasional actress herself (mostly in striking silent parts), sometimes a stage or costume designer, historical researcher and artistic codirector, publishers' reader of manuscripts in five languages and during the Second World War managing editor of *La France Libre*, a devoted matriarch to her own large family, a solid friend and ever ready mother confessor to people of the utmost variety, a *grande dame* but equally at her ease with the poor and humble, a generous hostess, an invaluable guest, this fantastic woman was unique.

Baroness Marie Budberg was the third and youngest daughter of Count Ignaty Platonovitch Zakrevski, the scion of a large noble family who won distinction in many fields, especially in the Administration, the army and at court. Moura's direct ancestor was one of Empress Elizabeth I's children, born in 1742 of her secret marriage to Alexis Rasumovski.

Moura's father inherited a family estate near Kiev, in the Ukraine, and two town houses, one in Kharkov, also in the Ukraine, and one in St Petersburg. He was a prosperous landowner and he belonged to the upper crust of the ruling classes.

He studied law at the Imperial Law School in St Petersburg, later became a member of the Senate, a combination of a high administrative department and Supreme Court, and a member of the Imperial Council, Russia's Upper House. He held strong liberal views and was a passionate "Dreyfussard".

He even wrote a letter to Emile Zola and also appealed to the Senate to intervene in favour of Dreyfus. Instead, his fellow Senators expelled him. He died in 1905. His wife, née Boreisha, from Moscow, survived him for 14 years.

Moura was born in the Kharkov house in 1892. The family usually spent its summer in the Ukraine and its winters in St Petersburg. Passionate linguists, both of them, her parents insisted that she and her two sisters be brought up in five languages. Foreign governesses and teachers made them equally proficient in Russian, French, English, German and Italian.

At the age of 12 she was sent to one of St Petersburg's best known high schools for girls, Princess Obolensky's, and at 16 she was dispatched to Cambridge where she spent six months at Newnham polishing up her English. In Russia at the time women were not admitted to the universities but there were special so-called "superior women's courses" for them which enjoyed university status. She joined one of these and specialized in literature.

In 1911 she married John Benckendorff who was then a second secretary at the Russian Embassy in Berlin, and they stayed there until the outbreak of the First World War. On their return to Russia he joined the army and she established herself in St Petersburg as a young society matron.

She was a wartime nurse in a hospital, took part in various charitable and public organizations and, in fact, did all the things that were then fashionable for people of her class. By then she also had two small children to look after, a son, Paul, and a daughter, Tanya.

It so happened that in January, 1914, H. G. Wells paid a brief visit to St Petersburg and that they met socially. When he returned in 1920, at the invitation of the Bolsheviks, she of all people was assigned to be his guide and interpreter, a curious coincidence considering their subsequent great romance which lasted until he died in 1946.

She first met Bruce Lockhart in 1918. In his *Memoirs of a British Agent*, he has described in full with quite unusual frankness or indiscretion the love affair that followed; also his own and her troubles with the Soviet Secret Police.

Meanwhile she had got in touch with her husband who was still in the army and told him of her affair with Bruce Lockhart. They agreed to meet at his estate in Estonia and both set out on foot for the reunion. She was caught, arrested and brought back to the capital while he was killed by his own peasants soon after reaching the house.

She badly needed a job, and obtained an introduction to Maxim Gorky who at the time was heading a huge publishing project called World Literature. With her knowledge of languages (he knew none, despite many years of residence in Capri), she was just the person he wanted. She became his private secretary, personal translator, literary advisor and eventually enamorata.

After the death of her mother in 1919 she moved into Gorky's large flat which was shared by a curious motley of writers, artists and theatrical people. They all pooled their miserable rations which added up to enough for everyone and Moura also brought along her French chef who contrived to make quite good meals out of the poorest material. Gorky's wife, later a lifelong friend of Moura's, was in charge of this small community.

In the autumn of 1921 Gorky left Soviet Russia, partially because he was genuinely ill (he had suffered from lung trouble for years) and partially because of the growing tension in his relations with the Soviet Government. He arranged for Moura to join him in Germany and at first they lived near Berlin, but later in the Black Forest.

He did not feel at ease in Germany and for a time they moved to Czechoslovakia but did not like it either, and finally they settled in Sorrento where they stayed for several years. But in the twenties Moura visited London several times as well as Estonia, where her children were in their father's house. In 1933 Gorky decided to return to the Soviet Union, but she refused to go with him. That year she came back to London for good, brought her children over and began a totally new life.

She had no difficulty in finding plenty of translation work, H. G. Wells and many other literary celebrities saw to that. She also met plenty of publishers and theatrical people who needed her advice and offered her a great variety of jobs. For several years Sir Alexander Korda retained her as a permanent personal assistant with regular office hours and a regular salary, but with most variegated assignments.

Her romance with H. G. Wells began quite soon after she had settled down in London. Harold Nicolson tells in his diary for November 1933, about an unsuccessful dinner party Wells gave at which everybody expected him "to announce his engagement to Moura, but for some reason no announcement could be made".

Little did Nicolson know that only a few hours before the dinner, while riding with Moura in a taxi, Wells had told her of his intention and she replied that if that was really what he wanted to do she would prefer to throw herself out of the cab there and then. She loved Wells deeply and enjoyed his company enormously, but she did not wish to be married again. Besides, during the years of turmoil in Russia she already had acquired a second husband, a handsome young Baltic baron by the name of Budberg.

In later years she used to say that had he not been a hopeless gambler she might perhaps have stayed with him for the rest of her life. But since his gambling was incurable, poor Budberg was rapidly divorced and given a transatlantic ticket—one way.

For many years she was at home four or five times a week from 6.00 to 7.30 when a considerable amount of alcohol was absorbed and many cigarettes were smoked. But she could drink any sailor under the table without batting an eyelid. These were not formal cocktail parties and people just dropped in.

Guests varied from ambassadors and peers of the realm to stage and literary celebrities but there were also some men and women who were boring nonentities. She was equally kind to all of them.

How she found time for work, which she took most seriously, it is hard to understand. But she produced more than 30 books and hundreds of notes, memoranda, drawings and summaries of texts and ideas. Her resilience was astounding. Tall, corpulent with a large handsome face she commanded attention wherever she went.

To those whose life she touched she will always remain an unforgettable person. But for those who knew her well and especially the small circle of really close friends, her going leaves a vacuum that nothing can fill. There is an old American saying that fits her well: "After they made that one, they broke the mould."

Law Report November 1 1974 — Court of Appeal

Not always a duty to reduce speed

Before Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice MacKenna.

A driver in a built-up area is not necessarily negligent if he does not reduce his speed below 30 mph or sound his horn in a residential road although aware of the slight possibility that a child might dash into the road from behind a parked vehicle.

The Court of Appeal allowed a cross-appeal by the defendant, Mr Royston Kenneth Poyner, of Shiretone Road, Birmingham, against the judgment of Judge Bush (sitting as a Deputy Judge of the High Court at Birmingham) last December holding him liable for negligence arising out of an accident in 1968, in which the infant plaintiff, Carl Vincent Moore, then aged six, had been struck and severely injured by a car driven by him. The boy had been awarded damages of £15,025 against Mr Poyner.

Leave was granted to appeal to the House of Lords. The court was told that the decision was of great importance to motorists and pedestrians on the standard of care required of motorists and might affect many other future cases.

Mr John A. D. Owen, QC, and Mr H. C. Tayler for Mr Poyner; Mr Michael Ogden, QC, and Mr P. H. Otton for the boy.

LORD JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that although the boy had appealed as to quantum, their Lordships had heard Mr Poyner's cross-appeal relating to liability as the issue to be decided first.

The accident was in Hingeston Street near the junction with Ellen Street, Brookfields, Birmingham, which was a poor district of a mainly residential nature. Hingeston Street was 30ft wide between the pavements, with granite sets 7ft 6in wide from the pavement on each side, leaving a tarmacadam surface 15ft in width in the centre. The pavements were 6ft 3in wide. The houses were terraced with front doors opening directly onto the pavement.

The boy lived with his father and mother and seven brothers—he was the sixth born—at No 60. Almost opposite, at No 57, was parked a single-deck coach 30ft long and 8ft 6in wide.

A pathway 3ft wide led from the road to an open space at the back of the houses. The front of the coach was near to but not obstructing free access to the pathway.

It was a Sunday afternoon and no other traffic was moving in the street.

Mr Poyner was driving his car up Hingeston Street and had to pass the coach on his near side. He said his speed was 25-30 mph. The judge treated him as going at 25-30 mph or a little faster.

As he passed the coach the boy ran out of the pathway across the pavement and into the road and was struck by the car with its nearside headlamp. The boy was hurled some distance up the road beyond the coach, and suffered severe injuries and continuing disability.

Mr Poyner saw nothing of the boy until the accident happened, the mouth of the pathway and the boy being masked by the coach.

Mr Poyner was familiar with the district, was aware that small children played in the streets and had seen the added hazard of the coach. He anticipated that children might run into the road, but no one was visible and he could not see behind the blind side of the coach. He did not ease up because he did not consider that he was driving too fast in the conditions. A witness thought he was going at 30 mph and emphasized that the boy ran out into the road in front of the car.

The judge concluded that Mr Poyner was guilty of negligence because he did not ease down on approaching the coach and was travelling too fast at 25-30 mph or probably even faster. He should also have sounded his horn and had he done so the probability was that the accident would not have happened.

His Lordship found that there was no evidence to justify the judge's conclusions that Mr Poyner was travelling at more than 30 mph. His Lordship emphasized that 30 mph was the maximum permitted speed, but referred to Lord Uthwatt's statement in *London Passenger Transport Board v Upson* ([1949] AC 155, 173) that a driver was not bound to anticipate folly in all its forms. In the same case Lord Du Parcq (at p176) had quoted Lord Dunedin in *Fardon v Harcourt-Rivington* ([1932] 146 LT 391, 392): "If the possibility of the danger emerging is reasonably apparent then to take no precaution is negligence: but if the possibility of danger emerging is only a mere possibility which would never occur to the mind of a reasonable man then there is no negligence in not having taken extraordinary precautions."

Would it have been apparent to a reasonable man that in such circumstances there was a possibility of danger emerging? If it was, then Mr Poyner should have slowed down or sounded his horn or both.

The question was whether Mr Poyner should have slowed down so that there was no possibility of children running out in his path. To achieve that he would have had to slow down to 5 mph so that he could have stopped instantaneously. His Lordship did not believe that that was a reasonable assessment of the duty a driver owed in those particular circumstances, and he could not agree with the judge's decision that Mr Poyner was negligent in not reducing his speed below 30 mph.

His Lordship considered that the judge's decision that Mr Poyner should have sounded his horn but too heavy a burden of duty upon him in circumstances such as the present. Drivers in traffic were constantly exposed to the danger of pedestrians stepping into the road. He could not agree with his conclusion that Mr Poyner was negligent in that respect.

His Lordship would allow the cross-appeal and dismiss the action.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE, in a concurring judgment, said that 5 mph was an impossible burden on any driver.

MR JUSTICE MACKENNA said that he did not formally dissent but that if he had been hearing the appeal alone he doubted if he would have altered the judge's decision. He would have let the award stand.

The boy was now deaf in one ear, almost blind in one eye and with speech and intelligence defects. Because he was unable to prove that the motorist was to blame he had to carry his disabilities without compensation.

It was no comfort to him that the law might be changed and that future road accident victims might recover compensation without having to prove that a motorist was to blame.

Solicitors: Owen & Co, Birmingham; Robert Walters & Co, Birmingham.

Science report

Neurobiology: Virtues of the sea snail

Psychology has traditionally been the science of the white rat and genetics that of the fruit fly; and now that a group of New York scientists has found the secret of rearing *Aplysia californica* in the laboratory, the sea snail may become the creature of choice for fundamental research on the development of the nervous system and behaviour.

Such studies will have to be fundamental, since the behavioural repertoire of the animal itself is fairly fundamental, consisting as it does of crawling, feeding and withdrawal from attack. But there are certain important prerequisites for an organism in which to pursue current lines in neurobiological research, and *A californica* fulfils enough of them to be a strong contender for the place of pride.

As a sign of growing recognition of its many advantages, supplies of the sea snail were becoming depleted in several sites where they had been abundant, and there were fears that the species might actually be endangered by the insatiable demands of scientific research. The development of techniques for breeding the snails in the laboratory may thus be a welcome advance.

Aplysia first became popular because the very large size and very small number of its nerve cells made it possible to identify exactly the cells that were involved in a given piece of behaviour.

However, the great ambition of an increasing number of neurobiologists is to discover the principles underlying the development of the interconnected nerve nets whose activities generate behaviour. Clearly, to study the development of its nervous system biologists had to be able to get it to grow in the laboratory.

That is what Dr Eric Kandel, one of the first to start the fashion for *Aplysia*, has now done with colleagues in New York, and they describe the life cycle of the creature in a recent report in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, USA*. One feature of the life cycle of *Aplysia* that is particularly interesting is the interaction of environmental with internal factors in influencing a crucial stage of its development.

The critical point comes when the creature undergoes metamorphosis from a swimming form feeding on free algal cells to the crawling, seaweed-eating adult form. From about 34 days after hatching, each immature form, or veliger, is potentially able to metamorphose. Actual metamorphosis depends on the ingestion by the veliger of a specific seaweed *Laurencia pacifica*, which is the daily diet of the adult.

One further attribute would make the sea snail ideal, and that is accessibility to genetic analysis, which can be a very powerful tool in the study of development. Its generation time, which is about four months, is a little long for those purposes. On the other hand, since the form is hermaphroditic and can probably be induced to autofertilization, and with an average batch size of 100,000 eggs at a time, an inbred laboratory strain of *Aplysia californica* could be grown within five generations (24 months).

By Nature-Times News Service
Source: *Proc Natn Acad Sci USA* (71, 3654; 1974)
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£75,000 Premium Bond prizewinner

The £75,000 November premium bank winning number is 5 RF 102154. The winner lives in Birmingham.

The £25,000 number is 2 AF 304984. The winner lives in Hertfordshire.

The £5,000 winners in the November premium bond draw are:

[illegible]

The £1,000 winners are:

[illegible]

Services tomorrow: Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, HC, 8; M, 10.30, the Dean; HC, 11.30 (Rubra in A); E, 3.15, Rev O. R. Clarke, A, I beheld and lo (Blow).

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, 10.30 (Moeran in E flat), A, The souls of the righteous (Vaughan Williams), the Dean; Sung Eucharist, 11.40, O Lord, increase my faith (Loosemore), Stanford in B flat; E, 3 (Howells's Collegium Regale), O how glorious (Harwood), Rev M. F. Barney; 6.30, Rev H. C. Hollis.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC (said), 9, 11, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus (Hutchings in G); A, O quam gloriosum (Victoria), Canon Peter Pen-warden; Choral Evening Prayer, 3 (Howells in G), A, Beati estis (Gallus), Very Rev Harold Frankham.

CHAPEL ROYAL, St James's Palace: HC, 8.30, and 11.15, Int, Dignus est Agnus (Williamson), Canon D. H. Booth.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY (public welcomed): SE, 11.15 (Ireland in C), Rev Christopher Smith.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE CHAPEL, Greenwich (public admitted): No morning service.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street: LM 8 and 5.30; HM, 11, Missa brevis (Mozart in C major), Right Rev M. A. Hodson: E and B, 6 (Stanford in A), Bishop of Ramsbury.

CHELSEA PARISH CHURCH, Sydney Street: HC, 8.15, 12.10: Parish Communion, 10; M, 11, Rev Christopher Dent; E, 6.30, Prebendary Harold Loasby.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, South Audley Street: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Rev J. G. Gaskell.

HOLY SEPULCHRE: Holborn Viaduct: Sung Eucharist, 9.15, Rev R. Tydeman.

HOLY TRINITY, Brompton Road: HC, 8, 12.15 and 7.15 pm; Parish Communion, 11, Rev J. H. Barter; M (said), 9; E, 6, the Vicar.

ST ALBAN'S, Holborn: LM, 8 and 5.5 pm, SM, 9.30; HM, 11.

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; M & HC, 11, Rev Dewi Morgan, Gloria (Howells's Collegium Regale); E, 6.30, Rev Walter Boulton, Mag and ND (Parsons), A, And I saw another angel (Stanford).

ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8; Sung Eucharist, 11 (Darke in A minor), Mot, Sing unto the Lord [illegible].

ST GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, St Giles High Street: HC, 8, 12, 7.30 pm; MP, 11, Rev A. W. D. Bayley; E, 6.30, Rev G. C. Taylor.

[illegible]

Mot, Jubilate Deo (Lassus), Rev D. B. Tillyer.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8 and 12.15; M, 11, E, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: LM, 7, 8, HM, 11 (Darke in E), Rev Richard Hayes; E and B, 6, Rev Keith Hobbs.

ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11 (Leighton in D), Mot, Blessed are these (Greene), Rev A. Chattaway.

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev Dr George G. Cameron; 6.30, Rev John C. Goudie.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15, Rev Alan R. Booth; HC, 12.20; E, 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: LM, 7, 8, 9, 12, 5.30 and 7; HM, 10.30; V and B, 3.30.

THE ORATORY, SW: SM, 11, Missa Bernardi Offida (Haydn), V and B, 3.30, Mot, Adjuva Nos Deus (Carrion).

ASSUMPTION, Warwick St: Masses at 8, 9, 10, 11 (sung in Latin), 12, 4, 5 and 6 pm.

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, St John's Wood: SM (Latin), 10.45, Ecce equ Joannes (Palestrina), Scio enim (Lassus).

[illegible]

Today's engagements

Exhibition: Painting in Focus, Number 2, "Abbe Scaglia adoring the Virgin and the Child" by Van Dyck, National Gallery, 10-6.

English sculpture, 1600-1850, Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, 10-6.

Room of Greek and Roman architecture, British Museum, 10-5.

Charles Lamb Society: Miss Vera Watson on "The British Museum", Mary Ward Centre, 9 Tavistock Square, 2.45.

Tomorrow

Exhibition: The Maya—their art and culture. Museum of Mankind, 6 Burlington Gardens, 2.30-6.

Exhibition: "The Real Dad's Army", including equipment, documents and photographs relating to the Home Guard, Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, 2-5.30.

Display of wedding dresses, development of the white wedding dress over the past 200 years, Bethnal Green Museum, Cambridge Heath Road, 2.30-6.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Bartlett, Lady, of Cambridge, widow of Professor Sir Frederick Bartlett (duty paid, £19,186) £65,588

Howarth, Emily, of Rochdale (duty paid, £18,239) £91,237

Powdrill, Mr Robert John Dobson, of Swindon (duty paid, £5,337) £105,105

Meeten, Mr Thomas George, of Epsom (duty paid, £22,012) £130,544

North, Hon Dudleya Susan, of Newmarket (duty paid, £22,503) £74,949

Rannie, Mr John Alan Melville, of Winchester, schoolmaster (duty paid, £27,620) £97,446

Singlehurst, Mr Sam, of Caldecott, Leicestershire (duty paid, £13,937) £36,893

BERG SPORT
al lead

Cricket

Australian reminder that innings is never over until ended

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Adelaide, Nov 1

South Australia rather recovered re today, though not sufficiently prevent MCC from making a eful start to their tour. After sing their first five wickets for ly 82 runs South Australia ached 247 before, off five overs terrupted by a shower, MCC plied with 11 for no wicket. ot on Tuesday and wet on ednesday, today the wind was as ld as it can be at this time of ar in Adelaide. When out of e sun it was a day for a flask.

The story of the cricket, of urse, is vastly different from ur years ago when South Australia, under the direction of Barry chards, made such an enormous ore. They are nothing like as rong a side now as they were en. But the day provided MCC th a reminder that in Australia innings is never over until it ended. Three of the last five uth Australian batsmen got some ns on a pitch that has no pace speak of. It would have been help to have a leg spinner to ing on against the tail, but Robin Hobbs and Barrington were the last of these.

Willis took a wicket with his second ball and Underwood with his first, but for MCC the most gratifying moment of the day was when Ian Chappell, who is as certain as can be to captain Australia, was out for 11. Chappell has become a compulsive hooker. Give him a bouncer and he can't say no. Today he was bombarded with them, until, hooking at another, he was caught on the long leg fence by Underwood. Against Western Australia last week he was also out hooking, Lillee being the bowler. You must be prepared to hear a lot about the Chappell hook in the coming months. It will bring him many runs and perhaps much remorse.

With Chappell out cheaply and Woodcock caught at the wicket trying to fend off the second ball of the match, a short one from Willis, South Australia were soon wondering where their runs were going to come from. By luncheon they were 82 for five. Afterwards Nash, who spent last summer playing for Hampshire second eleven, pounced on anything short or overpitched, and then Mallett and Hendricks saw no good reason why Greig and Underwood should not be pulled from the leg stump, or even middle and leg. For the ninth wicket these two added 62, Hendricks driving better and better the longer he stayed.

MCC's fielding was much better close to the bat than away from it. Lloyd threw Sincock out, running in from short mid-wicket and hitting the bowler's wicket. Denness ran out Mallett in much the same way, and Knott made a marvellously adroit leg side stumping. This looked as though Greig and Knott might have planned it in advance. Where MCC were shown up was in having no one to make the straight boundaries look any shorter than they are. From one sightscreen to the other at Adelaide is 220 yards. With the outfield as slow as it is at present two lumberers can run four, without hurrying, to third man and fine leg; two sprinters could run six or seven.

Greig bowled only off breaks. He got enough bounce to suggest that he will take wickets with them; but he will have to work on his control. Of the faster bowlers Hendrick pitched the fullest length, Willis the shortest. No less a judge than Bill O'Reilly, the great Australian bowler, thought particularly well of Hendrick. He took to his action and saw him as having just the build for the job. Underwood needs encouragement and found it. On other tours he has had to travel far and labour long for his first wicket. Today it came at once, with a full toss which Jenner hit to mid-wicket. On the whole it was a day when things went fairly well for MCC.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First Innings

J. Woodcock, c Knott, b Willis	0
Sincock, run out	19
I. M. Chappell, c Underwood, b Willis	11
Cosier, b Hendrick	20
Nash, c Knott, b Underwood	67
Parker, st Knott, b Greig	3
J. Jenner, c Edrich, b Underwood	21
M. Hendricks, b Underwood	57
Barnes, c Lloyd, b Underwood	0
A. Mallett, run out	38
Prior, not out	7
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 9)	14
Total	247

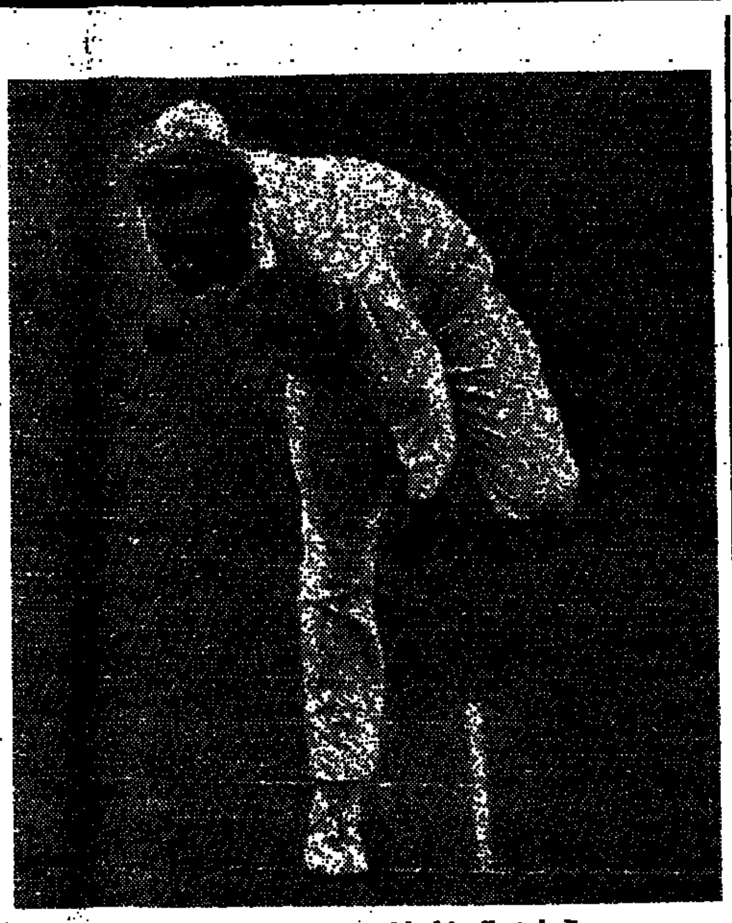
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—18, —45, 4—68, 5—82, 6—119, 7—170, —170, 9—232, 10—247.

BOWLING: Willis, 11—1—44—2; d, 10—1—40—0; Hendrick, 8—0—1; Greig, 12—2—65—1; Underwood, 14.6—3—46—4.

MCC: First Innings

L. Amiss, not out	6
Lloyd, not out	3
Extras (l-b 1, w 1)	2
Total (no wicket)	11

J. H. Edrich, K. W. R. Fletcher, M. H. Denness, A. W. Greig, A. P. E. Knott, C. M. Old, R. G. D. Willis, D. L. Underwood, M. Hendrick bat.



Derek Underwood . . . wicket with his first ball.

Jack Wood, the secretary of Lancashire Cricket Club since 1964, has resigned because of ill health. Mr Wood, who has been at Old Trafford since 1964, said today: "I have decided for health reasons to resign my position as secretary. I have been extremely happy and made many good friends during my 10 years at Old Trafford, but have not been my usual self over the last 12 months.

"After 28 consecutive years in professional sport with all its strains I feel the time has come to take a short break."

Mr Wood, a 47-year-old Yorkshireman, succeeded Geoffrey Howard at the end of the 1964 season having held the secretary's post at Huddersfield and Wigan Rugby League clubs.

MELBOURNE: Western Australia 172-5 (W. Edwards 68, B. Laird 47, J. Higgs 4-62).

ST GEORGES, GRENADA: Derrick Robins XI, 177-9 (M. J. Smith 53); Grenada XI 127-7. Derrick Robins XI won by 50 runs.

Football

Carr and Ipswich put to the test

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

British football should move with a light step and bright eye into its weekend programme. Following the five star success of Wednesday night a small candle of hope has been lit for the future.

On the menu are a number of matches calculated to tickle the palate. As an hors d'oeuvres the meeting of West Ham United and Middlesbrough at Upton Park should be a good start. West Ham, with a string of five unbeaten games behind them at home, will surely have their work cut out to silence a side blooming in fourth place under their manager, Jack Charlton.

Middlesbrough, so the figures tell us, have the best away record in the championship. So far they have collected 11 points out of a possible 16 on their travels away from the north-east which surpasses by two even the Liverpool harvest.

Having won the second division title by a street last season and now projected themselves among the front runners of a higher world there will be those who may remember the achievement of Ipswich Town in 1961 and 1962 when they gained promotion under Alf Ramsey and at once took the title from the great Tottenham Hotspur side of those years. Middlesbrough, under Mr Charlton's shrewd guidance, play economical, intelligent football with Craig the midfield designer, and Mills and Foggon the danger points up front. Craig, the Scot, once of Celtic, is still a canny performer in spite of his years, and Mills has a future which may yet find him in England's next World Cup side.

The two main courses of the fare should be provided by Ipswich against Liverpool and Everton versus Manchester City, a quartet to be found in the leading five positions.

In Ipswich, in particular, this could be a vital test. Without a win in their last six matches and only one goal to their credit in this spell they are becalmed at present. Bobby Robson, their manager, yesterday took issue with those who doubt his club's ability to repeat their triumph of 13 years ago, answering critics with these words: "I am aware there are people beginning to doubt us, and I suppose the only way to get rid of doubting Thomases is to prove them wrong. However", he added, "every match at this level is important. But I suppose tomorrow's has further significance because defeat for us would mean that Liverpool would be running away from us."

A few weeks ago Ipswich were top by three points. Now Liverpool lead them by a similar margin. A fitness test for Viljoen, their midfield provider, could hold the key against a Liverpool side that has conceded only one goal in their last eight games.

Two more late tests could also influence the match at Goodison Park. Everton will be hoping that their striker, Latchford, will have recovered from a thigh injury; Manchester City wait to see if Hartford, freed from a three match suspension, has disposed of a niggling thigh strain. Yet City will again be without their goal scoring winger Tueart.

Chelsea go to Birmingham with Bonetti back in goal for Phillips who was also dropped by Wales against Hungary in midweek. The restless Shilton, England's reserve goalkeeper at Wembley on Wednesday, gives way to Wallington, fit again for Leicester City against Burnley, but Farmer returns under the Stoke City crossbar to face a Spurs side lacking Neighbour and Knowles.

Todd has made a rapid recovery from his minor groin operation in time for Derby's trip to Leeds. The champions continue to run into injury problems and Clarke, Lorimer and McQueen are all doubtful. But for one player in particular the afternoon is doubly important. At Loftus Road Carr, who has missed Coventry City's last eight fixtures, returns at last hoping to prove—as Hartford did a few seasons ago when West Bromwich Albion—that Wolverhampton Wanderers were wrong to reject him on medical grounds a fortnight ago just when his £200,000 transfer seemed all settled.

Trevor Francis, the Birmingham City striker who had to withdraw from the England party for the match with Czechoslovakia on Wednesday after an injury received against Sheffield United last Saturday, is likely to be out of the game for three months.

Francis had an operation in Birmingham General Hospital today for a ruptured tendon behind the knee. His leg is in plaster and the Birmingham manager, Freddie Goodwin, said last night: "I expect Francis to be out of football for at least 12 weeks."

Boxing

Plans being made to tempt Ali away from retirement

By Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent

John Daly, the British co-promoter of the Ali-Foreman extravaganza, is expected back from Kinshasa at the London headquarters of the Hemdale Corporation next week with plans for a bid to tempt Muhammad Ali away from possible retirement. If successful the plans would surely have to include an initial purse offer for Ali in excess of the five million dollars he received for meeting Foreman.

Ali talked yesterday again about wanting 10 million dollars especially because he wants to give three million of it towards a hospital for blacks in Chicago. But I suspect that in these hard times for much of the world he might be persuaded to reduce his demands. There is, of course, some sense in the suggestion that he might get all he wants from a consortium of Middle East oil tycoons if a match was held in Kuwait, the city reported to be offering eight million dollars for a third bout between Ali and Joe Frazier.

The problem, apart from finding enough pieces of green, folding paper, is to gauge the appeal which an Ali-Frazier third chapter would have in the United States, where two million close circuit cinema spectators would be needed if the promotion was to make a profit.

There is also the claim, from London, of Britain's Joe Bugner who has already travelled 12 rounds, four more than Foreman, with Ali and might accept a comparatively small purse for a second chance with the world title at stake. But just how difficult would it be to sell the sometimes tepid Bugner to Americans usually thinking of British heavyweights in a horizontal position?

When he was training for Bugner in Las Vegas last year, Ali admitted to me that he was finding it harder to maintain his enthusiasm for early morning roadwork. During the long stay in Zaire some of the old boyish zest returned, partially because he could find nothing else to do except watch horror films and listen to the sound of his own voice.

Now back in the United States, Ali can be sure of many well paid invitations to appear live, or on television, and the lecture circuit, which he has enjoyed before, may claim his attention too. He tells me he will also be endorsing a breakfast food which may make a few million children give up shot putting ambitions on Quaker oats.

The Ali family, and their many friends, like to live well and the internal revenue service is among their most regular correspondents. But the beautiful Belinda Ali will surely have to go through the house-keeping money like wildfire if they are to spend all their latest windfall of about 1½ million dollars. Not until the new year may Ali start rattling his money box seriously in the direction of Mr Daly and London town.

Muhammad Ali told reporters in Montreal that he was going to rest for six months before even considering offers. He squashed reports about meeting Joe Bugner: "Bugner?" he said "it would be slaughter. He isn't in my class. I'd murder him". In Miami, Ali's manager, Angelo Dundee, confirmed that the champion intends to continue boxing. But he was evasive about meeting Frazier. "Frazier got so destroyed by Foreman I don't know if people would pay to see it" Mr Dundee said.

Tennis

Brothers will never again play for India

Paris, Nov 1.—India's tennis stars, Anand and Vijay Amritraj, said today they would never represent their country again in the Davis Cup because of India's refusal to play South Africa in the 1974 final.

The Amritraj brothers told the All-India Tennis Federation (AITF) secretary, R. K. Khanna, of their decision in a telephone conversation between New Delhi and Paris where they are playing in the Jean Becker international tennis championships.

"We asked him whether the decision had been taken by the AITF or the Government. He said it was his decision. So we told him we would not play for India again", Anand, the older brother, said. "If the decision had been taken by the Government it would have been different. We would have had nothing to say", Vijay added.

Miss Wade beaten

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, Nov 1.—Miss Christine Evert of the United States defeated Miss Virginia Wade of Britain 6—1, 6—3, to win the Women's Singles title of the £54,000 invitation tennis tournament here yesterday.

Paris: Quarter-final round: A. Ashe beat T. Koch, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; J. Gisbert beat H. Solomon, 6—2, 7—5; E. Dibbs beat G. Vilas, 6—2, 5—7, 7—6; B. Gottfried beat C. Pasarell, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

VIENNA: Quarter-final round: A. Pattison beat H. Kary, 6—0, 6—3; T. Gorman beat K. Neller, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2; V. Gerulaitis beat R. Moore, 6—6, 3—6, 7—5; B. Taroczy beat G. Zimmer, 7—5, 6—2.

JAKARTA: Indonesian Open tournament: J. Kawiwazumi (Japan) beat R. Stockton (US), 3—6, 7—6, 6—2; R. Tanner (US) beat Gondowidjojo (Indonesia), 6—1, 6—0; J. Fassbender (West Germany) beat F. McNair (US), 6—2, 7—5; R. L. Case (Australia) beat F. S. Stolle (Australia), 6—0, 6—5; O. Parun (New Zealand) beat S. Ball (Australia), 6—2, 6—2; K. G. Warwick (Australia) beat R. J. Carmichael (Australia), 5—7, 6—2, 6—3; E. Stewart (US) beat I. El Shafei (Egypt), 7—6, 6—3; R. D. Crealy (Australia) beat K. Coombes (Australia), 6—1, 6—4.

Heartening reminder of Miss Coles's maturity

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Mark Cox v Zeljko Franulovic and Julie Heldman v Glynis Coles. Those will be today's singles finals at Cardiff in the first tournament of the Dewar tennis circuit. In successive matches Miss Coles will therefore have played the two Americans she so admirably subdued in the Wightman Cup match at Queensferry a week ago. Yesterday she beat Janet Newberry more easily, by 6—2, 6—2 to reach a Dewar singles final for the first time.

Miss Coles, aged 20, provided a heartening reminder that Wightman Cup successes have transformed her into a considerably more confident and mature competitor. She shifted the burly Californian about the court with a haste that taxed Miss Newberry's mobility beyond its reasonable limits. But Miss Newberry had points for four of the games she lost.

Miss Heldman, who was suffering from bronchitis at the time, was beaten by Nathalie Fuchs at Billingham on last year's "whisky circuit". Miss Heldman has since made the French player pay for that with heavy defeats at Toronto and Cardiff. The score yesterday was 6—1, 6—0. Miss Fuchs has solid ground strokes but, at present, lacks the agility and the mental and technical flexibility to cope with an experienced and subtle player of Miss Heldman's quality.

The most exciting set of the day was the first of the match in which Cox beat Richard Lewis 7—5, 6—2. Lewis is only 19 and is 12 places lower than Cox in the British rankings. But he is a big fellow and has something in common with Cox in that he is fair-haired and left-handed. Lewis had everything to gain, nothing to lose, and accordingly played with uninhibited ambition. The encouraging thing was that he stayed in top gear for so long that he should have won that first set. Lewis led 4—2 and 30—15 on his own service. At 4-all he survived three break points and in the next game he had three set points.

There is so much open violence on the world's tennis courts these days that it was a pleasant change to see Miss Heldman and Franulovic paint the game in more restful but equally striking colours. Franulovic, runner-up for the 1970 French championship, has had so many years of tough competition that he was inevitably too good for Martin Robinson of Bolton, aged 19, who was also at a disadvantage because the Yugoslav has much more natural talent.

Robinson was beaten 6—1, 6—2. But the slim left-hander, who hits backhand two-fisted, sets many gifted British players an exciting example with his intense dedication and capacity for work. He has had a good tournament: and yesterday he had points for five of the games he lost. Robinson said afterwards that he made a mistake by trying to hit as hard as Franulovic instead of attempting to slow the game down to the pace at which Robinson plays it best.

But Franulovic did more than hit hard. He was adept at the small but deceptive variations in pace and length that induce error or manoeuvre opponents into vulnerably isolated areas. Franulovic, however, has not had much competition recently and the match took its toll. Afterwards he had treatment for a stiff back.

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat M. Robinson (Lancashire), 6—1, 6—2; M. Cox beat R. A. Lewis, 7—5, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Miss J. M. Heldman (US) beat Miss N. Fuchs (France), 6—1, 6—0; Miss G. Coles beat Miss J. Newberry (US), 6—2, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: D. Lloyd and S. A. Warboys (Essex) beat B. Crawford and J. Fort (US), 6—3, 3—6, 5—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL: Miss L. Charles and Miss S. Mappin beat Miss J. Ryter and Mrs I. Hume, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Ice skating

American girl can win Richmond trophy

By Dennis Bird

Twenty-five years ago at Richmond Ice Rink, on November 7, 1949, a new skating competition was established. The rink acquired a handsome silver trophy, some 3ft in height, which was originally made in 1876 for the Prince of Wales Stakes at Newmarket, renamed it the Richmond International Trophy and awarded it to the competition.

The trophy for women's figure skating is awarded annually on the first Monday in November. For the first seven years British girls dominated the event, but the last home success was in 1955. Since then the Netherlands, France and Hungary have been the most frequent victors.

This year's contest begins tomorrow with compulsory figures and short programmes, and ends on Monday night with four minutes of free skating for each competitor. Last year's winner, Dianne de Leeuw, of the Netherlands, is not defending. Britain's chief hopes rest on the Scottish skater, Gail Keddie, and her English colleague, Diana Bartlam, with the junior champion, Karena Richardson, as reserve.

It would be pleasant to forecast a British victory, but sober realism suggests that a Continental or trans-Atlantic skater will climb highest on the rostrum on Monday night. The Swiss champion, Karin Iten, won the gold medal for figures in the 1974 world championship and should be in the lead after the corresponding stage at Richmond. Her free skating is notably less accomplished, however, and an oil executive's daughter from Illinois stands a good chance of beating her in the final results. This is Cathy Lee Malmberg, pupil of Slavka Kohout, who trained the famous Janet Lynn.

Rugby Union

Wide choice of matches to attract London floaters

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Llanelli, Swansea, Bristol, Moseley and Coventry are all in London today, so the floating voter has a wide and attractive field of choice. I am marking my private cross in favour of Llanelli, who meet Richmond at the Athletic ground. An echo here of the match two years ago when Llanelli, suffering an inevitable reaction after their historic win against the All Blacks, were roundly defeated.

It has been a good season for Richmond, who had lost only once in nine games until they came unstuck against Cambridge University last week. In that encounter the retirement of Ralston, their captain, with an injury to his forehead that needed 10 stitches, may have been crucial to the eventual result. But he is back in the second row this afternoon and so, too, is the flanker, Blythe-Wood, another casualty with a head wound in last Saturday's game. Richmond, indeed, should be at full strength, with Waugh fit enough to resume in the centre.

The same, alas, cannot quite be said of Llanelli, for Phil Bennett suffered a personal tragedy earlier this week when his baby boy died shortly after birth. The Welsh international prop, Barry Llewellyn, is another who will miss the match. But three of their British Lions in South Africa will be playing: the wing, John J. Williams, the centre, Bergiers, who was married a week ago, and that host unto himself, Quinnell, who will be appearing on a flank.

At the Rectory Field, Blackheath, another London side enjoying a resurgence, have a fine chance of proving the point against a Swansea XV somewhat below full strength. Harlequins having beaten Cardiff last week, will believe that they can mete out the same treatment to Bristol. London Welsh, facing Moseley, will be glad to have back in their side three internationals in John Taylor (for his first senior outing of the season), Shanklin and Rees. But no London team has a tougher nut to crack than Wasps, who take on Coventry at Sudbury. Coventry have Cowman back at stand-off half, though, for the second successive week, they yield the British Lions prop, Cotton, to Lancashire, as another round of northern county matches is played.

Wasps have plans for the resurfacing and drainage of their ground at a cost of £5,000. They have a special match against the South Wales Charitables tomorrow. Half of the proceeds are being earmarked for the renovations.

It is no surprise that after their splendid win over Northampton last Saturday Oxford University should be taking an unchanged side to Cardiff. Cambridge, who drew with Cardiff when the Welsh club were not at their strongest, have a home game against London Scottish.

The British Lions hooker Kennedy makes his first appearance of the season for London Irish against Saracens at Southgate. It appears that although he has had one outing for Ulster, against Yorkshire, his provincial selectors will not be considering him for their match against the All Blacks.

Hockey

Midlands make up for lost time this weekend

By Sydney Friskin

Interest in the county hockey championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, rises to a higher pitch with the Midlands being stirred into activity a week later than the other areas. They have a full programme today and tomorrow to make up for lost time.

This is not to say that hockey in the Midlands has been at a standstill. On the contrary, their league competitions have together created a hive of industry founded on the enthusiasm of a number of busy bees. From these leagues such teams as Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire have made useful recruitments. The matches tomorrow between Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire at Stoke Bardolph and Northamptonshire and Warwickshire at Northampton should be worth watching.

No matches will be played in the northern area tomorrow but they have two today, both not without interest. Durham play Lancashire at Sunderland and Northumberland meet Yorkshire at Wylam. No new date has yet been fixed for the postponed match between Cumbria and Cheshire.

A three-way tussle between Lancashire, last year's winners of the northern title, Yorkshire and Cheshire may be expected, but after what happened in the western region last week predictions seem risky to make. Somerset, who were expected to have what they themselves termed as an easy ride, were surprisingly beaten 2—0 by Gloucester and they (Somerset) will have to score as many goals as possible tomorrow against Hereford, who lost 0—2 to Wiltshire last week. Wiltshire themselves, who are down to meet Devon, face a crucial test.

Hertfordshire, the champions, make their first appearance in the competition with a match at Downing College against Cambridgeshire, who made a fairly good start last week by beating Bedfordshire 1—0. Essex, who lost 3—2 to Suffolk, should have plenty to do in their game against Norfolk on the Norwich Union ground.

The fixtures in both groups of the southern section are full of exciting possibilities. In group one Sussex are to meet Kent at Lewes and Berkshire play Buckinghamshire at Maidenhead. Most of the players who assisted Maidenhead in the London League match against Oxford University on Wednesday are in the Berkshire side who, on paper, seem less technically equipped than the opposition. Buckinghamshire expect to field three members of the England World Cup party—Brookeman, Khehar and Alistair McGinn.

Middlesex, who play Hampshire at Teddington, seem to have a harder match in group two than Surrey, who play Oxfordshire at Cowley. Middlesex and Surrey, who drew 0—0 last Sunday, will have to win, and win well, for a chance to finish at the head of the group. Hampshire, having beaten Oxfordshire by 3—1 last week, are in the best position here.

The best of today's London League matches should be the one between the old rivals, Richmond and Teddington. Richmond will strive to keep their 100 per cent record.

Golf

Spain's improvement not enough to close the gap

From Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent
Sotogrande, Spain, Nov 1

Great Britain and Ireland meet the Continent of Europe tomorrow in the first series of matches of a contest which is a new addition to the professionals' golfing season. The match will be played in Ryder Cup form, but mercifully without the four-ball matches, that is to say two series tomorrow and two on Sunday, foursomes in the morning and 10 singles in the afternoon.

The match arose out of the desire of the Sotogrande club to inaugurate their second course, but catering problems this season have prevented the course from being ready in time. There is, therefore, no guarantee that this match will be repeated. The best hope for it would be a close result.

There is no previous form to suggest how such an encounter might go, not at least since the days of the Joy Cup, which came to an end a decade ago. In those days Britain and Ireland won once or twice with difficulty. Spanish golfers—there are six of them in the Continental team—have improved greatly since then, but it is doubtful if that factor will be enough to close the gap, even though the event is taking place in their own country.

Oosterhuis has recovered from a nasty chest cold, and the nearest to a casualty in the British team was the trio of Barnes, Horton, and Guy Hunt, who, because of an airport muddle and the one-hour difference in time between Spain and England, did not arrive here until four in the morning.

In the kind of weather that makes more understandable the extraordinary proliferation of resort buildings along this strip of coast in the past decade all 20 competitors took part in a pro-am today. Just along the coast at Marbella preparations were being made today for another kind of pro-am, the holding tomorrow over the course of Andalucia Nueva of the national final of the tournament sponsored jointly by Rank Xerox and Slazengers.

More than 600 clubs took part through the season in this competition, and the club winners from 16 regions have assembled for the last stage. If one may say so without offence, this is a real pro-am, with the club professional partnering the club champion in foursomes play decided by medal and the club secretary going along to emphasize the club character of the event.

The full draw is:

FOURSOMES: B. Barnes and B. Gallacher v F. Abreu and J. M. Canizares; N. Coles and B. Huggett v V. Barrios and A. Gallardo; P. Townsend and E. Polland v J. Garaialde and D. Seelens; T. Horton and P. Oosterhuis v R. Bernardini and J. Dorrstein.

SINGLES: C. O'Connor v J. M. Canizares; B. Gallacher v F. Abreu; N. Coles v D. Seelens; B. Barnes v V. Barrios; E. Polland v J. Dorrstein; T. Horton v A. Gallardo; B. Huggett v R. Bernardini; G. Hunt v J. Benito; P. Townsend v J. Garaialde; P. Oosterhuis v M. Sanchez.—Reuter.

College student helps United States pull away

La Romana, Dominican Republic, Nov 1.—Gary Koch produced the first below-par round of the tournament to help the United States pull away from the rest of the field on the second day of the men's world amateur team golf championship for the Eisenhower Trophy here.

The Americans are on 445, five strokes in front of South Africa going into today's third round, with Japan a further two strokes back on 452. Brazil are on 454 and Britain and Ireland fifth on 460. John Davies was Britain's big disappointment in the second round, scoring 80.

Koch, a college student from Florida, had 12 single putts in his two-under-par 70 but his first round 79 meant he was behind in the individual event. Leading is Brazilian, Jaime Gonzalez, on 147 followed by South Africa's Robbie Meir on 148.

LEADING SCORES: 445, United States (G. Burns, 74, 76, G. Koch, 79, 70, J. Pate, 75, 77, C. Strange, 71, 75); 450, South Africa (C. Dreyer, 76, 78, J. Hawkes, 79, 72, R. Meier, 72, 76, N. Sundelson, 80, 79); 452, Japan (J. Nakabe, 83, 80, T. Irie, 75, 77, T. Sakata, 78, 74, S. Yamazaki, 73, 76); 454, Brazil (J. Gonzalez, 73, 74, J. Diniz, 75, 80, R. Rossi, 79, 75, R. Navarro, 77, 80); 460, Britain-Ireland (J. Davies, 75, 80, R. Eyles, 78, 78, P. Hedges, 74, 84, I. Hutcheon, 78, 78); 466, Australia (T. Gale, 78, 75, T. Gresham, 78, 78, C. Kaye, 83, 78, P. Wood, 79, 81); 466, Argentina (H. Carbonetti, 79, 74, J. Devoto, 78, 79, J. Ledesma, 82, 85, R. Monguzzi, 84, 74); 470, Taiwan (Ter-Kugi Chang, 84, 77, Tie-Ming Chen, 76, 80, Wen-Nung Hung, 85, 73, Kuo-Chih Liao, 84, 77); 471, Sweden (O. Dahlgren, 78, 80, H. Henderson, 80, 76, G. Lundqvist, 83, 80, J. Rube, 79, 78).—Reuter.

Witcher shares lead with Crompton

Perth, Nov 1.—Chris Witcher, an American teenager, shared the lead with Bruce Crampton, the veteran Australian, after the second round of the £14,000 Australian open golf championship here today.

Witcher, 18, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, whose father lives and works in Australia, added a four-under-par 68 to his first round 70 for a 138 total. Crampton, who lives in Dallas, Texas, had a 71 today. Jim Wiechers, the overnight leader and Allan Cooper were a stroke behind.

Gary Player, the South African favourite and winner of this event six times in the past, could only equal par today and was three strokes behind on 141. Player, who celebrated his 38th birthday today, was unhappy with his round, especially the putting.

138—C. Witcher (US) 70, 68; B. Crampton 67, 71. 139—J. Wiechers (US) 66, 73; A. Cooper 68, 71. 140—R. Shearer 67, 73; V. Somers, 73, 67; N. Wood (GB) 73, 67; R. Davis 71, 69; C. Tickner 71, 69. 141—D. Iverson (US) 70, 71; C. Ruston 70, 71; E. Ball 70, 71; G. Player (SA) 69, 72. 142—B. Devlin 72, 70; D. Edwards (US) 73, 69; R. Hore 72, 70. 143—T. Kite 75, 68; J. Newton 72, 71; D. Galloway 75, 68; W. Dunk 73, 70; F. Phillips 70, 73. 150—M. Bembridge (GB) 77, 75.—Reuter.

Last night's results

Second division

York City (0) 0 Orient (0) 1
7,649 Possee

Third division

Southend (1) 2 Gillingham (1) 2
Ford, Silvester Feeley, Richardson
5,320

Fourth division

Cambridge U (3) 3 Northampton (2) 4
Shinton (2), Batson 3,589 Mabee (2), Carlton, Startford

Stockport County (1) 2 Swansea (1) 1
Albeson, Hollis Thomas, 2,086

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Clapton 1, Dagenham 3.

Rowing

OXFORD FOURS: First division: Balliol beat Christ Church by 12½sec in 7min 18sec; Oriel beat Keble by 1.8sec in 7min 07sec. Second division: Balliol beat St Peter's by 14½sec in 7min 59sec; Christ Church beat Merton by 13sec in 7min 35sec.

CAMBRIDGE: Clinker Fours: Lady Margaret A beat Lady Margaret B by 2.4sec in 7min 50sec. The final of the light fours between Lady Margaret and Trinity Hall, has been postponed until Monday (2.0), because a member of Trinity Hall crew took exams yesterday.

Horse show

AMSTERDAM: First contest: 1, P. Schockemoehle (West Germany) on Gonzales, 0 faults, 38.9sec; 2, H. Brugman (Netherlands) on Arjo 0/45.9; 3, J. Heins (Netherlands) on Grandioso 4/35.4; 4, J. Maathuis (Netherlands) on Dolman 4/35.2; 5, L. Dunning (GB) on Binnie Alice 8/42.6. Second contest: 1, G. Wiltfang (West Germany) on Abadan II 0/65.9; 2, H. Steenken (West Germany) 0/66.2; 3, M. Pyrah (GB) on Xanthos 0/60.9; 4, J. Heins (Netherlands) on Boemerang 3/73.0; 5, N. Pessoa (Brazil) on Pas On 4/53.7; 6, A. Schockemoehle (West Germany) on Weiler 4/54.0.

Show jumping

WASHINGTON: Individual event: Willie Wonderful (J. Hulick), 39sec; 2, Balbuco (C. Holmfeld), 39.2sec. Team standing: 1, United States, 54pts; 2, Britain, 20pts; 3, Canada, 11pts; 3, France, 10pts. International class: 1, R. Jenkins, 20pts; 2, D. Broome, 17pts; 3, H. Snoek, 15pts.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Kings 1, St Louis Blues 1; Montreal Canadian 5, Washington Capitals 0; Philadelphia Flyers 5, New York Rangers 1.

Hockey

PATIALA: Indian XI 0, Asian XI 2.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

First division

Arsenal v Wolverhampton
Birmingham v Chelsea
Everton v Manchester C
Ipswich v Liverpool
Leeds v Derby
Leicester v Burnley
Newcastle v Luton
QP Rangers v Coventry
Sheffield U v Carlisle
Stoke v Tottenham
West Ham v Middlesbrough

Second division

Blackpool v Sheffield W
Bolton v Notts Forest
Bristol Rovers v Southampton
Cardiff v Sunderland
Fulham v Aston Villa
Manchester U v Oxford U
Notts County v Hull
Oldham v Millwall
Portsmouth v Bristol C
West Brom Albion v Norwich

Third division

Blackburn v Bury
Bournemouth v Port Vale
Charlton v Plymouth
Chesterfield v Walsall (3.15)
Colchester v Wrexham
Crystal Palace v Peterborough
Halifax v Preston
Hereford v Huddersfield
Swindon v Grimsby
Tranmere v Brighton
Watford v Aldershot

Fourth division

Barnsley v Brentford (3.15)
Chester v Rochdale
Hartlepool v Workington
Mansfield v Bradford C
Reading v Darlington
Rotherham v Newport
Scunthorpe v Crewe (3.15)
Shrewsbury v Lincoln
Southport v Exeter
Torquay v Doncaster (7.30)

Scottish first division

Arbroath v Dundee U
Ayr v Hearts
Celtic v Aberdeen
Dumbarton v Airdrie
Dundee v Clyde
Hibernian v Morton
Motherwell v Dunfermline
Partick v Kilmarnock
St Johnstone v Rangers

Scottish second division

Albion v Queen's Park
Cowdenbeath v Brechin
East Fife v Berwick
E Stirlingshire v Raith
Meadowbank v Falkirk
Montrose v Forfar
Queen of South v Alloa
St Mirren v Hamilton
Stirling Albion v Clydebank
Stenhousemuir v Stranraer

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round: AP Leamington v Corby; Altrincham v Accrington; Ashington v Gateshead; Barnet v Hitchin Town; Bath v Yeovil; Blyth Spartans v Scarborough; Bridlington v Farsley Athletic; Cheltenham v Salisbury; Clackton v Romford; Enderby v Boston United; Guildford/Dorking v Wimbledon; Hendon v Maidstone; Hillingdon v Ashford; Horsham v Chelmsford; Kettering v Bedford; King's Lynn v Stafford Rangers; Lancaster v Bishop Auckland; Marine v Telford United (2.30); Matlock v Bangor City; Minehead v Weymouth; Mossley v Oswestry Town; Nuneaton v Grantham; Slough Town v Sutton United; Southwick v Hayes; Tooting/Mitcham v Harlow; Walton/Hersham v Leatherhead; Wigan Athletic v Kidderminster or Redditch; Wycombe Wanderers v Margate.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE (2.30): Old Harrovians v Old Malvernians; Lancing OB v Old Salopians; Old Wellingtonians v Old Reptonians; Old Wykehamists v Old Foresters.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dover v Cambridge City; Stourbridge v Burton; Tonbridge v Dartford. First division: North: Dunstable v Barry; Gloucester v Merthyr Tydfil; Milton Keynes v Bromsgrove; Stevenage v Banbury; Tamworth v Redditch; Wellingborough v Worcester. First division: South: Bexley United v Hastings; Canterbury v Bognor Regis; Crawley v Bideford; Dorchester v Andover; Folkestone-S v Metropolitan Police; Gravesend v Trowbridge; Ramsgate v Waterlooville.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Alton Town v Letchworth Town (2.30); Cheshunt v Worthing; Erith and Belvedere v Ruislip Manor; Hornchurch v Wembley; Lewes v Grays Athletic; Rainham Town v Hounslow; Redhill v Leyton; Ware v Marlow.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bromley v Leytonstone; Clapton v Dagenham; Dulwich Hamlet v Bishop's Stortford; Enfield v Kingstonian; Ilford v Woking; Oxford City v Barking.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Preliminary round: Old Aldenhamians v Old Chigwellians (2.30).

Lacrosse

SOUTHERN SENIOR FLAG: First round: Cambridge University v Kenton; Old Sedcopians v St Helier.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Hampstead v Buckhurst Hill; London University v Purley. Second division: Kenton A v Croydon; Lee A v St Helier A; Old Sedcopians A v Hampstead Hurons; Purley A v Buckhurst Hill A.

SOUTHERN MINOR FLAG: First round: Buckhurst Hill B v Lee B; Cambridge Eagles v Croydon A; Oxford Iroquois v Hillcroft A; Imperial College v Purley C.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Ashton v Heaton Mersey; Cheadle v South Manchester and Wythens; Manchester University v Mellor; Old Waconians v Stockport; Sheffield University v Old Hulmeians.

Hockey

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Midlands: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire (at Burton); Leicestershire v Staffordshire (at Loughborough); Northamptonshire v Shropshire (at St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton); Warwickshire v Worcestershire (at Olton). North: Durham v Lancashire (at Sunderland); Northumberland v Yorkshire (at Close House).

LONDON LEAGUE.—Blackheath v Old Kingstonians; Bromley v Surbiton; Cheam v Dulwich; Hounslow v Oxford University; Maidenhead v Hampstead; Mid-Surrey v Spencer; Purley v Hawks; Richmond v Teddington; Southgate v Cambridge University; Tulse Hill v Beckenham.

WOMEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Cumberland v Yorkshire (at Sheepmount PF, Carlisle); Lancashire v Cheshire (at Hightown); Manchester League v Northumberland.

Rugby Union

County Championship

Lancashire v Durham (at Fylde, 2.30); Northumberland v Cumberland and W (Gosforth, 2.30); Yorkshire v Cheshire (at Morley, 2.30).

Club Matches

Birmingham v Stroud
Blackheath v Swansea
Bridgend v Bath (3.15)
Bridgwater & A v Weston-s-Mare (3.0)
Camborne v St Bart's Hospital
Cambridge U v London Scottish (2.30)
Cardiff v Oxford University
Devonport Services v Torquay (2.30)
Ebbw Vale v Cheltenham (3.15)
Gloucester v Leicester (3.0)
Gosforth v Rosslyn Park (2.30)
Halifax v Liverpool
Harlequins v Bristol (2.30)
Harrogate v Percy Park (2.30)
Headingley v Hull & E Riding
Huddersfield v Broughton Pk (2.30)
London Welsh v Moseley (2.45)
Loughboro' C v St Mary's Hosp (2.30)
Maesteg v Glamorgan Wanderers
Metro Police v Tredegar (2.45)
Neath v Pontypool (3.15)
Newbridge v Newport (3.0)
Northampton v Aberavon
Nottingham v Streatham (3.0)
Nuneaton v Manchester (3.0)
Orrell v Fylde (3.0)
Penarth v Cross Keys (2.45)
Plymouth Albion v Penryn (7.30)
Pontypridd v Abertillery (3.0)
Redruth v St Luke's College
Richmond v Llanelli (2.45)
Rugby v New Brighton (2.30)
Sale v Roundhay (2.30)
Saracens v London Irish (2.30)
Taunton v Exeter (2.45)
US Portsmouth v Lydney
Wasps v Coventry (2.30)
Waterloo v Widnes (2.45)
Wilmslow v Birkenhead Pk

NATIONAL KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION: First round: Bournemouth v Bedford.

Rugby League

Lancashire Cup final:
Salford v Widnes (Wigan, 2.45)

First Division
Bramley v St Helens (3.0)

Tomorrow

Hockey

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: South: Berkshire v Buckinghamshire (at Maidenhead); Middlesex v Hampshire (at Teddington); Sussex v Kent (at Lewes); Oxfordshire v Surrey (at Pressed Steel, Oxford). East: Cambridgeshire v Hertfordshire (at Downing College); Lincolnshire v Suffolk (at Bourne); Norfolk v Essex (at Norwich). Midlands: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire (at St Andrew's Hospital, Northampton); Staffordshire v Derbyshire (at Stone); Nottinghamshire v Leicestershire (at Nottingham); Worcestershire v Shropshire (at Worcester). West: Dorset v Cornwall (at Weymouth); Somerset v Herefordshire (at Weston-super-Mare); Wiltshire v Devon (at Devizes).

Rugby Union

NATIONAL CLUB [illegible] Round (2.30): Bournemouth v Bedford. OTHER MATCHES (2.30): [illegible] South Wales XV [illegible] Licensed Victuallers National Homes.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: [illegible] (2.30); [illegible] Trinity (3.30); Keighley v [illegible] (3.0); Rochdale Hornets v York (3.0).

Television highlights

IBA

Football: Preview (12.35).
Racing: Newmarket races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.30, 3.0; Sandown races at 1.45, 2.15, 2.45.
Baseball: World series (3.10).
Wrestling: Worksop promotion (4.0).

BBC 1

Football: Focus (12.35).
Boxing: Stracey v Lopez, Finnegan v Nazon (1.0, 1.20); Ali v Foreman (2.50).
Racing: Haydock races at 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45.
Rallycross: European Championships (1.50, 2.20, 2.35, 4.15).
Rugby League: Widnes v Salford (3.35).
Football: Match of the Day (10.10).

BBC 2

Rugby Union: West of Scotland v Glasgow High (7.25).

IBA tomorrow

Football: The Big Match (2.0).

SPORT

Racing

Pendil, Lanzarote and Cuckolder star in Sandown spectacular

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Undoubtedly the jumpers will steal the limelight today. Sandown Park boasts a star-studded programme featuring such celebrities as Lanzarote, Canasta Lad, Tree Tangle, Banlieu, Pendil, Tingle Creek, Royal Relief, Cuckolder.

The big question of the Marlow Ropes John Skeaping Hurdle is whether Lanzarote, the champion hurdler, will live up to his reputation by extending his undefeated sequence to 11, or be beaten for the first time in 22 months—January, 1973, was the last occasion that Lanzarote was beaten. Since those days he has gone from strength to strength, culminating with his great performance at Cheltenham last March, when he wrested the hurdler's crown from Comedy of Errors.

If defeat for the champion is at hand—and I doubt very much that it is—Tree Tangle, Legal Tender and Banlieu, in that order, will be the main dangers. Canasta Lad has never been far behind the best but ran deplorably in his first race this season. Moyne Royal these days is in his element only when racing over a longer distance.

Before getting carried away by the manner in which Banlieu beat Supreme Halo at Newbury eight days ago, remember that Legal Tender gave him 8lb and beat him a length and a half in the Greenham Group Handicap Hurdle at Newbury last March. Legal Tender has not run over hurdles this autumn but two races on the flat should have blown away any cobwebs that may have lingered after his summer rest.

While acknowledging Banlieu's good performance at Newbury, I was more impressed by the way that Tree Tangle won the Woolton Hill Hurdle there 24 hours earlier, even allowing for the fact that Comedy of Errors fell two hurdles from home. I regard him as being Lanzarote's most dangerous rival this afternoon.

Fred Winter's decision to run Pendil again in the Sandown Handicap Pattern Steeplechase means that patrons really will get value for money this afternoon. Pendil will be opposed by the flying Tingle Creek, Amarind, Osbaldeston and Dulwich. Although Dulwich won six of his last seven races last season, and ran respectably in his first race this autumn, there is ground for thinking that this will develop into a duel between Pendil and Tingle Creek, who is virtually certain to force the issue from the start, simply because that is the way that he runs his best races.

The pair have clashed twice before, once last season and once the season before that, and each time Pendil has cut Tingle Creek down to size racing over the last four fences. When I mentioned this to Winter earlier this week he replied: "Yes, but remember that my fellow has been running over longer distances since then and that he may not be quite as sharp as he used to be over only two miles."

For all that caution I think that one so brilliant and versatile as Pendil will be capable of stamping his authority on the race when the crunch comes. He looked pretty sharp at Newbury a week ago. Richard Pitman has always said that he prefers to ride a waiting race on Pendil. He was unable to do that at Newbury but Tingle Creek will give him the lead that he wants this time.

Royal Relief, the winner of the National Hunt Two Mile Champion Steeplechase at Cheltenham last March and the winner of the Stone's Ginger Wine Steeplechase on this course in 1972, returns to the fray for the Hampton Court Steeplechase, in which he will meet four good stayers, Barona, Cuckolder, Credo's Daughter and Fighting Chance.

This also promises to be a fascinating confrontation. Verona has not run this autumn but he won his first race last season. Credo's Daughter and Cuckolder finished fourth and fifth respectively in the Whitbread Gold Cup at Sandown in the spring. Theoretically, Credo's Daughter should finish in front of Cuckolder again but in spite of what the form book says, I prefer Cuckolder this time. He ran an encouraging race over hurdles at Cheltenham and last season he won those epic tests of a stayer, the Great Yorkshire Steeplechase at Doncaster and the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

Ladbroke's have sponsored the Caesar's Palace Handicap Hurdle, which ought to be won by Single Spur, providing that he can cope with Spy Net who won the Imperial Cup in 1972. I thought Kutuzov ran well enough behind Prime Rate at Newbury a week ago to suggest that he has more than just a sporting chance of beating Rossborough and Sea Fern in the Toll House Juvenile Hurdle.

Today the curtain falls on another season of flat racing at Newmarket, but the season as a whole still has a few days to run. The racing there is completely overshadowed by the happenings at Sandown. Major Concession and Shuffling, two three-year-olds who really have improved out of all recognition during the second half of the season, seem capable of adding the Dullingham Handicap and the Haddenham Handicap to their steadily growing lists

First races won by two exciting prospects

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, was at Sandown Park yesterday to see her Isle of Man and Present Arms, both exciting prospects, win on their first appearance over fences and hurdles respectively. Isle of Man was soon in front in the November Novices' Steeplechase and he outjumped one challenger after another, coming in seven lengths clear of Weather Chart.

"He's a very exciting horse, a tremendous jumper. I have never known a horse who schooled so well since Mill House. His jumping must take him right to the top", said Fulke Walwyn, who hopes to qualify Isle of Man for the valuable Wills Premier Steeplechase Final.

Walwyn also has the highest hopes of Present Arms, who went ahead two flights from home when the leader, Barmitzvah Boy, blundered badly in the second division of the Waterloo Novices' Hurdle.

Present Arms, who had five lengths to spare from the Cheltenham winner, Mr Fantasy, was bred by the Queen. Walwyn said: "He's a very nice horse, a top class novice. The Lloyds Bank Novices' Hurdle, at Cheltenham, in March is his target this season and he'll make a chaser."

The Lambourn trainer earlier won the Pirbright Handicap Steeplechase with Black Andrew, who headed the pacemaking Dan'l Widden between the last two fences and scored by a length and a half despite making a mess of the final jump. The three Walwyn winners, who constituted a tote treble of £49.80—nearly four times starting price odds, were all splendidly ridden by Aly Branford.

They would have been Bill Smith's mounts but for a five-horse pile-up at Fontwell Park 10 days ago. The frustrated Bill, who is recovering well from a cracked pelvis, watched yesterday's racing from the stands, and hopes to resume riding at Newbury on Wednesday.

Jeremy Glover, still feeling the effects of the Fontwell Park pile-up, rode newcomer Bell Bryn to victory in the first division of the Novices' Hurdle, but then gave up his remaining rides. Bell Bryn, owned by Sandown Park steward William Whitebread, was bought during the summer by Stan Mellor in New Zealand, where he won three times on the flat from eight starts. But a great deal of interest went out of this race when the first two favourites, Wayward Scot and Red Power, who dominated the betting both slipped and came down at the first.

Dorothy Squires' Grand National hope Norwegian Flag outstayed all opposition in the Withington Handicap Steeplechase, but his owner was unable to get a plane down from Liverpool this morning to see him win.

Red Rohan was a hot favourite to register his fourth success from four starts this season, but this time he could never get away from Norwegian Flag and King Flame; he finally faded into sixth place. Josh Gifford was delighted when his Top Priority readily defied a 7 lb penalty in the Doug Barrott Handicap Hurdle, named after Gifford's former stable jockey, who was killed in a racing fall at Newcastle.

Ally Branford does well to stay with Black Andrew and go on to win the Pirbright Steeplechase at Sandown Park. Branford completed a treble for Fulke Walwyn, on Isle of Man and Present Arms, both owned by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: soft. Haydock Park: heavy. Sandown Park: good. Catterick Bridge: firm. Lingfield Park: (Monday) soft. Leicester: (Monday): heavy.

Time to give a thought to three-year-olds

By Jim Snow
Northern Racing Correspondent

The women, racing against themselves at Haydock Park today and not in competition with amateur riders, have the final fling of the 1974 flat season. There is a substantial prize in the Pony Wine Cup, with £2,000 added by the sponsors to the mile and a quarter handicap for three-year-olds and upwards, but restricted to those horses who have not won before October 13 a race valued at £1,500.

At this closing time of the flat special consideration should be given to three-year-olds with good recent form. In two months they will officially be four-year-olds, and in maturity and experience close to senior horses. Three great trainers, Sir Jack Jarvis, Captain Charles Elsey, and Mat Peacock, had their own opinions as to how much a three-year-old classic colt or filly should be superior to top class older handicappers. But in general they agreed it should be a matter of well over a stone or perhaps as much as 21 lb.

For example, Dante in his final gallop before the 1945 Derby gave around that weight to Robin Goodfellow, a fine staying handicapper, and beat him pointless. The result of the gallop caused Charles Elsey to raise his eyebrows in disbelief and return to Malton saying that Dante was a certainty for the Derby. This, Dante proved himself just over a week later.

In today's women's race at Haydock I take two three-year-olds, Pat Hand and The Dunce, trained at Newmarket, respectively by Jeremy Hindley and Bernard van Cutsem, to beat their older rivals in the field of 20. This is a tricky handicap to sum up, but in Michael Seeley's observation early this week at Nottingham he said that Pat Hand looked so well in the paddock that he clearly had an outstanding chance. This he proved by winning his race by 1 lengths, and I prefer him slightly to The Dunce, the winner by comfortable margins of his last two maiden races at Lingfield Park and Chepstow, but set to give 13lb.

Blastavon, three times a winner over six furlongs at Haydock, returns to Lancashire to tackle five furlongs in the Coventry Cathedral Handicap. He goes well for his apprentice rider R. Reid and ran his race out bravely to win two weeks ago by a head at Haydock. With his advantage of 10lb he may be too good for the top weight and three-year-old, White Hope, and Cock of the Walk.

Cumbernauld, the winner of seven races since 1970 for Ryan Price and now at Middleham with Neville Crump, for whom he will be racing over hurdles shortly, gets scant mercy from the handicapper. He has 10st this afternoon in the two-mile Canterbury Cathedral Handicap.

Norwegian horse may have taken on too much

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 31

Royal Conductor, the first horse trained in Norway ever to contest an important French prize, carries top weight in the Prix Thomas Bryon at St Cloud today. Unbeaten in two races he won the Norsk Critérium with such ease on September 29 that his connexions were obliged to look for suitable opportunities outside Scandinavia.

Bought for $32,000 (about £12,800) at Hialeah in January, Royal Conductor is a son of the 1964 Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner, Prince Royal II and half-brother to four winners in Australia. He won the seven furlong Critérium by a distance, but in addition to meeting better horses he has to give weight to his 11 rivals today. If he runs well, he will probably remain with a French stable for next season.

Lester Piggott has abandoned English racing for three rides from the stable of François Boutin. Diaz in the Prix Bagheera for unraced fillies, Carlton Tower in the Prix Duplex and Zarinia in the Thomas Bryon. Piggott's other two mounts are both by the Canadian stallion Viceregal, winner of his eight races as a two-year-old, but Zarinia is a daughter of Right Royal.

Piggott rode her in both her previous outings winning over a mile at Longchamp, but finishing a disappointing tenth when favourite for the Critérium des Pouliches. Zarinia is best treated with caution and Dealer's Ace, Dance d'Espoir, Condorcet, and Sissoo are all preferred. Winner of his only race, Dealer's Ace is a three-parts brother to the speedy Irish filly Marble Arch. Dance d'Espoir would have contested the Observer Gold Cup last Saturday but for passport problems. He will have the assistance of Yves Saint-Martin and should go close.

PRIX THOMAS BRYON (Group III: 2-y-o: £7,300: 7f 110yds)

11 Royal Conductor (T. G. Mathisen), A. Lund, 9-2
110 Sissoo (A. Plesch), F. Mathet, 8-11
41 Hegesias (M. Boussac), R. Poincelet, 8-7
41 Fidion (M. Fujita), F. Palmer, 8-7
1 Dealer's Ace (C. P. Goulandris), G. Delloye, 8-7
040 On The Rocks (R. Hakim), A. Adele, 8-7
103 Condorcet (P. Le Blan), J. Laumain, 8-7
2134 Mister Jacket (G. Robins), F. Boutin, 8-7
1100 Los Roques (Mrs A. Rueff), M. Bonaventure, 8-7
32 Dance D'Espoir (R. Scully), J. Fellows, 8-7
1 Matushka (Countess M. Batthyany), P. Head, 8-4
10 Zarinia (Mrs A. Manning), F. Boutin, 8-4

4-1 Sissoo, Zarinia, 6-1 Dance d'Espoir, Dealers' Ace, 8-1 Matushka, Mister Jacket, 12-1 Condorcet, Fidion, 14-1 Hegesias, 20-1 Los Roques, Royal Conductor, 33-1 On The Rocks.

Sharp fall in demand for yearlings

By Michael Seely

Following the fair demand for horses out of training that had taken place throughout the week, interest declined sharply at the Newmarket Sales yesterday morning, when yearlings only were offered. The falling demand was caused mainly by the poor quality of the stock that went through the ring. The top price of the session was the 2,900 guineas paid by Frank Barry on behalf of Arthur Pitt for a filly by Double Jump out of Vaguely Hopeful. The yearling was sent up by the Bolebec House Stud and is related on the dam's side to Vaguely Noble.

The lot that had whetted buyers' appetites was a half brother to that fast two-year-old Streak, by Appiani II but the yearling had failed to arrive as he had been held up at the docks after his journey over from Ireland. If the latecomer reaches Newmarket in time he will go up for auction this morning.

With the result of the jockeys championship now almost a foregone conclusion the main focus of attention is on the position at the head of the apprentices' table. The situation came to a boil here yesterday afternoon when by winning the first race on Glorious Devon, Alan Bond drew level with Sean Salmon. Both riders have now had 36 successes.

As the huge field gradually crept out of the fog, Grey Ghost and the favourite, French Harmony, were disputing the lead but Ted Smyth's apprentice dashed Glorious Devon past them on the hill and the colt buckled to his work with a vengeance to win going away. The two-year-old is trained by Dermot Whelan for Mr R. W. Bulfield. Glorious Devon is by Major Portion out of Ali Drake and is home bred. Bulfield has only the one mare and he boards her with his trainer.

Yesterday's winner is only the dam's second produce and his half sister Minor Chord won for the same combination of owner and trainer at Nottingham last autumn.

Lester Piggott, who now admits to having almost abandoned his forlorn chase of Eddery, reduced the gap by one when he had one of his easier winning rides on Top Secret in the Royston Claiming stakes. Peter Robinson trains the filly for a syndicate and the trainer admitted to an ulterior motive in putting up Piggott as he had been rash enough to back the "long fellow" for the championship way back in the spring at eight to one.

Robinson has long had a magical touch in placing horses to win big handicaps but the Newmarket trainer will have to pull more than one trick from his sleeve if he is to win his bet. Robinson said that Gritti Palace, his Manchester Handicap winner is entered in a race at Haydock Park but that he needs time to study the weights before reaching a firm decision. Geoffrey Lewis had his second success of the meeting for Noel Murless when Shallow Sheen outstayed her rivals in the Zetland plate. The two-year-old belongs to Mr Jim Joel. Lewis went on to ride two winners for the second day running when Desert Way sprinted clear of his rivals in the closing stages of the Suffolk nursery handicap.

Taras Bulba tries for second Derby victory

Melbourne, Nov 1—Taras Bulba will attempt to win his second Derby at Flemington here tomorrow prior to an attempt on Tuesday on the Melbourne Cup, Australia's most important race. Taras Bulba, winner of the Sydney Derby in September, is 5-4 favourite for the Victorian classic tomorrow and 12-1 for the Melbourne Cup.—Reuter.

Horsemen's holidays

Bobby Elliott has left to ride in Hongkong this winter and Jimmy Lindley is en route for Japan. Other jockeys who have their working holidays booked are Lester Piggott, Patrick Eddery and Willie Carson (South Africa), Geoff Lewis (Hongkong), Eric Eldin, Paul Tulk and George Duffield (India), Frank Morby and John Curant (Kenya), Jonn Matthias, Denis McKay, Joe Mercer, Desmond Cullen and David Maitland (West Indies) and David East (New Zealand).

Award for Dahlia?

The Washington DC International is likely to decide the placings in the Crawford & Gilby Champion Racehorse of the Year award: Dahlia, currently at odds-on for the Washington race, leads in the Award ratings with 810 points, but Admetus, lying second, has also accepted for the International.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements: Billy Blue (dead).

Newmarket programme

[Television (IBA): 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races]

1.30 BALATON LODGE MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £768: 7f)

2.0 SOHAM HOUSE SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £660: 6f)

2.30 DULLINGHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o: £848: 1m 4f)

3.0 RICHMOND NURSERY HANDICAP (£1,255: 7f)

3.30 DUCHESS MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: fillies: £584: 1m 2f)

4.0 HADDENHAM HANDICAP (£896: 6f)

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Be Tuneful. 2.0 Current Arrest. 2.30 Major Concession. 3.0 Ancusa. 3.30 Ghillie. 4.0 Shuffling.

Newmarket results

Catterick Bridge NH programme

12.45 PICTON HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o: £204: 2m)

1.15 SKELLFIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m)

1.45 ST PETERS STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £458: 2m)

2.15 CHRISTIE MEMORIAL TROPHY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £932: 3m 300yd)

2.45 AMPLEFORTH HURDLE (Handicap: £593: 2m)

3.15 AYSGARTH STEEPLECHASE (£272: 2m)

3.45 PICTON HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £204: 2m)

Catterick Bridge selections

By Our Racing Staff
12.45 Barrein. 1.15 I Like It. 1.45 Pan-Man. 2.15 Clareville. 2.45 Fine Judge. 3.15 Broncho II. 3.45 Careless.

Haydock Park programme

[Television (BBC 1): 1.15, 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

1.15 LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £653: 7f 40yds)

1.45 COVENTRY CATHEDRAL HANDICAP (£859: 5f)

2.15 PONY WINE LADIES' CUP HANDICAP (£1,737: 1¼m 131yds)

2.45 WINCHESTER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £898: 5f)

3.15 SALISBURY CATHEDRAL STAKES (£549: 1m 40yds)

3.45 CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL HANDICAP (£883: 2m 28yds)

Cumbernauld (R. Muddle), N. Crump, 7-10-0 .. R. Muddle 7
B Major (CD) (R. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 7-9-8 .. P. Eddery
Red Reef (CD) (P. Mellon), I. Balding, 6-9-2 .. J. Matthias 5
Silver Bing (CD) (R. Cable), D. Weeden, 7-8-0 R. Wernham 5
Pottersville (CD) (B. Newton), F. Carr, 5-7-12 G. Eccleston
Willow Walk (W. Barker), J. Calvert, 4-7-8 .... S. Salmon 5
Red Song (S. Norton), S. Norton, 4-7-7 .... M. Wood 7
Go Bingo (G. Reed), S. Hall, 5-7-7 .... A. Horrocks

5-2 B Major, 100-30 Red Reef, 5-1 Pottersville, 15-2 Cumbernauld, 8-1 Silver Bing, 12-1 Willow Walk, 16-1 Red Song, 20-1 Go Bingo.

4.15 ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £569: 1¼m)

Le Bal Musette (M. Hennessy), J. Clayton, 9-0 .. J. Seagrave
Dominant (A. Budgett), A. Budgett, 8-11 ...... I. Johnson 5
French Hat (P. Wigham), R. Hollinshead, 8-11 M. Wigham 7
Glamoray (S. Jarrett), H. Westbrook, 8-11 .... J. Matthias 5
Little Gnat (Mrs Treasure), F. Carrin, 8-11 .. R. Wernham
Market Report (Mrs Heron), R. Vibert, 8-11 ...... P. Eddery
Nymphenburg (J. Craig), C. McCain, 8-11 .. C. Simmonite 7
Spiffing (Mrs Gittins), T. Corrie, 8-11 .... D. Ryan
Sailors Jenny (Miss Rutter), C. Magner, 8-11 .. F. Bruce 7
Tinker's Plea (F. Collingwood), F. Collingwood, 8-11 O. Gray 5
Venshoon (G. Turnbull), W. Elsey, 8-11 .... E. Hide
Vigo Bay (G. Dawes), W. Elsey, 8-11 .... E. Apter

11-4 Venshoon, 11-4 Dominant, 7-2 Le Bal Musette, 8-1 Glamoray, Market Report, 12-1 Tinker's Plea, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner.

Haydock Park selections

Porto Rafti wins

Paris, Nov 1.—Porto Rafti easily won the 485,000 francs (£44,000) Grand Prix d'Automne hurdle race today ahead of Itsu and Toulois, who shared second place in a dead heat.

Glanford Brigg back

Glanford Brigg makes his first appearance of the season in the Salamanca Handicap Steeplechase at Newcastle next Saturday, in preparation for a tilt at the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup.

Sandown Park NH programme

[Television (IBA): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]

12.45 HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£1,030: 2m 4f 68yds)

1 22232f- Khan, F. Winter, 10-11-4
2 314b40- Potentate (CD), J. Gifford, 9-11-1
3 102221- Cool Million, T. Forster, 6-10-5
5 04371- Pakle (C), F. Walwyn, 9-10-2
6 030u-0f Coolera Prince, N. Wakley, 9-10-2
8 2f0-320 Henry Morgan, H. Nicholson, 7-10-0

3-1 Potentate, 7-2 Coolera Prince, 4-1 Khan, 11-2 Pakle, 15-2 Henry Morgan.

1.15 HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£1,586: 3m 118yds)

1.45 JOHN SKEAPING HURDLE (£3,227: 2m)

2.15 HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (£2,047: 2m)

2.45 LADBROKE HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,173: 2m)

3.20 JUVENILE HURDLE (3-y-o: £816: 2m)

2 131 Sea Fern (D), W. Marshall, 11-5
3 124 Miss Mellia, A. Davison, 11-2
4 1 Rossborough (D), Thomson Jones, 11-2
5 3 The Griggle, G. Harwood, 11-0
6 0 Heartbeat, R. Smyth, 11-0
7 0 Iver, A. Stevens, 11-0
8 2 Kutuzov, P. Cole, 11-0
9 0 Misty Sonic, Thomson Jones, 11-0
11 Clafford Down, F. Cundell, 10-9
12 Give Me Time, J. E. Sutcliffe, 10-9
14 Jer, H. Price, 10-9
15 Samabula, D. Dale, 10-9

5-1 Rossborough, 9-2 Kutuzov, 6-1 The Griggle, 7-1 Jer, 8-1 Sea Fern, Heartbeat, 10-1 Miss Mellia, 12-1 Give Me Time, 14-1 Misty Sonic, 20-1 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
12.45 Cool Million. 1.15 Cuckolder. 1.45 Lanzarote. 2.15 Pendil. 2.45 Single Spur. 3.20 Kutuzov.

Sandown Park NH

1.0 (1.3) WATERLOO NOVICES' HURDLE (Div I, £578: 2m)

Bell Bryn, b g, by Bellborough—Bryndor (Mr W. Whitbread), 5-11-0 .... J. Glover (12-1) 1
Be Sharp, br g, by Orchadist—Joyful Colleen (Mr F. Hill), 5-11-0 .... G. Thorner (33-1) 2
Rockelaura, b m, by Master Rockey—Laura Simmons (Mr M. Low), 7-10-7 .. Mr G. Jones (50-1) 3

ALSO RAN: Evens fav Wayward Scot (f), 13-8 Red Power (f), 12-1 Precipice Star (ur), 14-1 Cromwell, Trumpet Dance, 33-1 Clifton Lad, 50-1 Warr Bridge, Water Splash, Drumhead (4th). 12 ran.

2.30 (2.33) NOVEMBER NOVICES STEEPLECHASE (£408: 2m)

Isle of Man, b g, by Manicou—Queen Of The Isle (Queen Mother), 7-11-5 A. Banford (11-10 fav) 1
Weather Chart, b g, by Raincheck—Vulchive (Mrs S. Embiricos), 7-11-5 .... R. Champion (16-1) 2
Thursday Christian, b g, by Bowsprit—East Africa (Mr C. Kindersley), 7-11-5 W. Shoemark (6-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 4-1 Saint Spiridon (f), 11-2 Rosslare (4th), 10-1 Lintino (f), 20-1 Palsboy (pu), 50-1 Level Start. 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 17p, 25p, 20p; dual forecast, £1.68. F. Walwyn, at Lambourn. 7l, 10l.

3.0 (3.0) DOUG BARROTT HANDICAP

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Benn proposal for National Enterprise Board take in Herbert

By Edward Townsend

The future of the troubled Alfred Herbert group, one of the most important segments of Britain's machine tool industry, is now in the hands of a tripartite consultative body comprising Government, management and union representatives.

Announcing the formation of the consultative body yesterday, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, said it would "assist in developing a new long-term corporate strategy" for the company which lost £1.3m in the first half of the year.

The group's recommendations are expected to be made within three months.

Yesterday's statement came after discussions between Mr Benn and the company's top management. The ministry's assurance on Tuesday that financial aid under Section 8 of the Industry Act would be made available. The Government appears to have agreed to underwrite borrowings of £2m, but a further sum may be needed to assist the company.

Mr Benn is understood to have told yesterday's meeting that the Government proposed to take an equity stake in the company through the planned National Enterprise Board, but that there would be no direct interference with management operations.

Union officials at the meeting are also believed to have raised the question of the nationalization of the country's machine tool industry, a move suggested in the Labour Party manifesto but not included in this week's Queen's Speech.

Mr Benn apparently made no comment about state control of the industry.

In a statement issued by the Department of Industry, Mr Benn said it would be helpful to investigate the immediate financial prospects of Herbert and to develop proposals covering all relevant aspects, working closely with representatives of the management and workforce. At the end of the study, proposals could then be put forward with the full support of all concerned.

On Tuesday, Mr Benn said it had become clear that the company was unable to secure its long-term future on a sound basis against a background of longstanding problems.

After yesterday's meeting Mr Neale Raine, managing director and acting chairman of Herbert, said: "This is a great social experiment. If it works we may just be able to prevent too much militancy taking over in this country. It could set a pattern.

"If the Government is not interfering with management but just monitoring it as a father confessor, then it is no worse than aid being provided by a finance house."

Mr Raine, who said that the company's future could be a "thundering great success", ruled out workers having seats on the board of directors. "I disagree with it totally because it stretches the unions both ways" he said.

Mr Raine remained non-committal over the politically sensitive issue of closures and redundancies which could be raised by the consultative committee. "I am not prejudging anything", he said.

ICI gives white-collar union right to negotiate

By David Young

ICI is for the first time to give bargaining rights to a white-collar union. This follows a ballot among 7,000 of its technical and scientific staff showing that they wanted to be represented by Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

ASTMS has been attempting for four years to secure bargaining rights for monthly-paid white-collar staff within ICI. The company has constantly said that it would give union recognition to a clearly defined group of workers only if the majority of them voted in favour of it.

The results of a ballot conducted by the Electoral Reform Society among 7,000 workers in several of the company's plants was 4,867 (72.43 per cent) in favour of ASTMS representing them and 1,751 (27.53 per cent) against.

ASTMS will now begin discussions with ICI on how negotiations should be conducted. It is possible that ASTMS will now join the ICI national negotiating committee with the several other unions which represent weekly paid production workers.

Mr Jenkins said yesterday that it was now "inevitable" that many of ICI's other 30,000 monthly-paid staff would seek to be represented by ASTMS.

In its fight to win bargaining rights for monthly-paid ICI staff ASTMS was at one point on the verge of going to the now-defunct National Industrial Relations Court with a joint application with the ICI Staff Association for bargaining rights.

ASTMS abandoned this move after TUC advice. In any case its application as an unregistered trade union would not have been allowable under the Industrial Relations Act.

Citibank cuts its prime lending rate to 10¾ pc as US unemployment nears 13-year peak

From Frank Vogl
New York, Nov 1

First National City Bank has cut its prime lending rate to 10¾ per cent from 11 per cent. The lower rate will take effect on Monday.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed today that unemployment in the United States rose by 200,000 to 5.5 million in October, representing an increase to 6 per cent from 5.8 per cent of the country's work force. The last time the rate exceeded 6 per cent was 13 years ago.

Bankers here maintain that the Federal Reserve system is embarking on significantly easier monetary policies as unemployment rises and that the months ahead will see the parallel developments of higher unemployment and lower short-term interest rates.

Both the prime rate cut and the rise in unemployment were expected. It is the widespread view on Wall Street that the prime rate will continue to fall by ¼ per cent a week for some weeks to come. This has been the pattern for the last five weeks.

At the same time some bankers firmly expect unemployment to reach 8 per cent by the end of next March, although most economists in New York tend to be less pessimistic.

The high unemployment expectations of the bankers largely reflect the increasing number of reports they are getting from corporate customers about declines in consumer demand.

In real terms, consumer spending has been about flat for the past 18 months, but according to the bankers, it is now starting to dip sharply.

Many experts feel that the downward trend, resulting from the overly tight monetary policies of the Fed since June, could produce a sharp rise in the unemployment rate in the next three months.

The Fed appears to be compensating to some extent for its tough policies by easing restraints on liquidity. The rate on Federal funds—reserves banks lend each other—is holding steady around the 9½ per cent to 9⅞ per cent range, but it is widely expected to be pulled down through Fed open market operations in the next 10 days to around 9 per cent to 9½ per cent.

One Wall Street bond dealer said today: "The Fed will go much easier on liquidity just as soon as next week's $4,850m (about £2,080m) Treasury auction is over."

His view is widely shared and the latter part of this month and early December are expected to see a considerable increase in liquidity.

Such expectations are greatly encouraging the bond and stock markets, despite the gloomy economic news represented by the unemployment figures.

Rising unemployment is likely to increase pressures on the Administration to start reflating. Top White House officials are determined to hold firm to their plans for tight fiscal policies and they are preparing for the battle ahead with the Democratic-controlled Congress.

The First National City Bank has become the trend-setter for the prime rate and banks across the country are likely to follow the downward move, although some are still showing restraint and keeping their prime lending rates continually ¼ per cent above the Citibank's level.

First National uses a complex money market formula to arrive at its prime rate. This formula, dependent to some extent on Fed funds rates, would now call for a 10¼ per cent prime rate, but the bank has a policy of not adjusting its rate by more than ¼ per cent per week.

Long-term rates still remain high, reflecting mainly the high level of inflation, rather than the easier monetary conditions. Big companies are not greatly hopeful of much of a decline in the long-term rates and this partly explains why DuPont is coming to the market soon, for the first time in more than 50 years, with a bond offering of a likely $500m.

Gilt-edged sales again lead market retreat

Both gilt-edged stocks and equities on the London stock market had a nervous day as inflation fears continue to undermine the investment mood.

There was fresh selling of Government bonds, although losses in the longer dates were reduced by some bear closing by traders needing stock to meet this week's selling orders. The medium dates had another difficult session, and closed with net losses as high as 50p.

Equities again took their lead from gilts, and began to turn lower at the end of the day, although gold shares provided a strong exception. The FT index closed one point down at 196.0.

The Stock Exchange confirmed yesterday that offices in the Exchange building can now be leased to non-member firms. Hoblyn, the stockbroking firm that recently ceased trading, is understood to be asking £170,000 for its lease.

Investor's week, page 19

Cardiff steel hopes

A delegation of workers from the British Steel Corporation plant at East Moors, Cardiff, claimed after a meeting in London with Dr Monty Finniston, chairman of BSC, yesterday that he was "willing to change his mind" about plans to close the works in 1976. About 400 Cardiff workers, traders and businessmen held a demonstration in London in protest against the closure plan.

Hull mediation offer

An offer was made yesterday by the Department of Trade conciliation service to mediate in the deadlocked strike of 700 Hull trawler maintenance men which has been preventing some vessels from sailing for more than a week. The unofficial stoppage is over a pay issue.

Yashica gets loan

Yashica, the camera maker listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, said yesterday it had obtained a 169m yen (nearly £250,000) emergency loan from Taiyo Kobe Bank to meet a trade bill that fell due late this week.

Courtaulds still out

Faint hopes of an early return to work at Courtaulds' £7m showpiece weaving mill at Skelmersdale New Town evaporated at a mass meeting of the 800 workers yesterday when they unanimously rejected proposals agreed between management and union officials after last weekend's layoff.

Bakery men stay put

Fifty workers at the Spillers French Bakery factory at Worksop, Notts, have refused to move to Nottingham following the company's decision to close the Worksop plant, which, it says, is losing money. The men have called in union experts to investigate the firm's books. They claim the plant is making a profit.

Bureau for insurers

All insurers issuing motor policies in Britain covering compulsorily insurable liabilities will have to join the Motor Insurers' Bureau by March 1, announced Mr Fred Mulley, Transport Minister, yesterday.

CAA agrees 'reluctantly' to new fares

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Reluctant agreement to a new tariff of air fares proposed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for the period November 1 to January 31 has come from the British Civil Aviation Authority.

In a statement yesterday, the authority expressed "profound disappointment" that the airlines had abandoned at the last minute advance purchase excursion (APEX) fares which were to have given cheap individual travel on scheduled air services this winter.

The authority added that it was also disappointed that the scheduled airlines had made no real progress in rationalizing and simplifying the structure of fares on the North Atlantic.

"In approving the fares, the authority was conscious that no single country can impose particular types or levels of fares, and that the proposals submitted to it were in any case of an interim character while further negotiations take place", the authority said.

"It is the authority's hope that the opportunity will be taken in these negotiations to make real progress towards an improved North Atlantic fares structure for the remainder of 1975, including the introduction of APEX fares at least between those countries which would be ready to accept them."

The authority added that it had decided to confirm the minimum charter rates and selling prices for advance booking charter (ABC) flights to North America which it announced provisionally on September 12.

The IATA airlines dropped their APEX fares proposal at the end of last week after the United States Civil Aeronautics Board had allowed American charter airlines to charge low fares across the North Atlantic.

The IATA carriers are to meet again in Geneva on Wednesday in an effort to put together a fares package to run from when their interim tariff expires at the end of January.

Inchcape in takeover talks with Anglo-Thai

By Adrienne Gleeson

In an attempt to forestall speculation of the sort to which Australian Estates has recently been subject the boards of Inchcape and The Anglo-Thai Corporation have made an early announcement of talks which may lead to a bid being made for the latter company.

Anglo-Thai's shares, a strong market earlier in the year on rumours of just such a development, closed 30p higher yesterday at 90p. Sir Denys Lowson recently resigned from the boards of both Australian Estates and Anglo-Thai.

Inchcape and Anglo-Thai, who both have extensive trading interests in the Far East, have maintained a "friendly rivalry" over some years which has not prevented occasional talks between the two boards.

However, Inchcape had been deterred from a more serious approach by knowledge of the stake held by the Lowson empire, which the Department of Trade report three months ago revealed to be in excess of 60 per cent of the total equity.

Sir Denys himself was chairman of Anglo-Thai until May of this year, and announced his resignation from the board only at the beginning of this week.

Inchcape's approach, which was made towards the end of last week, is taken considerably more seriously on each side than any previous initiative. Both maintain that there has been no discussion of the price to be put on any bid—although Inchcape, whose borrowings were almost one and a half times shareholders' funds at the March 31 year-end, admits that it is likely to be offering paper. Inchcape's own shares ended yesterday 5p down at 182p.

Anglo-Thai's secretary, Mr J. W. O'Brien, says that there has been no significant change recently in the shareholdings in the group. Inchcape itself already has a stake of almost 10 per cent.

Anglo-Thai's profit record for the past two years has been extremely good, with the pre-tax total rising from £1.75m in 1971-1972 to £8.44m in the year to end-March, 1974.

Australian car offers to Tokyo

Adelaide, Nov 1.—Reports that two Japanese car manufacturers had been asked to take over part of Chrysler's South Australian operations were misleading, Mr R. A. Perkins, chairman of Chrysler Australia Ltd, said today.

He said that as part of its policy of flexibility Chrysler Australia had stated publicly it was willing to consider manufacturing four-cylinder engines on a joint basis with Japanese car importers at the company's Lonsdale factory in Adelaide.

A spokesman for Chrysler stressed that even if the Japanese declined to enter a joint agreement there was no question of the company being threatened.

"We have spare capacity at Lonsdale and we are merely trying to utilize that capacity", he said. "We have made it clear in the past we are willing to discuss any proposition to increase productivity."

No four-cylinder engines are produced in Australia at present.

Mr Donald Dunstan, South Australian Premier, said yesterday the Japanese would find it difficult to bring cars into Australia unless they joined Chrysler in South Australia. There would certainly be restrictions on the import of Japanese cars into Australia, he said.

In Tokyo today the Toyota Motor Company confirmed that it had been asked by an Australian Government delegation to make use of part of the Chrysler Australia factory in Adelaide.

Nissan Motor Company is the other concern which, according to reports from Canberra, was asked to take over parts of the Lonsdale operation.—Reuter.

Cape car lay-offs

Leyland Corporation of South Africa is permanently laying off about 350 workers at its car and light vehicle assembly facilities in Cape Town. The plant, which employs about 2,000, will be closed for a week, to "bring the stock situation into line with present industry sales trends."

£4m government aid for workers' co-op

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Nearly £4m worth of Government help will back another workers' cooperative scheme to run a factory threatened with closure because of financial problems. This time the Government aid, announced yesterday by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, goes to 1,200 workers at the former International Property Development (Industrial) factory at Kirkby, Liverpool.

The Government is putting £3.9m to support the workers' plan to continue running the factory under the new name of Kirkby Manufacturing and Engineering. Of this sum, £1.8m will be handed to the receiver, Mr Roger Cork, to clear liabilities. The rest will finance the new worker-controlled enterprise, which will also take over the plant, equipment and other assets.

This is the third workers' takeover backed by the Labour Government. It put up about £1.75m for workers at the Scottish Daily Express after its closure had been announced, and nearly £5m for workers at the Meriden motor cycle factory at Coventry.

At Kirkby the 1,200 workers staged a sit-in last July when Mr Harold King, chairman of IPD, announced that the factory would have to close because of financial difficulties. Mr King, who called in the receiver, claimed that the Government had failed to honour an "undertaking" in respect of £1m financial backing for the company.

This strike was the second at the factory. Two years earlier the original owners, Fisher Bendix—part of the Thorn group—announced that the plant was to close. The workers decided to resist this move and after intervention by Mr Harold Wilson, in whose constituency it is situated, IPD agreed to take over and run the factory.

Then earlier this year came Mr King's decision to call in the receiver and again the workers reacted by staging a sit-in and demanding Government aid.

After an inquiry by Mr Benn they agreed to a work-sharing scheme, under which they would work short time and receive lower wages until the receiver had completed his examination and reported to the Government.

Under IPD's ownership the plant was producing a variety of products, including some machine tools for British Leyland, heating radiators and soft drinks equipment.

Mr Jack Spriggs, the works' convenor who led the sit-in, said Mr Cork had agreed to stay on at the factory until the new enterprise had got under way.

State research group's appeal to small companies

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

An advertising campaign is to be launched next week by the National Research Development Corporation, the body set up by the Government 25 years ago to promote the exploitation of inventions in the public interest.

The campaign is designed to encourage small and medium companies to enlist NRDC support in new and innovative developments. Many companies are reluctant to pursue development projects at the present time, the NRDC recognizes, because of the prevailing economic conditions.

Presenting the corporation's twenty-fifth annual report, Sir Frank Schon, chairman, said the NRDC had been self-financing for a number of years. Its present borrowings amounted to £21m, out of the £50m which was available.

The report shows a net surplus of £754,000, compared with £529,000 in the previous year. But overall income dropped from £8.46m to £8.06m because of a £2m fall in revenue from development projects.

[A special report, Innovation for Tomorrow, will be published in The Times on Monday, to mark the 25th anniversary of the NRDC].

Alaska pipeline costs soar: $250m finance agreed

The estimated cost of building the 789 mile Trans-Alaska pipeline, in which British Petroleum is a big shareholder, has risen from $4,500m to $5,980m (about £2,574m), the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company said yesterday in Anchorage, Alaska.

Alyeska said the increase in estimated costs was based on a capacity of 1.2 million barrels a day—double the original pumping rate.

New York: Sohio/BP Trans-Alaska Pipeline Finance has registered here a proposed public offering of $250m (£108m) of 25-year debentures through Morgan Stanley and Co. The finance company is owned 68 per cent by Sohio Pipeline Co, a subsidiary of Standard Oil (Ohio), and 32 per cent by BP Pipelines Inc, a BP subsidiary.

Vic Hallam puts 460 workers on four-day week

Vic Hallam, the Nottingham system-building group, is to put 460 of its workforce on a four-day week. The company, which recently announced four-day working for its cabinet division, said yesterday that the decision had been unanimously agreed by a shop floor meeting.

Ironically, Hallam is one of the few groups in the country offering so-called mobile homes—dwellings which can be transported to the site and erected by crane—to Building Regulation and Parker Morris standards, the accepted basis for housing standards.

On Wednesday Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said the country might have to consider a crash programme for housing which could involve among other ideas the use of mobile homes.

Exxon resumes natural gas sales to Spain

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

After a break of nearly three weeks, Exxon has resumed shipments of natural gas to Gas Natural of Spain.

Shipments to the Spanish company and ENI, of Italy stopped on October 10 after the Libyans increased the export price of gas from 0.49 cents per 1000 BTUs to $1.62 per 1000 BTUs. The European companies refused to pay the higher price.

Exxon was refused permission to flare off the gas and had to close down its Libya oilfields as well as the Marsa el Brega liquefaction unit.

Gas Natural has agreed to pay the new Libyan price as an interim measure and talks with both customers on long term pricing of Libyan supplies are continuing.

Shaikh Sabah as-Salim as Sabah, ruler of Kuwait, has called for "rational and sensible" talks between the oil-consuming and producing nations to solve the world inflation crisis.

He told the Kuwaiti Parliament after his return from the Arab summit conference in Rabat that the future of international relations would depend to a great extent on the methods used to deal with oil problems.

Oil price increases were not the outcome of political considerations and therefore could not be lowered by political decisions. "Responsibility for inflation lies squarely on the irresponsible policies in the economic and social fields that wealthy industrial nations have adopted since the end of the Second World War", he said.

A team of executives from European oil companies is in Teheran to discuss the current price of crude.

While the talks have been taking place widespread rumours have emerged that the Iranians have proposed a "benchmark" cost of $9.85 a barrel for crude to the oil companies and a recommended retail price of $10.35 a barrel.

Iran's proposals have been considered by OPEC's economic commission.

Japanese steel cutbacks loom

Tokyo, Nov 1.—Japanese steel mills may cut production by 5 or 6 per cent from this month because of a shortage of steel-making coal, a slowdown in exports and the domestic slump, Nippon Steel Corporation said today.

Nippon said it was not certain that the industry would achieve the Trade and Industry Ministry's production target of 29.8 million tonnes in the last quarter of this year.

Major steel mills would have to cut output back to preserve coal stocks already held as a contingency against the American coal miners' strike expected to start on November 12.

MI craftsmen vote to stay out

Craftsmen at the Imperial Metal Industries plant at Witton, Birmingham, a subsidiary of ICI, voted to continue their strike over pay which began on October 7, a company spokesman said. Production at the plant, which makes copper semi-manufactured goods and processes titanium, has been halted since then, he added. It is understood that no further meetings of the strikers are planned.

Vickers tells strikers: more lay-offs likely

There would be more lay-offs at Vickers Barrow shipyard unless 2,300 ancillary workers called off their week-old strike, a company spokesman said yesterday. The strike over a pay claim has brought the yard to a standstill and 4,700 workers have already been laid off. Vickers did not intend to increase its latest offer ranging up to £10.34 a week, a spokesman said.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 77.67 —
FT index: 196.6 —1.0

Rises

Electronic	4p to 36p
Anglo-Thai Corp	30p to 90p
...st Estates	15p to 185p
...l South	10p to 152p
...nt Prov	1p to 6p
...rinthian	1p to 9p
...riefontein	20p to 360p
Grootvlei	15p to 345p
Kettering Mtr	7p to 67p
Messina Trans	14p to 210p
Nelson Fin	15p to 155p
Orion	20p to 100p
Rand Mine Prop	15p to 315p
Vlakfontein	15p to 290p

Falls

... of NSW	25p to 310p
...it Debt Serv	8p to 15p
...it Home Strs	8p to 168p
... La Rue	3p to 100p
...ro Ferries	5p to 33½p
...bons Dudley	3p to 23p
...wtin	1p to 3½p
Haden Carrier	6p to 45p
Lane Fox	3½p to 18½p
Law Land	7p to 50p
Mercantile Crdt	3p to 20p
Union Corp	8p to 362p
Union Discount	6p to 185p
Wilkins & Mit	4p to 31p

...uities were dull.
...ilt-edged securities suffered fresh ...ling
...erling rose 20 points to $2.3380.
... "effective devaluation" rate ...s 18.7 per cent.
...ld gained 75 cents at $168.00.
...R—$ was 1.19566 on Friday ...ile SDR—£ was 0.511863.

Commodities: Sugar prices made new highs with Hungary paying $1,300: the London daily price was lifted another £20 to £480 a ton. Copper eased £3 while tin jumped £75. LME silver lost between 3.65p and 4p. Reuters index was 6.1 higher at 1,247.0.

Reports, pages 19 and 20

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.84	1.79
Austria Sch	44.25	42.25
Belgium Fr	90.75	88.00
Canada $	2.35	2.30
Denmark Kr	14.20	13.80
Finland Mkk	9.00	8.75
France Fr	11.15	10.85
Germany DM	6.15	5.95
Greece Dr	73.00	70.00
Hongkong $	12.05	11.70
Italy Lr	1625.00	1585.00
Japan Yn	725.00	700.00
Netherlands Gld	6.30	6.10
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc	63.50	61.00
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.78
Spain Pes	137.00	132.00
Sweden Kr	10.40	10.10
Switzerland Fr	6.85	6.60
US $	2.38	2.33
Yugoslavia Dnr	42.00	39.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Truck plant halt puts factory on short time

By Clifford Webb

Workers at a Midland component factory have been put on a three-day week because of a month-old labour dispute which has closed British Leyland's heavy truck plant at Southall, Middlesex.

Rockwell-Maudslay of Alcester, Warwickshire, a subsidiary of Rockwell-Standard, the American group which is one of the world's leading axle manufacturers, said: "We carried on stockpiling axles for as long as possible."

AEC Southall, the plant which produces the Marathon, BL's new superheavy truck, has been shut since October 4 by a pay dispute. The 2,500 workers employed there claim they have been locked out by management.

A spokesman for BL's truck and bus division said workers at AEC had been banning overtime. "When they refused to work normally, their clocking in cards were withdrawn."

Honeywell to cut Scottish workforce by a quarter

By Ronald Faux

More than 1,100 workers at three Honeywell factories in Scotland are to be paid off under a redundancy scheme announced yesterday. Staff is being reduced from 4,150 to about 3,000 at the works in Newhouse, Bellshill, and Addington, in Lanarkshire, because of falling demand for control equipment and computer products.

Redundancies are spread equally between management staff and hourly paid workers and will be completed by the year end. Honeywell has opened talks with the unions over what it describes as "generous redundancy terms in lieu of notice". The company is to set up an office at the Newhouse factory in conjunction with the Department of Employment to help in the speedy reemployment of redundant workers.

After the Scottish staff reductions Honeywell's total workforce in Great Britain will be about 6,000. Although the computer side of the company's business has prospered, overall the company's British operation made an unpublished loss last year.

Mr Ralph Price, chairman of Honeywell, said the staff cuts were necessary to achieve more competitive cost levels. Worldwide demand for magnetic tape and peripheral equipment manufactured at Newhouse had dropped significantly in favour of disc storage devices.

On the control system side there had been a fall in the sale of goods incorporating Honeywell micro-switches and the slump in residential building—a major market for temperature control products—had added to the downward trend in manufacturing forecasts.

Dr Jeremy Bray, MP for Motherwell, said the cuts in the work force were another example of an international company using its second source factory in Scotland to take the swings in world sales.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Assurance and inflation

It is impossible to provide a genuinely inflation-proof assurance policy; quite simply, there is no inflation-proof investment fund into which a life office could invest policyholders' money to produce a guaranteed inflation-proof return.

So the next best thing is to devise policies which with regular increases in premiums will at least go some way towards providing a maturity benefit at the end of the term which bears some relation to the value of the pound then.

The most realistic way would probably be to increase premiums in line with some official index, such as the retail prices index, as Legal and General have just done with their two new term assurance policies.

The snag then is that life offices and policyholders will then run foul of the Inland Revenue regulations in respect of qualifying insurance policies. To qualify for income tax relief on the premiums, the premium in any one year must not be more than double the premium paid in any other year.

It is quite likely that any policy with premiums linked to an official index would contravene this ruling (a regular 12 per cent per annum increase in premiums means that the premium would have more than doubled in seven years).

In this case the policyholder would not only have to sacrifice the tax relief in respect of premiums in earlier years but would also incur a tax charge on the benefits.

The Government's decision to introduce two modest forms of index-linked National Savings next year has added urgency to the problem. The life assurance industry is well aware that it could well be forced to offer some form of competitive savings-type policy if there is a great demand for index-linked schemes

So it is up to the Government to act quickly to remove this inhibiting factor against the introduction of policies with premium costs linked to an official index.

Some further clarification on other aspects of qualifying policies were promised for Mr Healey's second Budget. It is probably too much to hope that special treatment for index-linked policies can be devised by then, but it should be a must for next spring's Budget.

Bonds

Nation Life policyholders left in the cold?

Amid a fanfare of publicity, the Government outlined its plans for the greater protection of insurance company policyholders within hours of the initial reference in the Queen's Speech.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, made it clear immediately that the proposed rescue fund would not apply to the 30,000 policyholders of Nation Life Insurance.

So just who does care what is happening to the life savings, in some cases, of the relatively small number of people who do hold Nation Life policies?

The affairs of the company have been in limbo since July and policyholders still do not know where they stand, despite the efforts on their behalf by David Jackson and the Policyholders Protection Committee, formed when it was announced that the company was to go into liquidation.

This week the liquidator sent policyholders a letter. It did little to reassure them, saying that even after the comparatively long time they have been in suspense it is not yet possible to determine to what extent the company will be able to meet its commitments.

What the liquidator did not say, but what is becoming increasingly clear, is that the prospects for the policyholders are deteriorating with time.

Of critical importance at this juncture, are the attitude and plans of the Government. The decision to impose an obligatory rescue fund, to be financed by a 1 per cent levy (related to premiums), has less than lukewarm approval from the industry, including those companies which have already subscribed to or are about to contribute to the *ad hoc* rescue operations of other life assurance companies.

There is now a real fear that the apparent indifference of the Government to the fate of Nation Life policyholders will prompt a similar reaction within the insurance industry.

The argument is simple to understand: "The Government is forcing us to provide rescue funds for other insurance companies which may run into difficulties; it has specifically excluded Nation Life from its terms of reference, so why should we bother?"

The actual situation is, of course, somewhat different. The Government is clearly hoping that the industry will mount a private rescue operation.

Fair enough, but why did it not see to fit to suggest that the compulsory rescue fund would be available as a last resort if all else failed?

Are the policyholders in Nation Life any less deserving than the holiday-makers of Court Line who, on average, stood to lose little more than £100? If £5m was found for their assistance why cannot some help be forthcoming for annuitants and pensioners who made the unfortunate mistake of choosing the wrong insurance company as a home for their more substantial savings?

There have, it is true, been greater than expected problems with Nation Life. The decision to petition the court for a compulsory winding up under Section 31 of the Insurance Companies Amendment Act was done partly on the assumption that the appointment of a special manager, who would have powers to seek a change in policy contracts, would enable the company to be run on a going concern basis until taken over by an establishment life office, or consortium, of insurance companies.

A potential rescue consortium does exist but there have been difficulties in establishing the exact financial position of Nation Life. The liabilities are clear enough but there are two dubious areas in respect of asset valuations.

One is the deposit of £1m with the London branch of the failed International Credit Bank of Geneva. The second is ownership of the controversial Bournemouth site.

It is not clear whether this belongs to the property bond fund element of the total life fund or the annuity fund element, and if the latter it could result in a deficit in the order of £1½—£1¾m.

It now seems as if this question of ownership will have to be resolved by the courts before it is possible to decide the true financial position of Nation Life.

But what is happening to the fund in the meantime? The position is not encouraging.

The liquidator of an insurance company under the Insurance Companies Amendment Act keeps it ticking over. However, there is as yet no flesh in respect of this section of the Act, and it is doubtful if the funds are receiving any kind of normal on-going investment management.

The liquidation of Nation Life is a novel situation not yet fully covered by detailed legislation, in the absence of which no one is fully clear what to do. So policyholders are losing out in this respect, too.

The position of policyholders paying regular premiums is even worse. They have received little information from the liquidator and what has been given has contained the proviso that policyholders should seek the advice of their own legal advisers.

Understandably, few have wanted to spend money in this way, and what local solicitor is going to be able to give really helpful advice to a client on this complex issue?

Generally, the advice given over the past three months has been that policyholders should themselves decide whether they pay their premiums or not; but nobody can tell policyholders what will happen—whether they pay or not.

It appears that if the company is not taken over, premiums paid since the wi ing up will be refunded. other words: "If you do pay, you have no cover; if do pay, you may be cover but we cannot tell; if you not covered, you can have y money back."

All told the situation is mess and policyholders can forgiven for thinking nobody seems to care w happens to them after f months of little or no prog towards a satisfactory outcon

If the insurance indu does decide to wash its ha of the whole affair, the will be back firmly in hands of the Department Trade, which, having done worst by announcing the fo ation of a rescue fund, has no more sticks with wh it can coerce the industry action.

Will it then give Nation policholders the same tr ment it accorded to Court holidaymakers?

John Drummo
a
Margaret Sto

Bonfire Night: Insurance

Taking cover from Guy Fawkes hazards

Guy Fawkes celebrations usually give the fire brigade their busiest night of the year. And the bonfires which get out of control and the fireworks which set fire to buildings can prove very expensive to insurers.

Even worse are the injuries caused; often no compensation may be available from any source for those who injure themselves through their own negligence.

If you are worried about your position if your home, or an outbuilding, should be set on fire accidentally, all should be well from the insurance point of view—provided, of course, your policy is up to date.

Normally, a householder's policy will cover the house and the contents against fire. How it was caused is really immaterial.

If, therefore, you were responsible for the fire, you can claim on your policy. On the other hand, if any of your property is damaged by fire because, say, your neighbour's bonfire gets out of control, instead of trying to make a recovery from him (and perhaps being involved in acrimonious arguments), you can claim for the damage to your possessions from your own insurers.

If your insurers feel that your neighbour is liable at law, in turn they can try to recover the amount paid out to you from your neighbour. Or, if he is insured for third party liabilities, your insurers will claim from his insurers.

Their arguments may be prolonged, but you should have been paid quite promptly by your own insurers.

Almost certainly, your household policy has a third party section to protect you from claims which could be made against you.

Somewhat curiously, if you insure the buildings of your house, your third party protection will apply to claims for compensation made against you in your capacity as owner of the house. If you insure the contents of the house (eg, household items and personal possessions), normally you will be covered for your liability as occupier of the house.

It is sometimes a fine point whether a claim is made against somebody as owner or occupier. But for, say, a bonfire getting out of control, it may very well be an occupier's liability.

Thus, to have the necessary third party cover under a household policy, it is important for the *contents* of the house to be insured.

If you are planning to have more than a modest family party, your insurers may have to be told. For instance, if you plan to join forces with another family to hold a fireworks party in your garden, or are involved in organizing a party on a communal site, find out about the insurance position.

Your household policy covers you only for accidents in or about the house, although it may well have a personal liability section so as to give you cover for other claims made against you in your personal capacity.

If, however, a club of any kind is organizing a fireworks party—whether for charity or otherwise—it could be a good plan to take out a policy to cover claims for damage to property or personal injury which could be made against the club. If you are providing any food, you could include in the policy the risk of food poisoning.

This kind of insurance is quite straightforward and if you need it you should be able to fix it up before Tuesday evening.

The best way to prevent a claim being made, is to take sensible precautions. Naturally, insurers expect this of you.

Unless it is too late, pick your bonfire site carefully. It should be well away from buildings, fences, trees and roads. To use petrol or paraffin to light or revive a fire can be dangerous.

Try to avoid lighting a bonfire where the wind could blow the flames towards anything inflammable. If you are having a bonfire in the garden, keep all the windows of the house closed; otherwise there is the risk of sparks (or a firework) entering the house unnoticed and starting a smouldering fire.

In case there should be any trouble, have a bucket of water ready. If used quickly, it could prevent a serious fire. Also, before leaving a bonfire, make sure that it is really out.

To prevent a stray spark setting off the fireworks all at once, keep them in a covered tin box—as far away from sparks as possible.

Do not let children throw fireworks about; and remember that it is against the law to let off fireworks in the street.

Provided you act responsibly and have your house insured for the *full* cost of rebuilding (bearing mind how building costs have escalared), if the worst should happen your insurers should stand by you.

JD

Bonfire Night: Law

Remember, remember the Firework Code

It was no damp squib that caused chaos on fair day at Milborne Port in 1773. One shepherd threw a lighted firework into the market house: he said he intended only to scare the assembled company.

The squib landed on Mr Yates' gingerbread stall. A quick-reflexed Mr Willis retrieved it and flung it farther away. He did this to protect both himself and the gingerbread; attracted, however, as if by a magnet, the squib then descended on anorther gingerbread stall.

In his own turn, Mr Ryal preserved his wares but on the next stage of its journey the squib exploded in the face of Mr Scott, blinding him in one eye. Mr Shepherd was sued in trespass and held liable to Mr Scott.

So sky-larking with fireworks is no new hazard and although the Firework Makers Guild has imposed self-denying ordinances and an agreed safety code is widely publicized, accidents continue to happen.

A defective firework is a rare event; in such a case, though, the purchaser has his ordinary remedy, as does any other person injured. Most accidents, however, are caused because fireworks are intrinsically dangerous and Parliament has recognized this by controlling their manufacture, distribution and storage.

The Explosives Act 1875 and the 1951 Fireworks Act also regulates sales of fireworks; for example, shops must be licensed and sales procedures are closely defined.

But there is pressure for further legislative reform; some even advocate a ban on retail sales.

For the time being, though, many will continue to celebrate Guy Fawkes Day in the traditional back garden manner, as fireworks are generally available across the counter.

It is not even safe for parents to assume that their children who are under the age of 13 will not be able to get hold of fireworks. The Explosives Act 1875 does indeed prohibit their sale to anyone apparently under the age of 13, but appearances can be deceptive; and surely an obliging 14-year-old might be persuaded to do a good turn for a younger friend?

A person convicted of this offence can be fined a maximum of £20 and it might be that, under the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973, he could also be ordered to pay up to a maximum of £400 compensation for any "personal injury loss or damage resulting from that offence ...".

Anyone in possession of fireworks should take care where he discharges them. The Explosives Act subjects you to the threat of a £20 penalty if you "throw, cast or fire any fireworks in or into any highway, street, thoroughfare or public place ...".

The Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Metropolitan Police Act 1839 go further: in brief, it is likely that if, in any street in an urban area, you throw or set fire to a firework or make any bonfire "to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of the residents or passengers" you are liable to a maximum £20 fine or 14 days inside.

Children apprehended for such activities could be dealt with in accordance with the normal procedures suitable to their age and circumstances.

More recently, the Highways Act 1959 added to the statutory provisions on fireworks and bonfires. If you damage the highway as the result of lighting a fire or discharging a firework within 50 feet of its centre line, then you are committing an offence.

Furthermore, if a user of the highway is "injured, interrupted or endangered" by such actions performed "without lawful authority or excuse", another offence is committed.

Arson apart, there the inal law is at present cor to leave the matter of works and bonfires.

The civil law, however, more to say in the ma Since the Fires Preven (Metropolis) Act 1774 despite its title it applies trywide) it has been an e lished principle that the dental escape of fire from property will not make liable in damages whe burns down your neighb house. But, if you have negligent in allowing it spread you may find you being sued.

Parents should supe their children's incendiary vities, as it is possible th lack of parental control in certain circumstances negligence, whether the re were damage to propert personal injury.

It is rare that anyone s child, for the very pra reason that children do normally have the mea pay any damages. It migh course. be hoped that a p would feel morally, even legally, responsible for fo the bill and it is possible the family is covered by a sonal liability policy of surance.

But, in the event of a being sued in negligence age of the defendant i might be a big obstacle to plaintiff's success. Wha clearly negligent in an adu not necessarily so in a 10- old child.

It is all very well, how to be aware of the law vent to Bonfire Night re What is much more impo is safety consciousness. T your family the Fire Code.

.Halldora Bl

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Medium and Income (progress this year and in past three years). Unitholder index: 1084.2; fall from December 31, 1973: 32.4 per cent.

MEDIUM

	A	B
Gartmore British	−2.4	—
Vavasseur Captial	−9.2	−21.5
Brown Shipley	−16.2	−20.2
Piccadilly Inc/Grow	−16.8	—
Family Fund	−18.3	−27.8
Rowan Securities	−18.3	—
Slater Walker Grth	−18.9	−8.5
Archway Capital F	−22.1	−43.7
British Life Bled	−22.2	−38.7
Vavasseur Inc Assts	−23.2	−34.1
Sebag Capital	−23.4	—
Quadrant F	−23.6	—
Buckingham	−23.6	−24.9
L & C Unit Tst	−23.7	—
Kleinwort Benson F	−24.4	−30.8
Marlborough	−25.6	—
Wickmoor	−25.8	—
Prolific	−26.7	−31.3
M & G Sec Genl	−26.9	−21.9
Cabot F	−27.1	−33.8
National West Grth	−27.4	−29.4
M & G General	−27.8	−25.2
National Hundred	−27.9	−25.9
National Consolid	−28.6	−23.5
B I F Second	−29.1	−32.8
Target Thistle	−29.1	−38.4
M & G Magnum	−29.2	−8.5
Friars House M	−29.5	—
National Grp Prov	−29.7	−41.6
Allied First	−29.8	−29.4
Ionian Growth F	−30.0	−37.6
National Shamrock	−30.1	−22.1
Canlife General	−30.8	−28.8
National Comm	−30.8	−31.8
National Security	−31.0	−35.2
British Life	−31.1	−40.2
Abacus Giants	−31.2	−43.3
G & A	−31.4	−39.3
Glen Fund	−32.0	−47.0
Intel	−32.1	−31.5
Electrical & Indust	−32.2	−36.3
Carliol F	−32.3	−33.1
Hill Samuel British	−32.5	−45.9
Mutual 'Blue Chip'	−32.5	−41.2
Allied Capital	−32.6	−39.3
Ulster Bank Growth	−32.7	−44.3
Emblem Fund F	−33.0	−46.2
Pearl Montagu	−33.2	−46.5
Colemco	−33.2	—
National D	−33.7	−38.5
Hambro Fund	−33.8	−38.6
Allied Grth & Inc	−34.0	−38.5
Hill Samuel Sec	−34.0	−43.3
Mutual Sec Plus	−34.2	−41.2
Nelstar	−34.7	−39.4
Wieler Growth F	−34.8	—
National Century	−35.0	−37.9
Pelican	−35.1	−32.9
Discretionary F	−35.2	−34.0
Lloyds Life M	−35.3	—
Merlin	−35.4	−42.1
Equity & Law	−35.8	−43.4
Target Consumer	−35.8	−48.9
Ariel	−36.1	−45.9
Unicorn Trustee	−36.6	−48.7
Oceanic General	−36.6	−51.8
Capital Priority	−36.7	−49.8
Clyde General	−36.8	−41.3
Legal & General	−36.9	−47.2
Lloyds Bank Second	−36.9	−45.8
Target Professional	−36.9	−44.2
Target Equity	−37.0	−42.8
National Invs Sec	−37.1	−36.1
National Investors	−37.2	−45.7
Friends Provident	−37.3	−49.9
Hill Samuel Capital	−37.4	−47.9
M & G Trustee	−37.5	−36.8
Portfolio Growth	−38.2	−38.4
National Scot-Units	−38.5	−36.3
Stronghold Priority	−38.6	−49.6
Crescent Reserves	−39.1	−50.3
Minster	−39.1	−50.5
Trustee Savings Bk	−39.1	−47.9
Unicorn Capital	−39.4	−46.9
Abbey General	−39.9	−42.8
S & P General	−39.9	−48.0
Lloyds Bank First	−40.2	−48.1
Unicorn '500'	−40.3	−38.3
Framlington Cap F	−40.3	−41.6
S & P Scotshares	−40.4	−41.2
Jessel General	−40.5	−44.6
M & G Midland	−40.8	−39.8
S & P Ebor Gen	−41.0	−51.2
N.P.I. Growth F	−41.2	−47.7
Prudential	−41.6	−42.0
Guardhill	−41.7	−49.3
Tyndall Capital M	−41.9	−50.6
Jascot Sect Leads	−42.0	−54.7
Jessel Capital	−42.0	−36.6
National Domestic	−42.3	−46.5
Unicorn General	−42.9	−48.4
Great Winchester M	−42.9	−46.1
Equitas	−43.3	−46.8
Tyndall Canynge	−44.1	−50.7
Barbican	−44.3	−54.2
E P Growth	−45.9	−53.3
Schroder General	−46.2	−53.3
Oceanic Growth	−46.4	−56.1
Trades Union	−47.1	−54.1
Private Portfolio	−49.2	—

INCOME

	A	B
G T Income	−12.4	—
Canlife Income	−14.9	-
Slater Walker Inc	−16.9	−7.9
Archway Income F	−18.9	−24.1
Brandts Income	−19.4	−31.7
Drayton Income	−19.4	−24.9
Sebag Income	−22.1	—
Vavasseur High Inc	−23.4	−7.4
Merlin High Yield	−25.7	—
Hill Samuel H Yd	−27.1	—
Ionian Income M	−27.2	
National High Inc	−27.4	−11.6
S & P Scotyields	−28.2	−34.4
Abacus Income	−28.5	−24.7
Charterhouse Inc	−28.5	−34.5
M & G Conv Income	−28.7	—
Mutual Income	−29.2	−26.4
S & P Income	−29.6	−37.2
Clyde High Income	−29.8	−17.8
M & G Dividend	−30.3	−27.3
Allied High Income	−30.5	−21.7
National West Inc	−30.8	−39.8
Piccadilly Extra Inc	−30.8	−18.9
Key Income	−31.3	−39.6
S & P High Yield	−31.5	−33.9
Jessel Extra Inc	−31.7	−24.4
S&P Ebor Sel Inc F	−31.9	—
Tyndall Nat Inc M	−31.9	−38.0
Allied Equity Inc	−32.3	−34.4
Oceanic High Inc	−32.3	−31.4
S&P Ebor High Ret	−32.9	[illegible]
Unicorn Extra Inc	−33.0	—
Target Income	−33.0	−37.9
Schroder Income F	−33.3	−37.2
Cres High Distr	−33.7	−30.8
P & M Income	−33.7	−38.3
Abbey Income	−33.9	—
Hill Samuel Income	−33.9	−44.1
Framlington Inc	−34.0	—
Jessel Income	−34.2	−21.1
Morgan Gren Inc	−34.4	-
Mutual High Yield	−34.4	−7.5
Bridge Income	−34.5	−16.1
Trident Income	−34.6	−31.3
High Income Prior	−34.8	−34.0
Hambro Income	−34.9	−35.2
Tyndall Income M	−35.2	−42.7
Unicorn Income	−35.6	−36.5
British Life Divi	−36.0	−29.9
Lloyds Bank Third	−36.3	−37.8
M & G Extra Yield	−36.3	—
S & P Scot Income	−39.6	−36.2

A: change since December 31, 1973. Income excluded, offer to offer price.
B: change over three years to October 31, 1974. Income included, offer to bid price.
F: trust valued monthly.
F: trust valued every two weeks.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London, EC4.

Round-up

A rescue fund • Indexed premiums

Insurance topics have dominated the news this week. As widely expected the Government has decided to introduce a compulsory protection scheme for the industry which became operational from Tuesday for companies which petition the court for liquidation.

The rescue fund will be financed by a compulsory levy on insurance companies at the rate of no more than 1 per cent of annual premiums. Full details have yet to be worked out but it is clear that policyholders who are bailed out by the scheme will not get full benefits in the case of over-generous schemes, although it is thought that claims on both life and non-life policies would be met to the extent of at least 90 per cent.

★ ★ ★

Moving from one aspect of policy holder protection to another, Legal and General this week introduced two term assurance contracts (a family income benefit policy and personal accident insurance) where the premiums increase year by year by the same amount as the increase in the retail price index.

The benefits are not index-linked—that is an impossible promise for any life office to make—but, in the case of the family income benefit policy, will rise at the rate of 10 per cent compound annually.

★ ★ ★

Barclays Bank appears to be moving into the publishing business. Its latest offering is a paperback called *A Lively Retirement* which tells you all you need to know about the positive approach to life over 65. The useful finance section is written by Dryden Gilling-Smith.

Taxation

Fixed loan instead of a pre-Budget overdraft

Tax relief for interest was severely curtailed under this year's Finance Act. A fortnight ago I looked at the restrictions concerning new loans taken out for the purchase or improvement of a private residence after Budget day, March 26, 1974.

Certain other loans also qualify for relief. These are substantially the same type that were *singled out for relief* in the 1969 Finance Act.

Very briefly, they are loans for the purpose of acquiring an interest in a partnership or a close company; or for the purchase of plant and machinery (including motor cars) for use in a partnership or employment; or to pay estate duty.

There is no ceiling to the amount of these loans, unlike the main residence rules which have a limit of £25,000.

The new law means that there will be many types of loans taken out before March 26, 1974, which will not qualify for relief. Fortunately, to mitigate the hardship that would result from a sudden withdrawal of relief there are transitional provisions.

Interest paid on a bank overdraft or under credit card arrangements is accorded the least generous treatment. It will be remembered that for new overdrafts after March 26, 1974, no tax relief at all can be claimed. However, if there is an existing overdraft on that date, interest can be claimed for one year only, up to April 5, 1975, after which it ceases.

Not that it is quite as simple as that, because there is a limit to the amount of interest allowable for the one year. This limit is geared to the amount of the debit balance on March 26 and to the rate of interest then being paid.

Consequently, if the overdraft increases during the subsequent year the excess over the debit balance on March 26 is ignored. And if the rate of interest increases, the excess over the rate chargeable on March 26 is ignored.

In addition the first £35 will be disallowable, just as it was last year.

There is a useful relieving provision which should be borne very much in mind during the course of this tax year. If the overdraft is replaced by a *fixed* loan before April 5, 1975, tax relief will be allowed on the interest for a further five years up to April 5, 1980.

However, relief for those five years will continue to be restricted to the debit balance and rate of interest prevailing on March 26, 1974.

Turning to loans other than overdrafts, the transitional provisions are a little more generous. Provided the loan was taken out on or before March 26, 1974, and the interest then qualified for tax relief, it will continue to be allowable for six years up to April 5, 1980, regardless of the amount of the loan.

If the first £35 of interest was disallowable under last year's rules it will continue to be disallowed during the six years.

Take the case of a taxpayer who borrowed £30,000 in 1972 on a fixed loan for 10 years at 15 per cent, in order to buy stocks and shares. Tax relief will be given on £4,465 (that is, £4,500 less £35) fr the six years up to April 5, 1980.

Provided the law has not changed in the meantime the interest will cease to be allowed in 1930/81—but of course anything can happen before then.

It will be recalled that the most important restriction on money borrowed after March 26, 1974, is the £25,000 ceiling on a loan raised for the purpose of buying or improving one's main residence. In this connexion there is a slight complication where the taxpayer already had a loan outstanding on March 26 which was used to buy or improve *any* residence (other than a property for letting), and after that date raises another loan for the purpos his *main* residence.

The earlier loan must taken into account in calc ing the overall limit of £25. Furthermore, the interest the earlier loan is given pri over the later loan—and rates increasing this is a advantage.

Supposing that back in 19 taxpayer borrowed £10,000 a per cent to finance the purcl of a country cottage. In J. ary, 1975, he buys a flat London as his main reside and raises a mortgage £20,000 at 15 per cent.

He will get relief of £1 (£10,000 at 12 per cent) u April 5, 1980. During period he will also get relie £2,250 (£15,000 at 15 per c on his second loan, to bring total allowable loans up £25,000.

After April 5, 1980, he obtain relief on the £20,00 his main residence only.

It may be that an individ had, on March 26, 1974, alre negotiated for a loan wh does not qualify for relief un the new rules, but had not taken it up. There is conc sionary treatment here, p vided the loan was taken for the purpose of buying improving land and buildir (not necessarily a main res ence) under a binding contr made on or before March and provided that the loan w offered in writing on or befo that date.

It will be deemed to ha been in existence on March 2

Where the taxpayer has die the interest paid by the pe sonal representatives or truste of a will, will continue attract relief if it would hav done so had the deceased live

The rules I have discusse relate to private loans. There no problem with loans raise for business purposes. Th interest is wholly allowable.

Vera Di Palmc

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d ?

)ITED BY MARGARET STONE

estor's week

;ilts weak • Gold :hare choice

downturn in the gilt-edged ket gathered pace last week seems to have dismissed the ces of a rally in equities d of the Budget.

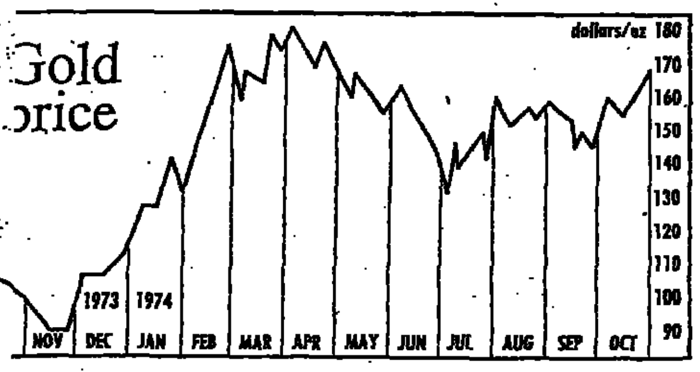
gilts, the damage is all plain to see. The yield on ols 2½ per cent has exed 17 per cent for the first and indices on medium-d stocks stand at record . Particularly disturbing been the shift in selling sure from the long to the t end of the scale.

lts have been upset both *ears that new stocks will be* ed to meet the Govern-t's nationalization plans and he apparent size of the cur-Budget deficit. But until nationalization plans are published and specific terms emerge, the correctness of the market's reaction cannot be fully judged.

Much depends, meanwhile, upon the progress of the social contract and developments in the latest miners' dispute. Provided that the pound continues to hold up well, then last week's falls in gilts may prove overdone.

If equities have now seen the chances of a pre-Budget rally reduced, then it is *difficult* to see much change over next week.

The only relief is that share prices have held up so well in the face of the slide in gilts.



iping along dispiritedly for e than 10 weeks, bullion lenly came to life last rsday. With the price king through the chartists' barrier with a $6 rise to , and now $169, sentiment the South African mining istry has notably *improved* ite the *problems* of labour tages and costs which are inging more heavily upon itability.

he *jump in the price can be* ibuted to several factors. new ones are the increasing ake of gold for Krugerrands, ctively the only direct hod of investing in new al for United Kingdom estors, and the hopes that iership demand by Ameris next year will be substan-

n addition, the usual curcy levers were again at work, haps stimulated this time by decision of the Swiss to ax their franc deposit regulans, which it is felt may roduce new uncertainties into international currency ne.

hat the gold mines need higher price than that *eived during the three* nths to end-September is not lispute. *During this period,* average revenue per ounce old fell by 12 per cent to , costs rose by 10 per cent working profits for the istry dropped by 21 per cent he preceding three months.

The cost position is well illustrated by the comparison of a marginal mine, such as Durban Deep, with a "conventional" operation, such as President Steyn. Both saw their costs rise by around 11½ per cent in the September quarter, but whereas these moved up to a total *equivalent* to $61 *an ounce at* Steyn, Durban Deep's amounted to $136, only $12 less than its average revenue per ounce.

The gearing, then, is such that Durban may pay a dividend total of 56c for the year to next *June or an average gold price* of $150, with the distribution probably doubling on a bullion price of $175.

But at Steyn a similar rise in the metal price would probably add only some 30c to a possible payout (at the lower figure) of 110c.

Looking at the sector on a safety-first basis, then, potential gold investors should concentrate upon the high grade, low cost and medium to long life mines.

Prominent among these are East Driefontein (860p) where the grade of this new mine im*proved in the September* quarter; President Brand (£22¼) and, particularly, St Helena at £27½. Here both production of ore and grade went ahead in the latest set of results and the overall cost position is one of the best in the industry at only $36 an ounce.

reed smaller people to ave on resources

". . populated entirely by Little Englanders . . . able to nserve our own resources . . ."

mmuniqué No 3, giving addial details of the new military ernment's *overall economic* , was issued yesterday from ta HQ, Whitehall, and is roduced in full below.

m: *General Sir Herbert* bert, GOC Xth Financial ision.

All ranks.

Last week saw the launch of ew competition, the Briga-'s Award for Commerce, gned to encourage the ian population to think conctively along orthodox nomic lines. The award will given weekly to the person ing the greatest contribution rds solving the country's ncial problems.

In the opening round, first e in the ladies' section went Miss Nicky Charles of Hald, Essex, who wins the ish Empire Medal and a bus-'s holiday in Stoke-on-Trent. judges placed her fraction-*in front of Mrs Mary Horse-*, whose extraordinarily plined model for squeezing money supply was highly mended.

The new Charles' Law may xpressed in simple terms by slogan "Breed little le". Miss Charles argues lly that if people were littler they are now they would ly need little houses, little and little refrigerators to enough food to satisfy little appetites—solving whole raw materials prob at a stroke.

soon as Great Britain can opulated entirely by Little anders, we will therefore ible to conserve our own urces, at the same time oving the balance of pay-s by exporting jumbo-sized s to the big people in other tries.

Her thesis emphasizes that Elizabethans, who were g *the most successful of* forebears, were a great deal ter than we are now—as anybody of normal twentieth century size and shape who lives in an Elizabethan house can testify. Similarly, she maintains in support of her hypothesis that the Japanese economic *miracle started to slow down* only when the Japanese started growing taller.

5. The dangers of giving our children extra milk to make them grow, without even considering the possible side effects, must thus be made apparent. Rationing of all commodities will therefore be imposed with immediate effect, *and selfish and undesirable big* people who are liable to consume more than their fair share of wheat, barley, copper, zinc, tin, rubber, sugar, jute, pepper and ostrich feathers will be subjected to the most *stringent* possible birth control regulations.

Society cannot be burdened with the task of providing for outside personnel whose very existence upsets the delicate balance of supply and demand.

6. The long range media platoon of the Public Relations Squadron, Department of Information, will distribute leaflets emphasizing the virtues of this new and tiny world, incorporating such slogans as "Small is beautiful", "*Think little*", and "A little of what you fancy does you good". This operation, code-named Project Gulliver, will be aimed at the entire civilian population.

7. Meanwhile, policemen and members *of the armed forces* will take steps not to appear more than 5ft 6in tall by adopting a *bunched position at all* times. However, when controlling strikes, riots and civil com*motions they will abandon this* camouflage and use the surprise of their now commanding height to its fullest advantage.

Francis Kinsman

FINANCIAL NEWS

Invicta loss blamed by Euro Ferries in forecasting decline

By Anthony Rowley

European Ferries, the cross-Channel passenger and freight ferry group, is forecasting pretax profits of "not less than £4m" this year compared with £5.07m in the previous nine months. Loss making in a number of areas is blamed for *the projected decline.*

For the first six months of this year to June 30, EF's pretax profits were £1.25m but because of the change in the accounting period and the seasonal nature of the business this is not comparable with the previous year's figures.

EF had phased out by the end of May certain unprofitable *Irish Sea freight business it took* over from the National Freight Corporation but nevertheless this has had a depressing effect on the first-half figures. So also has the Harwich-Antwerp freight business acquired along *with Harwich Docks, but this* also is being phased out in the next few days.

The major lossmaking area is Invicta airlines, which was responsible for a £607,000 loss (including route development costs) in the first six months of this year compared with a £309,000 loss in the previous nine months. The Cyprus service was also badly hit by the war there, though it is now operational again. Likewise the Middle East services have been affected by political uncertain*ties there. However, EF is run*ning down this side of the business to eliminate losses.

EF has declared an interim dividend of 0.745p gross and is forecasting a final of 1.57p, making a total of 2.315p. This compares with 1.69p gross in the previous nine months.

Glaxo accent on research not to be slackened

Opportunities for progress will *continue* to be available for Glaxo Holdings in spite of the world-wide uncertainties and the impossibility of predicting the short-term outcome, writes *Mr* Austin Bide, chairman. Meantime, he believes that Glaxo, one of the world's major producers of antibiotics, pharmaceuticals and vaccines, is one of the "healthiest" companies. There would be no slackening in research and production "with the keenest eye to priorities". Starving either of these would "jeopardize" the future. As known, profits increased 29 per cent to £43.47m last year.

Generally he reports on a year *of progress both at home and* overseas with special emphasis on the cephalosporins as well as the topical steroids and the anti-*asthmatics. Because of the im*portance of the group's operations in producing medicines for the National Health Service, difficulties of the shorter week were virtually absent.

A breakdown of activities *shows that pharmaceuticals* and foods contributed £188.1m to turnover and £43m to pre-tax profit, United Kingdom wholesaling £66.9m and £2.2m, and other activities £14.5m and £1.4m.

Molins pays £8m for US paper machine maker

Molins, the United Kingdom *precision engineering* group chiefly engaged in producing cigarette making machines, has concluded an £8.6m deal for the *takeover of the Langston divi*sion of the Harris Corporation in the United States.

Langston is one of the world's *leading manufacturers* of machines for the production of corrugated paper and Molins, through its subsidiary Masson Scott Thrissell, has been making Langston machines.

Langston's annual sales are estimated at £13m throughout the world and the takeover enlarges Molins group sales to an annual rate of almost £70m.

Payout cut after poor result from Brit Debt

By Tony May

"Very *disappointing* results have been returned by British Debt Services, and no final dividend is being paid (against 3.75p), leaving shareholders with a payment of 2.08p, against 5.75p.

Income and fees for the year to June 30 dipped from £2.62m to £2.47m, while a pre-tax profit of £313,000 has been turned into a loss of *£638,000* after charging an exceptional write-off of bought debts amounting to £299,000 (nil) and interest charges up from £57,000 to £153,000. At the net level, there is a loss of £500,500, against a profit of £182,000.

Bank borrowings are expected to be much lower by June 30.

On current progress, Mr John Bentham, chairman, says that both the commercial status and commercial debt division are *showing a satisfactory* rate of growth, and have in fact more than doubled their turnover in the past year. This upward *trend is continuing.*

The acquisition in May of V. Carratu, a firm specializing in commercial investigations and security, has proved successful. The company has been improving its intake of business, and the group has been benefiting from the assistance given in the establishment of its new debt collecting system.

T & C Properties lose almost £600,000

The freeze on business rents, which meant that £275,000 in extra rental income was lost, higher interest charges and a reduction from £1.39m to £310,000 in trading profits combined to bring about a loss last term at Town & Commercial Properties.

A loss of £594,000 compares with a net profit of £444,000 and the total dividend is cut from 4.8p to 0.2p. The board *considers this to be* in the company's best interests with its balanced borrowing structure and the progress made in beat*ing cash flow problems.*

again achieved a record result in spite of a jump in bank inter*est from £47,000 to £105,000.*

Net profits are down from *£649,000* to £570,000 while the dividend is increased from 4.59p to *5.17p*. Earnings a share come out at 11.26p, against 12.88p.

A revaluation of group properties shows a net surplus of £6.1m over the book value.

arrangements for the rolling-up of any interest not paid by the *group and the continuation of* their existing lending arrangements. This follows the completion of a review by the board and its advisers, Slater Walker, of the group's financial affairs.

Turnover went down from £2.78m to £1.21m, and after *extraordinary items, a loss of* £111,500 was made against a profit of £52,000.

The board is pleased to report even a *small loss* after the power crisis and short-time working, and comments that it has been necessary to provide against the investment in the United States associate, and further losses were incurred upon the closure of the garment division.

Amal Inv & Prop

Mr Gabriel Harrison, chairman of Amalgamated Investment & Property, tells shareholders that the restoration of Amalgamated House, Trinity Square, London, the group's largest single asset, should be *completed* early next year.

There are a number of prospective tenants showing a "keen interest" and the asking rent for *the building is £2.65m* per annum. He adds the board has decided, where appropriate, to sell low-yielding investment and trading properties and thus reduce borrowings.

Higsons Brewery

With a rise from £1.09m to £1.2m, Higsons Brewery has

Reorganization at Callender

George M. Callender plans to reorganize its capital by making a four-for-five scrip on its 10p ordinary shares, splitting its *50p preference shares into 10p* units and converting them into 10p ordinary shares.

The capital will then be 1.36 million ordinary shares and the consideration for the Engert & Rolf acquisition will be 5.44 million new shares. E & R is a private manufacturer of roofing felt.

Callender is forecasting an *annual profit of £310,000 for the* enlarged group with dividends of 0.5p being paid in both February and May next year.

Nthn Developments

After running the system on a *temporary* basis for three months, Northern Development's bankers have agreed to confirm

Profits halved at Ulster TV

A year ago Ulster Television gave a warning on the effects of higher costs and in the year to July 31 profits before tax were halved from £383,000 to £189,000. A reduced final payment of 2.98p cuts the total distribution from 6.14p to 4.47p.

Revenue after agents' commission and discount rose from £2.4m to £2.8m.

Industrial & Gen

The first half at Industrial and General Trust has produced gross income amounting to £3.64m, against £2.5m. Pre-tax revenue rose from £2.01m to £2.47m. The net asset value a *share dipped from 43p to 25.8p.* The interim dividend is held at 0.42p net.

CBR Jersey

First-half profits at CBR Jersey (Holdings) have collapsed from *£100,500* to *£17,000* and the board says there will probably be a loss for the second half.

Dean Smith-Monarch

The Yorkshire-based group, Dean Smith & Grace, has been acquired by Monarch Machine Tool of Ohio—a machine tools manufacturer. Dean Smith had sales last year of £2.88m, and orders at present extend until February, 1976. The management and operations *will remain* unchanged.

SE surplus down

The half-yearly report of the Stock Exchange, London, shows that the surplus before taxation was down from *£603,000* to £272,000 in the six months to September 28. In the last full year to March 24 there was a deficit of £606,000.

The number of new members elected fell from 224 to 114 while the *total membership* at the end of the period stood at 4,607, against 4,862.

Briefly

CH INDUSTRIALS

On sales up from £1.78m to £2.58m, taxable profit £235,000 (£193,000) for half year. Interim dividend 0.76p, against 0.73p. Earnings a share, 2.62p (2.17p). Second half unlikely to match first.

MERGER CLEARED

Proposed merger between Armitage Shanks Group and Ladyship Industrial Holdings not to be referred to Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

JONES, STROUD (HOLDINGS)

In response to offer for J. & J. Cash (other than that already owned by Jones Stroud), acceptances received in respect of 5,456 ordinary shares. Accordingly, offer has been allowed to lapse.

ATLAS ELEC & GEN TRUST

Revenue before tax for half-year to Sept 30, £1.31m (£1.29m). Net asset value of ordinary shares at Sept 30, 26.9p (43.3p six months earlier) after deducting prior charges at par.

LITTON INDUSTRIES

Due to agency error it was incorrectly stated that working capital declined in year to July 31, when it had risen by $48.1m to $780m. The improvement a year previously had been $174.9m.

EDWARD JONES (CONTRACTORS)

Pre-tax profit for half-year to *June 30, £91,000 (£62,000).* Board indicates that full year's figures will continue to reflect company's progress.

G. & G. KYNOCH

Turnover for year to Aug 31, £826,000 (£732,000). Pre-tax loss, *£35,000 (profit of £100,000).* Dividend cut from 3.67p net to 1p net.

Hawthorn Leslie's hard year

With turnover down from £2.64m to £2.4m, taxable profits *at R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie.* the engineering and shipbuilding group, have fallen from £565,000 to £66,000. This is after deducting a provision for possible losses on work in progress amounting to £171,000 (nil), development expenditure of £152,000, against *£170,000*, a credit from associated companies of £3,000 (nil) and nothing from Swan Hunter Shipping (£634,500).

On net profits of £22,500 (£568,000) the dividend is raised from 4p to 4.18p.

At half time a loss of £19,000 was turned into a profit of £106,000, but after various charges and credits, the group wound up with a profit of only £6,000 before tax, against a profit of £575,000.

Wm Reed-St Clements

Latest developments with *William Reed & Sons*, the Leeds-based man-fibres group, is that a wholly owned offshoot of St Clements Estates with a further purchase of some 163,000 ordinary has increased its stake to 16.93 per cent of *the equity. Before this pur*chase, St Clements owned 10.12 per cent and Dowgate & General Investments and directors 41.96 per cent. Mr Christopher Selmes owns 26 per cent of St Clements, which in turn *owns 29 per cent of Dowgate.*

The combined holdings have thus increased from 52.08 to 58.39 per cent of Reed's. The St Clements board has been advised by the Takeover Panel which has given consent to the purchase.

Weeks Associates

After *interest up from* £30,000 to £85,000 taxable profits of Weeks Associates fell by £35,000 to £103,000 in the half to July 31.

The board feels it unwise to make a forecast but expects that full profits will at least match the £213,000 of the previous period.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 1.—Cross currents of economic news produced *uncertain moves on the New York* stock exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 665.21 down at 0.31

Sugar at highest yet

New York, Nov 1.—WORLD SUGAR futures in No 11 contract stood at record highs for the fifth day in a row with limit gains of one cent on aggressive bidding prompted by concern over the availability of supplies this season and reports that Hungary paid $1,300 for one tonne of white sugar. The world Spot price also set a record high at 49 cents advancing 3 cents on the overnight state of one cargo of raws to Morocco. Jan, 47.20c; March, 46.97c; May, 45.95c; July, 43.70c; Sept, 42.89c; Oct, 41.46c; March, 37.90c. Spot 49.00c up 3.00c.
COTTON.—Futures closed in the middle of the day's range with losses of about 0.65 cents in a rather spiritless session. Dec, 43.55-65c; March, 44.50c; May, 45.50c; July, 46.65-75c; Oct, 48.45-55c; Dec, 49.25-40c; March, 49.75c bid.
COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract continued to lose ground under preweekend profittaking and booksquaring, to finish at or near the day's lows. Nov, 58.00-50c; Dec, 57.25-15c; March, 56.00c; May, 56.70-7.10c; July, 57.15-70c; Sept, 57.75c.
COCOA.—Futures went through a mostly uneventful session to close about 1.85 to 1.10 lower on short selling and evening up by commission houses ahead of the release Monday of the Ghana main crop purchases for the week. Dec, 85.05c; March, 78.40c; May, 72.00c; July, 68.10c nominal; Sept, 64.95c nominal; Dec, 61.45c nominal; March, 59.25c nominal. Spots, Ghana 112c nominal, Bahia 92c.
WOOL.—Futures and Crossbred Futures were tradeless today. GREASE WOOL. Spot, 135.0c nominal. Dec, 128.0-56.0c; March, 130.0-7.0c; May, 130.5-7.0c; July, 130.0-4.0c; Oct, 130.5-6.0c; Dec, 131.0-6.5c; March, 131.0-8.5c. CROSSBRED. Spot, 72.5c nominal. Dec, 70.5-6.0c; March, 74.5-7.0c; May, 75.5-8.0c; July, 75.5-7.0c; Oct, 76.0-6.5c; Dec, 72.5-7.0c; March, 70.0-7.0c.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil futures made limit gains on commission house buy recommendations and talk of a Yugoslavian purchase of Bean Oil. Meal fell $2 to $3.50. SOYABEANS. Nov, 808.05c; Jan, 825-23c; March, 839-40c; May, 851-55c; July, 859-60c; Aug, 853c; Sept, 805c; Nov, 765c; Jan, 767c. SOYABEAN MEAL. Dec, $168.50-7.00; Jan, $173.00; March, $177.00; May, $182.00-2.50; July, $185.00-3.50; Aug, $186.00-6.50; Sept, $179.50-8.00. SOYABEAN OIL. Dec, 39.15c bid; Jan, 39.15c bid; March, 39.15-15c bid; May, 39.20c bid; July, 39.35-30c; Aug, 38.95c; Sept, 38.60c.
CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed easier 6¼ to 3 cents lower.—Dec, 516-515c; March, 536-535c; May, 554c; July, 498-497c; Sept, 502-503c; Dec, 511c. MAIZE closed easier 2¼ to 4 cents lower.—Dec, 376-376¼c; March, 387-387¼c; May, 392½-393c; July, 393½-395c; Sept, 384½-385c; Dec, 343c; March 349c nominal.
SILVER.—Futures weakened in the late afternoon on influential selling and commission house liquidation and closed 15.2 to 12.2 cents lower. Prices finished a few cents from their lows. Dec at 469.3 cents. Volume was 9,042 lots. Nov, 465.00c; Dec, 469.30c; Jan, 472.70c; March, 481.30c; May, 489.00c; July, 495.70c; Sept, 502.20; Dec, 511.60c; Jan, 514.00c; March, 520.30c. Handy and Harman $476.0 (previous $491.0). Handy and Harman of Canada Can$4.692 (previous Can$4.840).
COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 150 and 160 points down on 1,356 lots. Nov, 61.38c; Dec, 62.10c; Jan, 62.90c; March, 64.30c; May, 65.50c; July, 66.70c; Sept, 67.90c; Dec, 69.30c.

	Nov 1	Oct 30		Nov 1	Oct 30		Nov 1	Oct 30
Allied Chem.	[illegible]	30⅝	Gen Foods	18⅝	18	Schering Plough	58⅛	56⅝
Allied Stores	17½	17⅝	Gen. Instr.	6¼	6⅛	Schlumbgr.	106⅝	106⅝
Allied Supermkt.	2⅞	3	Gen. Mills	42⅞	40⅝	Scott. Paper	13⅝	12⅝
Allis Chalmers	9½	9	Gen. Motors	37⅝	34⅞	Seaboard Coast	29	28⅝
Alcoa	32	36⅝	Gen Pub Util N.Y.	11⅝	10⅝	Sears Roe.	53½	53⅝
Amax Inc	36⅝	36⅝	Gen. Tel. El.	18⅝	18⅞	Shell Oil	47⅝	44⅝
Amerada Hess	14⅝	16	Gen. Tire	12⅝	12⅞	Shell Trans.	15	14⅝
Am. Airlines	[illegible]	6⅝	Genesco	4⅝	4⅝	Signal Co	16⅞	17⅞
Am. Brands	32⅝	31⅝	Georgia Pac	29⅝	28⅝	Singer	12⅝	12⅝
Am. Broadcast.	15	15⅝	Getty Oil	132⅝	138⅝	Sony	4⅝	4⅞
Am. Can.	25½	25⅝	Gillette	25⅞	26⅝	Sth Cal Edison	18	17⅝
Am. Cyan.	22⅝	23	Goodrich	19.	20	Southern Pac.	30⅝	29⅝
Am. El. Power	16⅝	16	Goodyear	14⅝	14⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex Distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange: Sterling, spot [illegible]. The Dow Jones [illegible] futures [illegible]. The Dow Jones averages: Industrials, 665.21 [illegible]; transportation, [illegible]; utilities, [illegible]; 65 stocks, [illegible]. New York Stock Exchange index: [illegible].

Stock markets

Uneasy day for shares

The stock market had an uneasy session yesterday, as the City investment community weighed the implications of the miners' dispute and the prospects for the mini Budget, which is *now only a fortnight away.* Equities moved erratically within narrow limits, to succumb finally to a bout of profit-taking in the last hour of trading.

The *FT* index closed one point down at 196 points. Turnover fell back from recent levels, and the day's recorded bargains totalled only 5,849.

Gilts had a mixed session. Trading remained at a substantial level, but was more two-way than on Thursday, at least initially. Long-dated stocks benefited from a technical rally after their recent heavy fall, and displayed gains of about ½ point by late morning. Some of this buying may have resulted from "bear closing". But just before lunch selling became heavier, and the lugubrious pattern returned. "Longs" finally closed with net gains of *just an ⅛ point.* However, the medium-dated stocks took the heavier losses, ending a net ½ point down. Falls in "shorts" *ranged from 1-16 to ⅛ point.*

A fresh rise in London bullion prices brought another upturn in gold shares, which put on £1 *or so in good trading.* President Brand (£22¼), President Steyn (£18¾) and St Helena (£27½) stood out in the list.

The report in *The Times* Business News that two potential bidders are looking at Australian Estates brought buyers in for the shares. The ordinary shares put on 15p to 185p, and the "A" 14p to 134p.

A rash of small deals in the market leaders left prices showing minor losses on the day. ICI (153p), Unilever (157p), Beecham (145p), Courtaulds (65p), Bowater (93p) and Reed Int (165p) were either unchanged or *showing small losses* at the close. Further consideration of the disappointing trading results from De La Rue took the shares down to 100p.

For most store shares, the day's trend was towards lower share prices. Boots (130p), Gt Universal Strs "A" (107p) and Mothercare (120p) could find no support. But Marks & Spencer touched 124p at one time, but later reverted to *122p*.

Food shares had a quiet session. British Sugar proved unable to hold an early rise which followed news of a sugar price increase.

Heavy engineers suffered a *fresh bout of profit taking,* with nerves not helped by a television interview by Mr Wedgwood Benn. Tube Investments (163p), GKN (153p) and Hawker Siddeley (180p) had a poor day. Shipbuilders like Swan Hunter (77p) and Vickers (94p) remained in the doldrums, with buyers no longer willing to take a chance on nationalization terms. *Small selling of* BLMC left the shares at 8½p.

Among the few special features were Kettering Mtr (68p), after market hints that the talks with Goodyear Tyre & Rubber will shortly bring an offer—perhaps at 100p said the optimists.

Euro Ferries closed weaker at 33½p on the results, and trading news also lowered Weeks Associates and Ulster TV.

The setback in the values of their gilt-edged portfolios again bore heavily on shares in the discount houses.

Property shares saw little trade but were inclined easier. *Town & Commercial* Props closed at 19½p following the results. But the weak spot of the sector was Lane Fox, whose shares slumped to 18½p (a net fall of 31½p) on the cancellation of the promised dividend.

The Middle East situation again overshadowed the oil share pitch, and reduced trade left BP at 268p and Burmah Oil at 146p. Australian issues lacked enthusiasm. Both Peko Wallsend (290p) and EZ Industries (252p) gave up a few pence of the gain which followed plans by the Government to take an interest in their joint uranium venture.

Equity turnover for October 31, £40.8m (12,865). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were ICI, Commercial Union New, Burmah Oil, Consolidated Goldfields, BP, Shell, Bats, GEC, Marks & Spencer, Australian Estates "A".

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Bainbridge (10p) Int	0.78	0.75	16/12	—	2.05
Bank NSW ($2) Fin	14.0§	14.0§	31/1	28.0§	27.0§
Brit Debt (10p) Fin	Nil	3.75	—	2.08	5.75
European Ferries (25p) Int	0.81	—	2/1	2.53*	1.68‡
Hawthorn Leslie (50p) Fin	2.1	2.0	—	4.18	4.0
Higsons Brewery (25p) Fin	4.17	3.59	—	5.17	4.59
Scots Ontario Tst (25p) Int	0.89	0.85	16/12	—	3.69
T. & C. Props (20p)	0.2	4.8	—	0.2	4.8
Ulster TV (25p) Fin	2.98	4.14	—	4.47	6.14
Weeks Associates (10p) Int	0.6	0.6	2/1	—	1.57

* Forecast. § Cents. ‡ Adjusted for scrip for 9 months.

Optimism from Adwest after bright opening

Mr F. V. Waller, chairman and managing director of the Adwest Group, told the annual meeting that the manufacturing companies had started the year well with higher turnover and *profits* in the first three months.

The order book was 35 per cent ahead of a year ago and unless there was a further dramatic deterioration in the economy he looked forward to another successful term. Last time the group returned record pre-tax profits up from £2.55m to £2.83m.

Bear Brand may seek partner

The present plant of Bear Brand is not sufficient to guarantee a return to reasonable *profits and in the present cli*mate of uncertain demand and cash restrictions the board does not feel justified in increasing borrowings for investment in plant.

Therefore, says Mr P. Rougier, chairman, in his review, the future may depend on finding a suitable partner to capitalize on the brand name. Shareholders *would be informed of such an* arrangement at the earliest possible date.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Issues & Loans

Charterhall rights issue

Charterhall Finance, the oil and mineral exploration and property finance and development group, is raising £500,000 by way of a rights issue. The money will be used to finance drilling block 21/1 in the North Sea, in which Charterhall has a 7.38 per cent participation.

The new shares will be issued on the basis of one new share for every six held, at 20p per 5p ordinary share. Out of the net proceeds of the rights issue, £400,000 will be used to provide the funds needed for the drilling.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
Airlease 8¾ 1988	75	78
American Motors 9 1980	80	82
Anglo-American 7½ 1987	62	65
Ashland 8 1987	82¾	83¾
Austraswiss 8 1987	83	84
BICC 7¾ 1987	59	62
Bluebell 7¾ 1987	70	74
Bristol 8½ 1979	85	87
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	77	79

[illegible]

Xerox Corp 5 1988 .. 72 74
DM = Deutschmark issue.
FF = French Franc issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Commodities

Peak sugar price paid by Hungary

Reports reaching the London **SUGAR** market suggested that Hungary had paid up to $1,300 a ton c and f for a cargo of prompt white sugar from a French house. This is easily a new all time high. Meanwhile, the London daily price was lifted another £20 to a fresh peak of £480 a long ton.

Nearby December rose £6 while the positions were all limit up (£10). At the close there were 1,182 lots left in the pool.

The closing tone was strong. Dec. £566.00-8.00 (after £570.00): March, £474.50 limit up bid: May, £465.25 limit up bid: Aug, £444.00 limit up bid (the previous price should have been £434.00): Oct. £425.50 limit up bid: Dec. £400.25 limit up bid: March, £385.50 limit up bid. Sales, 1,316 lots.

ISA price, 46.05 cents per lb: 17-day average, 40.58c.

COPPER wire bars eased £3 all round. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £599.00-601.00 a metric ton: three months, £618.00-19.00. Sales, 3,625 tons. Cash cathodes, £587.00-90.00: three months, £602.00-04.00. Sales, nil. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £608-9.00: three months, £627-28.00. Settlement, £609.00. Sales, 3,725 tons. Cash cathodes, £595-96.00: three months, £611-14.00. Settlement, £596.00. Sales, 1,925 tons.

SILVER quiet with LME values 3.65 to 4p lower.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 209.3p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 489.1); three months, 215.8p (499.4c); six months, 220.9p (508.9c); one year, 234.3p (526.2c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 205.0-06.00p: three months, 211.8-11.9p: seven months, 219.0-20.0p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 208-9.0p: three months, 214.5-14.7p: seven months, 222-23.0p. Settlement, 209.0p. Sales, 106 lots.

TIN advanced £75 for cash standard metal and £70 for three months. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,105-115 a metric ton: three months, £3,120-25. Sales, 260 tons. High grade. Cash £3,105-15: three months, £3,120-25. Sales, nil. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,125-40: three months, £3,150-55. Settlement, £3,140. Sales, 1,015 tons. High grade, cash, £3,125-40: three months, £3,150-60. Settlement, £3,140. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, SM978 a picul.

LEAD eased £1 for cash metal and £0.50 for three months. Afternoon.—Cash, £227.00-28.00 a metric ton: three months, £218.60-20.00. Sales, 28 tons. Morning.—Cash, £227.50-28: three months, £218.50-19. Settlement, £328.00. Sales, 2,500 tons.

ZINC quiet. Afternoon.—Cash, £346.00-47.00 a metric ton: three months, £343.00-34.00. Sales, 500 tons. Morning.—Cash, £346.00-47.00: three months, £342.50-43. Settlement, £347.00. Sales, 1,350 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM rose by 50p yesterday to £77.25-£79.25 ($180.00-$185.00) a troy ounce.

TUNGSTEN ORE.—Minimum 65 per cent, £43.00-£45.00 a metric ton unit of 22.04lb.

RUBBER about steady.—Dec, 26.20-27.40p per kilo: Jan, 27.10-27.80p: Jan/March, 27.40-27.80p: April/June, 27.80-85p: July/Sept, 28.75-28.80p: Oct/Dec, 29.70-29.75p: Jan/March, 30.05-30.15p: April/June, 30.35-65p: July/Sept, 30.65-90p. Sales, 149 lots (15 tonnes each). Physicals quiet. Spot, 26.25-27.50 nominal seller. Cif's.—Dec, 26.00-26.50p: Jan, 26.50-27.00p.

WOOL.—Greasy futures steady. Dec, 155.0-59.0p per kilo: March, 161.5-62.0p: May, 164.0-65.0p: July, 165.0-66.0: Oct, 166.0-67.0: Dec, 168.0-69.0: March, 168.0-68.5p: May, 169.0-70.0p. Sales, 18 lots, including 11 options.

JUTE fully steady.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Nov/Dec, £238.50 nominal: Bangladesh white "D" grade, Nov/Dec, £228.50 nominal a long ton.

CALCUTTA steady.—Indian, Nov/Dec, Rs480: Dundee Daisee, Nov/Dec, Rs420 a bale of 400lb.

SISAL quiet.—No 1 $1,125 a metric ton: "A" Grade $1,115: No 3 Long $1,105: No 3 Ord $1,105: No 3 Ord $1,085: UG $1,070 sellers: No 1 Tow $920: No 2 Tow $910 nominal.

PEPPER steady.—White Sarawak, faq cif Euro ports, Nov-Dec, £900 seller a long ton: Black Sarawak, "Special" cif Euro ports Nov-Dec, £720 seller: Black Malabar, cif UK Nov-Dec, £830 seller.

BACON: Irish Republican sides were marked up by another £10 per long ton at Thursday's official setting for imported and Ulster sides, but no further alterations were made in the other origins. Thursday's move brings top-grade Irish Republican sides to the same price level as top-grade Ulster sides and also Swedish sides—£755 per ton. Danish sides continue at £770.

Total supplies for the week ending November 2 are estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 10,470 tons, compared with a final figure of 10,100 tons for supplies in the previous week.

COFFEE.—Robusta futures rose between £1.50 and £7 a long ton. Nov, £433.0-35.0: Jan, £448.0-49.0: March, £461.0-52.0: May, £455.0-55.5: July, £456.0-56.5: Sept, £458.0-59.0: Nov, £466.0-67.0. Sales, 903 lots, including one option.

Arabica futures quietly steady. Dec, $63.50-63.60 per 50 kilos: Feb, $63.30-63.50: April, $63.20-63.60: June, $63.20-63.60: Aug, $63.30-63.60: Oct, $63.30-63.60: Dec, $63.40-63.60. Sales, 14 lots.

COCOA futures eased in the afternoon following a reasonably steady post lunch break session. Jobber and week-end profit-taking were jointly featured in a market again affected by recent bearish chart formations. The final tone was barely steady. Most positions finished at or a shade above the day's lows. New loans were established during the afternoon in certain months. But prices nevertheless closed £0.50 a tonne lower to £6.00 higher.

Dec, £381.0-2.5 a metric ton: March, £794.0-5.0: May, £718.0-9.0: July £674.0-6.0: Sept, £638.0-40.0. Sales, 3,285 lots (including six options). ICO prices, daily, 80.28c a lb: 15-day average, 80.59c: 22-day, 79.45c.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring number one 13½ per cent Dec, £114.50 trans-shipment east coast seller. United States dark northern spring number two 14 per cent Nov, £110.50: Dec, £111.25: Jan, £116.10 trans-shipment east coast. United States hard winter number two ordinary 13½ per cent Dec, £108.45: Jan, £109.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC milling Nov, £69.50: Dec, £72: Jan, £73.75 east coast. **MAIZE.**—No 3 yellow American—French Nov, £74.25: Dec, £74.50: Jan, £75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. **BARLEY.**—EEC feed Nov, £68: Dec, £69 west coast. A long ton, cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin, BARLEY barely steady.—Nov, £62.80: Jan, £65.15: March, £67.90: May, £70.45.—WHEAT, barely steady.—Nov, £62.75: Jan, £65.65: March, £68.55: May, £71.40. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority's location ex-farm spot prices. Soft milling WHEAT.—Gloucester, £63.10: Lincoln, £64.10. Feeding BARLEY.—Aberdeen, £57.40: Gloucester, £59.06.

COPRA.—Philippines, Nov/Dec, $540 resellers a metric ton.

COVENT GARDEN.—Home Produce.—Lettuce: per 12 round, £1.20-1.30. Tomatoes: per 12-lb, £0.80-0.90. Mushrooms: per lb, £0.35-0.40. Cauliflowers: per 12, £1.30-1.40. Cabbages: Primo, per bag, £0.70. Celery: per 15, unwashed cubes, £0.70: prepacked 20/24, £2.00. Beetroot: per 28-lb, new crop, £0.70. Onions: per 56-lb, £1.40: picklers, £2.20: cocktail, per 28-lb, £1.00. Potatoes: per 56-lb, White, £0.90: Red, £1.00. Swedes: per 28-lb, £0.50. Turnips: per 28-lb, £0.70-0.80. Apples: per 30-lb, Bramley's, £1.60: Derby's, £1.00-1.20: per lb, Cox's Orange Pippin, £0.08-0.12, per lb, Worcester Pearmain / Russets / Lambournes, £0.05-0.08.

Pears: per lb, Conference, £0.04-0.07. Cobnuts: per lb, £0.18. Sprouts: per lb, £0.07½. Carrots: per 28-lb, £0.60-0.70.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 11½%
(Last changed 20/9/74)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Weekend: Open 3 Close 9
Week Fixed: 10-10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

[illegible]

Foreign Exchange

The dollar fell back on foreign exchanges yesterday afternoon following the drop in a prime rate to the lowest level since the end of April.

First National City Bank's move, cutting the prime to 10.75 per cent, was generally regarded to be just the first of many cuts by American banks that could take the prime to a forecast 10 per cent by the end of the year.

The dollar—already weakened by lower interest rates—reacted to the news with an acceleration in its decline.

Sterling closed at $2.3380, up 20 points against the dollar. Its effective rate widened to 18.7 per cent (against the world's major currencies) from the overnight level of 18.6 per cent.

Dealers said the market had been very quiet all day, with the European exchanges closed for their All Saints' Day holiday.

French francs improved to 4.6850 from 4.6925. Yen weakened to 300.42½ to the dollar from a previous London close of 300.00.

Discount Market

London discount houses had little difficulty in tracking down quite sizable pools of liquidity yesterday. Rates ruled at 8 per cent at lunchtime, but by the close they were being obtained at 3 per cent. It looked as though some money was left in the system to be taken across the weekend. The Bank of England did not need to intervene.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
E Anglian Wtr 10% Pf (†)	£98-½
Eastbourne Wtr 10% (†)	£98-½
Essex Wtr 10% Pf (£99)	£99¼
Finance for Ind 14% (£99½)	£95
Newcastle Wtr 10% Pf (†)	£97½
UDT 16% Cnv (£100)	£96¼+½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Bank Hapoalim (15s)	...	30
Com Union (60a)	Dec 12	13-1

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by Tender, a £10 paid.

Macdonald Martin

The board of Macdonald Martin Distilleries predicts that profits this year should exceed £1m for the first time.

In the half to September 30 the pre-tax was more than doubled from £324,000 to £781,000 out of a turnover of £2.7m (£1.81m).

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 01.11.74 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	77.67	11.67	23.08	79.20
Largest Cors.	77.35	11.68	22.50	79.17
Smaller Cors.	78.70	11.96	24.61	79.29
Capital Goods	79.56	11.43	23.29	81.07
Consumer Goods	88.96	10.87	23.43	90.11
Store Shares	71.18	11.94	15.48	74.19
Largest financial shares	92.20	9.77	—	93.62
Largest financial and industrial shares	80.18	11.23	—	81.92
Commodity shares	156.71	11.11	21.26	156.64
Gold Mining shares	531.26	5.89	8.51	525.88
Industrial debenture stocks	68.96	9.32*	—	69.00
Industrial preference stocks	45.42	15.32*	—	45.37
3½% War Loan	20¼	17.07*	—	20¼

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

[illegible]

† Adjusted to 1964 base date. Flat interest yield. * Ex-dividend.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) November 1	Market rates (close) November 1
New York	$2.3355-3385	$2.3375-3385
Montreal	$2.3000-3025	$2.3015-3025
Amsterdam	614-17fl	[illegible]

[illegible]

Forward Levels

[illegible]

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12 %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	●12½ %
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12 %
Lloyds Bank	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12 %
Nat Westminster	12 %
Shenley Trust ..	12½ %
20th Cent Bank	12 %
G. T. Whyte ..	13 %
Williams & Glyn's	12 %

* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.
● Demands deposits, 11½%. £10,000 and over.
* 7-day deposits in excess of £10,000 up to £25,000 10½% over £25,000 10¾%.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Final Dividend at the rate of 7% (14 cents per share Australian Currency) for the half year ending September 30, 1974, will be declared by the Board of Directors, at the Annual Meeting on January 31, 1975, as provided by Clause 105 of the Deed of Settlement and will be payable on January 31, 1975. London Register books will close for dividend purposes from January 3, 1975, to January 10, 1975, inclusive.

By Order of The Board of Directors.
Sir Robert Norman.
Chief General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales,
London. November 1, 1974.

Authorised Unit Trusts / Insurance Bonds and Funds / Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to s 27 of the TRUSTEE Act, 1925 that any person having a CLAIM against or an INTEREST in the ESTATE of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses, and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified: after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

[illegible]

PUBLIC AND EDUCATION APPOINTMENTS

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY

In view of the expansion [of] the teaching of Geography [a] further appointment will be made to the Geography staff w[ith effect] from September, 1975. The successful applican[t] [illegible]

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[illegible]

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ASSISTANT HOUSEMISTRESS

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts remain nervous

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Oct 28. Dealings End Nov 8. § Contango Day, Nov 11. Settlement Day, Nov 19.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

The changes shown below are compared with Wednesday's prices

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

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Epsom 137 High St, Epsom, Surrey Tel: Epsom 40301/2

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Oxford	89.00	71.00
3ft/5	156.75	125.40
Windsor	103.75	83.00
4ft 6/5	131.00	105.00

VI-SPRING ☐

Elite	138.70	111.00
4ft 6/5	160.75	128.75
Herald	175.60	140.00
4ft 6/5	203.30	163.00
Regal	270.60	216.60
4ft 6/5	307.70	247.00

SLEEPEEZEE ☐

	List Price	Our Discount Price
Beautyrest Emperor	205.15	164.12
3ft/4ft 6	304.95	244.00
Beautyrest Connaught	137.50	110.00
3ft/5ft	220.00	176.00
Beautyrest Backcare	110.85	88.85
3ft/5ft	177.35	142.80
Deepsleep Capri	52.70	42.30
3ft/4ft 6	68.60	55.00
The Duolite	88.70	71.00
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...URGH, WEST END. Exclu... residential area, elegant flat, ...a drawingroom, 2 double bed...ms, bathroom, fully fitted ...hen, central heating. £17,800 ...fitted carpets. Tel: 031-332 ...5.

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ISLE OF WIGHT. — Creasey & Jeffrey, Chartered Surveyors, 139 High St., Newport (Tel.: 2490).

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PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

NOTICE

Diocese—Canterbury

Endowments—Certain Church of England Educational Endowments

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

1. That the Secretary of State for Education and Science proposes to make an Order under Section 2 of the Education Act 1973 in respect of the endowments specified in the Schedule below.

2. That the proposed Order will exclude from the operation of the third proviso to Section 2 of the School Sites Act 1841 (under which proviso land granted under the said section reverts to the estate of the grantor on ceasing to be used for the purposes in the Act mentioned) land granted by the deeds and by the grantors and for the purposes of the Schools specified in Part II of the Schedule.

3. That under Section 2 of the Education Act 1973 any person interested may within one month of the date of this Notice make representations on the proposed Order to the Secretary of State.

A draft (copy) of the proposed Order may be inspected on any week day (except Saturdays) during one calendar month from the date of this Notice between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Furley Page Fielding & Pembrook, Solicitors, 39 St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury, Kent.

Copies can be obtained from the Department of Education and Science, Legal Branch, Elizabeth House, York Road, LONDON SE1 7PH.

Representations relating to the proposed Order should be submitted in writing within one month of the date of this Notice to the Department of Education and Science.

SCHEDULE

PART I

COUNTY OF KENT

Alkham Church of England School
Barham Church of England School
Bethersden Old National School
Bodsham Church of England School
Boughton Monchelsea Old National School
Chartham Old Church of England School
Dunkirk Old National School
Elham Old Church of England School (part)
Great Chart Old National School
Guston School
Headcorn former Church of England School
Lenham former National School
Lydd Old National School and Teacher's House
Margate St. John's Secondary School and Taddy's and Betsey's Gifts
Otham National School Endowment of Mrs. Anne Holmes
Rolvenden Old Church of England School
St. Margaret-at-Cliffe Church of England School, and the Endowment of Phebe Marsh
Stanford Old Church of England School
Staple Old Church of England School and Teacher's house
Smeeth Old Church of England School
Stockbury Old Church of England School

PART II

COUNTY OF KENT

School	Date of Deed	Grantor
Pluckley Church of England School	8 May 1850	Sir Edward C. Dering
Stowting Church of England School	24 Sept 1846	Frederick Wrench
Tenterden St. Michael's Church of England School	21 February 1862	Seaman Beale
Upchurch Church of England School	26 March 1846	Earl of Thanet
	31 August 1882	Thos. S. Wakely & Another

Date 2nd November 1974

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MERCEDES 350SL, 1972, L reg. Silver/black. Auto., p.a.s., tinted glass, radio, stereo. Absolutely immaculate. £4,500 o.n.o., part exchange considered.—Chesham 74765.

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£3,450

BENTLEY SII, 1961

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(continued on page 24)

FOR SALE AND WANTED

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 23

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BIRTHDAYS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

BIRTHS

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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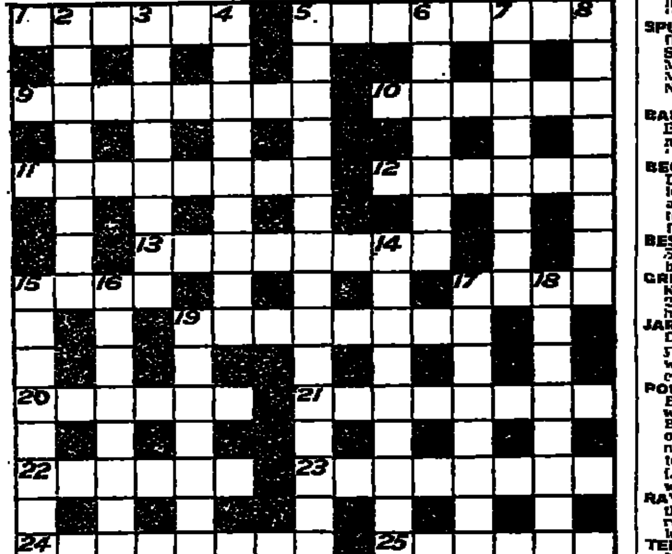
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,832



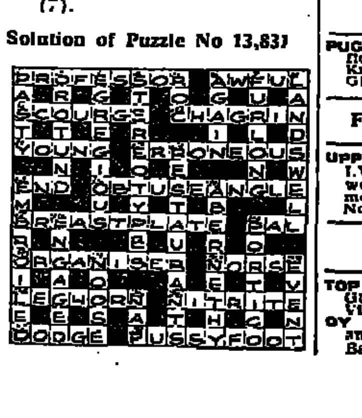
ACROSS

1 Language, by gum! (6).
5 See me writing to a little Hibernian lady in India (3-5).
9 Pat, a young rascal . . . (8)
10 . . : meets another boy, a kind of saint (6).
11 A song can take one's fancy heard in church (8).
12 Top sports people on the way down? (6).
13 To make good, Tree put himself out about a new star (8).
15 "Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral ——" (Cowper) (4).
17 "Fascist" weapons in revolutionary centres (4).
19 With a worried air South kept a bridge engagement (8).
20 Raphael's protégé given to prejudice (6).
21 Skipton's worried by black marks (3-5).
22 Places for observing the layers of sleep? On the contrary (6).
23 Perhaps one cobra is causing such lines of depression? (8).
24 Hence three little maids (8).
25 For example, a top back 14 (6).

DOWN

2 Watch salesman with consumer (8).
3 They give capital support in retirement (8).
4 Increasing noise in the bars (9).
5 New Bolivia army tune assists troop movements (15).
6 Bond the explorer loses a ton (7).
7 Why did the Suffolk punch? Because he saw the ——? (5-3).
8 Exiles Caliban; is he still hiding here? (8).
14 The alternative is clear, of course (5, 4).
15 The beginnings of their social climbing? (8).
16 A clean sweep with this (3, 5).
17 Sapling that didn't survive the fire? (3-5).
18 A grounding in radio circuitry (8).
19 Encourage us to listen to X (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,831



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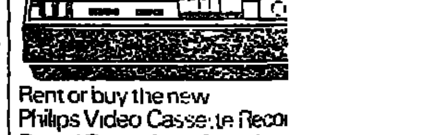

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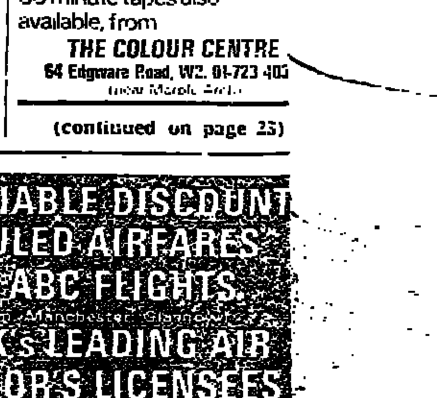

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The second and final part of a Special Report to mark the twentieth anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution

Algeria II

هكذا من الأصل

owing oil income to reap future jobs

avid Blake

ia's economy has been f the success stories of t years. Starting with st no modern industry, little investment and an st total lack of skilled ers and managers after rench left, the Algerians succeeded in getting l growth and the begin- of a modern economic within a very few years. ce the country's first al planning exercise aunched in 1967 it has eded in getting growth ate of more than 10 per raising the amount it invests from less 20 per cent of its gnp r 40 per cent and has ts once-chronic foreign deficit turn into a sur- n the latest plan, which until 1977, investment is ted to reach new peaks have been matched by Japan among the nations of the world in t years. By 1980, the ians believe, they will converted themselves being a rather mediocre of agricultural land ed on the edge of the into a fledgling indus- power able to compete world.

secret of this confi- is oil. Exports of oil gas, which total more 50 million tons a year, ate the foreign trade geria and provide the helming majority of its n earnings and of the ue of its Government. heavy reliance on oil, has grown more ed in the years since endence, has become more noticeable with ecent sharp increases in ices, which have drama- increased the amount ountry can expect to from its sales abroad.

Algeria is not, and not want to be, an oil state. Its production, and its reserves, mean that in the long term it cannot hope to have riches on the scale of giant producers such as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait. Its large population, which is growing rapidly, means in any case that the country will have to find a large con- tinuing supply of jobs for its people in the years ahead.

Because of this the coun- try's economic policy in the post-independence period has been dominated by a single- minded zeal to get develop- ment under way. "We sow oil so that one day we shall reap factories" is how the Algerians describe their policy, and their ability to persuade a population, which for the most part still has very low living standards, to accept the sacrifices involved is a tribute to their success in persuading ordinary people that the effort, often portrayed as a continuation of the struggle which brought them their freedom, is worth while.

In order to permit the large-scale investment pro- grammes which have created the country's heavy industrial base, living standards have been held down by a deliber- ate policy of austerity. For the 60 per cent of the popu- lation who live on the land and who between them pro- duce only about 10 per cent of the country's gnp, such a policy enforces itself. But in the cities, where the jobs in the factories and administra- tion are, it is backed up by strong government measures.

The maximum income which anyone can earn is set at 2,000 dinars (£220) a month, with the addition of some "perks", such as a car and a house, for the very well-off and special bonuses in the nationalized industries. On this kind of salary it is possible to have enough spare cash to li a great deal better than low-paid worker; but none e less the gap between the and bot- tom is less than in many countries, and this cuts down on the consumption of what the Algerians regard as luxu- ries.

This restriction is further enforced by a ban on the import of some luxuries, which would use precious foreign exchange, and crip- plingly high import duty and tax on others. These mea- sures have not only reduced the amount of money which people have to spend; they have also convinced many of them that they would be bet- ter off keeping their money than spending it, so that Al- gerian families out of quite low incomes tend to save far more than their British coun- terparts.

The aim of all this sacrifice has been in- dustrialization, and it has proceeded with the kind of tidiness and in the order which is to be expected in a highly planned, centrally controlled economy. In the first stage the Algerians have concentrated on build- ing up their really basic in- dustries which will provide the material which will be transformed at a later date. As well as having a huge in- vestment in hydrocarbons, they have built steelworks and fertilizer plants and have made a major effort to capitalize on their limited natural resources other than oil.

This was the fundamental choice of the development plan between 1969 and 1973 and, as the plan was put into effect over the years, the choice was confirmed by large increases in the invest- ment in industry which were made possible by increased revenues from oil. By the end of the plan, industry had re- ceived something like 60 per cent of all investment com- pared to the 45 per cent originally forecast. The total spending had gone up, too, from the expected 28,000m dinars to just under 37,000m which, even allowing for in- flation, represents a consider- able increase.

The concentration on in- dustry, and especially heavy industry, which often em- ploys little labour, rather than the traditional strategy of aiming for such things as labour-intensive component manufacture, met with criti- cism from some observers. They pointed out that agri- culture remained the main- stay of most people's lives, and that it was desperately in need of reform; and yet it received only 15 per cent of investment.

Against this, the Algerians point out that the farm sec- tor employs so many small growers that any kind of change is bound to be a slow job. It is far more difficult than ordering a new steel- works to be built by a foreign contractor who will import large numbers of skilled engineers to produce a plant which can be handed over at the end of construction on a "turnkey" basis.

Although the country's planners are firmly con- vinced of the correctness of their decisions in the first plan, it is significant that in the plan for the next four years much more attention is given to just those sectors which have proved weakest up till now.

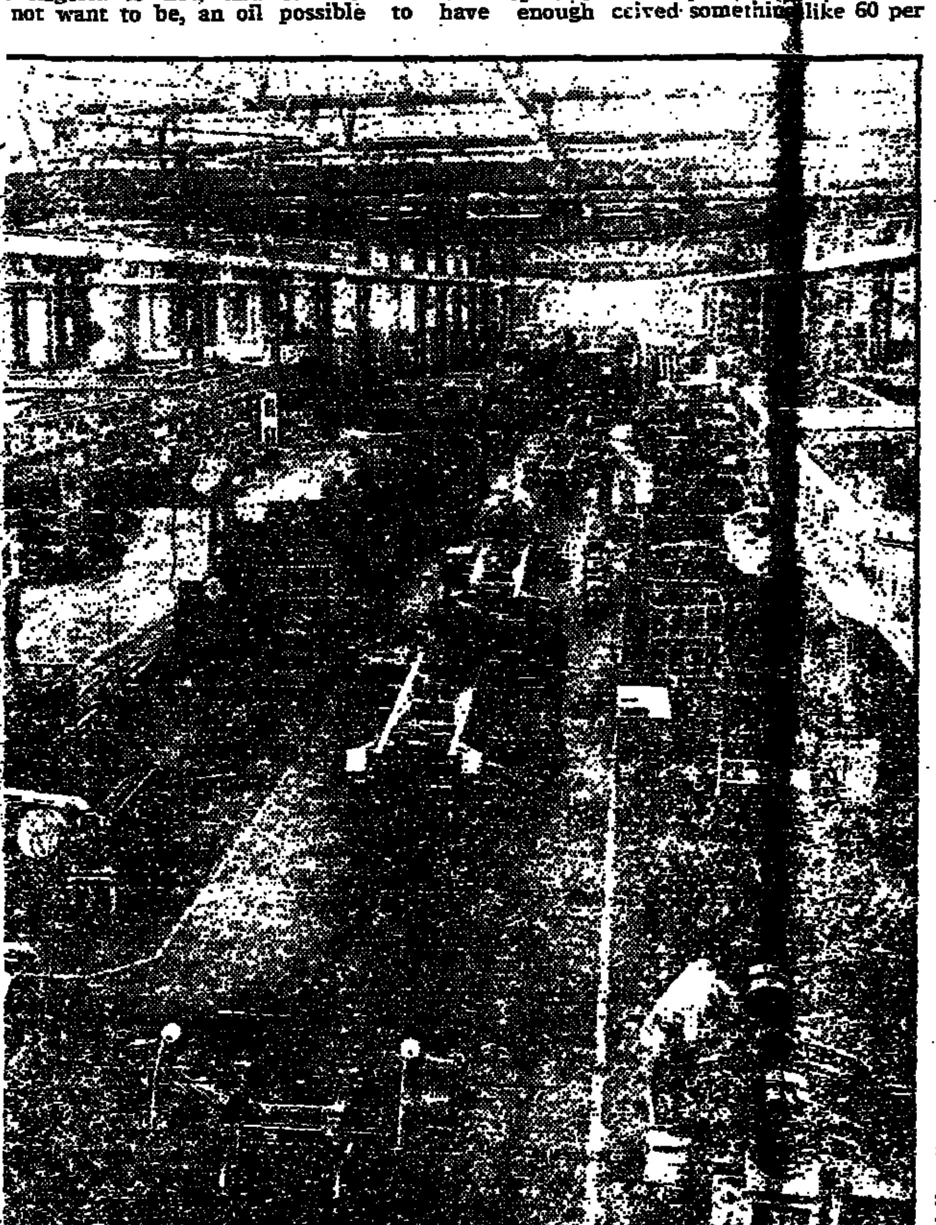
Agriculture and, even more important, the develop- ment of the country's scarce water resources to benefit agriculture, get high priority. So does the building of more homes, something which has been largely neglected until now and where the cities are feeling the pressure of ter- rible housing shortages.

The fundamental outline of the past remains the same with investment in in- dustry expected to triple compared with 1969-73, though this time with an in- creasing emphasis on finding a use for the steel and other raw materials that are just beginning to flow out of the plants built during the first stage. Although the outline remains the same there are signs of a slight softening. Private consumption is ex- pected to rise faster than gnp, a recognition that the rise in oil prices means that the country can afford to relax its austerity just a little because the oil price increases mean that the terms of trade have turned, for the moment at least, in its favour.

Much of this increased consumption will take the form of better social services which, in spite of efforts by the Government, still have a long way to go before they reach an acceptable level. But there are also likely to be increases in the sales of con- sumer goods, some of which, it is hoped, will be produced in Algerian factories, such as the television plant scheduled for Sidi-bel-Abbès.

Making this kind of adjust- ment to a more advanced economy will put further strain on the nation's re- sources. In some ways it is easier for a country to live in centrally planned austerity than in a more complex economic system. But the change will be a slow one, at least in the initial stages. Severe restrictions on living standards will remain.

Most Algerians are still sure that this sacrifice is worth making.



The port of Oran, second city of Algeria and a vital international port to which pipelines bring crude oil and natural gas fr[...] the desert. Built by the French, it is now a rich commercial city.

Increasing foreign investment in rapidly growing economy

by Alan Rake
editor, *African Development*

Even before the oil boom Algeria was one of Africa's most rapidly growing economies. The gross domestic product increased by 11.1 per cent last year and at about 10 per cent over the period of the four-year plan. But since then has come the oil price explosion. Algeria still depends for 85 per cent of its exports on oil and gas. With these prices tripled, it can look forward to a period of remarkable expansion.

Algeria is a country where development plans really have significance. The whole socialist economy is carefully meshed into the planning system. The last four-year plan from 1970-73 actually outstripped its planned level of investment of 26,000m dinars and spent 33,000m dinars, a truly remarkable achievement in a continent where most development plans are banished to the bookshelves after a year or two of unfulfilled targets.

The 1974-77 development plan, which should have come into operation on January 1, was adopted only on May 14. The reason for the delay was not lethargy on the part of the Algerian authorities but their desire to work out accurately the effects of the huge oil price increases on the 51 million tons of oil which Algeria has produced in 1973 and the increased revenue which would be injected into the Algerian system over the years ahead.

The Algerian economy is still in its period of maximum growth. With its tight planning policies, restrictions on consumption and high investment targets, it is one of the few oil producing states that can absorb petroleum price increases and put them to immediate productive use. Algeria hopes that, by continuing to invest at very high levels in the 1970s, it will build its own self-sustaining momentum as the economy starts to take off in 1980. Meantime, very good business can be done by firms prepared to provide the goods, financial services and training that Algeria needs.

Algeria's plans for 1974-77 envisage investments of 54,000m dinars and for 1978-80 of 46,000m dinars. Before the oil bonus, the planners were sufficiently confident to contemplate a balance of payments deficit of more than 1,000m dinars by 1977, gradually changing to a surplus of some 500m dinars by 1980. By then imports will be worth more than 10,400m dinars.

Meanwhile, outside confidence in the economy has been reflected in the ever-increasing volume of foreign loans, funds and investments flowing into the country.

The list of foreign loans to Algeria negotiated in 1973 is shown on the right.

In addition, there were 200m Algerian dinars from Libya (about $53m), 500m Belgian francs ($13m) and two loans to buy British goods from the Export Credits Guarantee Department of £55m.

Mr Ismail Mahroug, Algeria's Finance Minister, points out that these loans are not being used for consumption but for productive investment. He expects that half the investments for the 1974-77 plan will come from loans. Public debt stands at 7,900m dinars, about 30 per cent of the gross national product, and it is the Government's intention to maintain this level.

As most of these loans have been obtained on a long-term basis with payback periods ranging from 10 to 15 years (a time when there will be maximum earnings from gas and oil), there seems little indication that Algeria has overreached itself. The inflow of foreign loans has allowed a healthy rise in foreign exchange reserves to $1,876m at the end of June, 1974.

Algeria's trade has been growing at an impressive figure of 15 per cent a year. It was in deficit until the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries oil price increases last autumn, but this year a surplus will almost certainly be earned, despite the sharp rises in the price of imports.

In 1973 sharp rises in the price of industrial goods, iron and steel, transport equipment, engineering products and foodstuffs cost Algeria more than 1,500m dinars. Algeria is still heavily dependent on imports of cereals, sugar and milk. In 1973 it paid four times as much as 1972 for its wheat: three times more for timber and more than twice as much for its iron, steel and cement.

But price rises in oil and

Feb. 1	$20m	European, Canadian, Japanese banks.
Mar. 28	$300m	Eurodollar: Six US banks (for 1974-77 plan).
June 1	$100m	Canadian banks and Canadian development agency.
June 18	$24.5m	World Bank (roads, irrigations etc.).
July 3	$130m	Orion group (London).
July 3	$20m	Mitsubishi (for industrial development)
July 28	$20m	Beirut money market.
Aug. 1	$50m	Wells Fargo bank US (for State Construction Co.).
Oct. 1	$50m	Japanese banks (Sumitomo leading).
Nov.	$40m	French, European, Japanese banks.
	$250m	First Boston, Chemical and Citicorp banks for Sonatrach projects, including LNG plant.
Total	$1,004.5m	

gas more than kept pace with these increases and the Algerian Government has shown its confidence in its overall balance of trade situation by deliberately restricting the expansion of oil exports to some 51 million tons, compared with a projected 56 million tons in 1973, in line with OPEC oil producers' requests to hold production down and keep price levels up.

The tables indicate the direction of Algerian trade with France, still by far the most important supplier, though its share of trade has been steadily dropping over the years, with West Germany, Italy, Britain and Russia expanding rapidly to fill the gap.

In recent years Algeria has been one of Britain's fastest growing export markets, particularly for machinery, transport equipment and capital goods of all kinds. In 1969 Britain exported £3.5m of goods to Algeria. By 1973 the figure had shot up to £37.9m against even higher imports of £45.7m.

With the oil price explosion, imports from Algeria are expected to double during 1973-74 and the trade imbalance may swing farther in Algeria's favour. However, for the first seven months of this year, British imports from Algeria totalled £22.8m (of which £16m was spent on oil) while exports from Britain during this period were £28.2m, giving a trade balance in Britain's favour.

Algeria has a deliberate policy of reducing its trade dependence on France and shopping across the world for its imports, often showing more interest in quality than in prices.

British salesmen report that five years ago French goods almost had a monopoly of the Algerian market. Then, for two years, there was a switch to the Soviet block. Now it is the turn of Britain and the European Community countries. Today much military communications equipment, originally bought from Russia, is being replaced with the British equivalent. British firms are tendering for nearly £500m of important contracts in diverse fields.

Algeria is an avowedly socialist state and its economy is organized almost entirely under the state-owned system. The executive arm of the economy consists principally of 45 state companies (*sociétés nationales*) and 16 agencies (*offices nationaux*). These vary from the giant Sonatrach, which claims to be the ninth largest oil company in the world, to quite small companies.

Each state company has a quite clearly defined range of activities and under general policy guidelines a considerable degree of autonomy. Imports, exports and foreign exchange are closely and completely controlled by these state organizations. An increasing percentage of imports has been monopolized by law.

Mechanical products, vehicles, motors and machinery may be imported only by, or very rarely with the permission of, Sonacome; steel may be imported only by SNS and so on. The export services and promotions division of the Board of Trade will supply a full list of the Algerian state monopolies and their interests.

The state is transforming the iron and steel works for local industrial use.

State organizations have increased their foreign spending over recent years, mainly on capital goods. This is likely to continue for several years, but is likely to fall off towards the end of the decade as Algeria's own new industries get into their stride. In the meantime there is a deliberate austerity policy regarding consumer goods.

The most important opportunities for British firms lie not so much in once-off sales as in establishing relationships with Algerian state companies and tendering consistently for work and projects and being prepared to train Algerians to run the factories or technical equipment properly after installation.

A typical example of a firm already successfully established in this way is Pritchard-Rhodes, the subsidiary of the United States International Systems and Controls Corporation, which is building gas liquefaction plants. With the fourth liquefaction plant at Skikda nearly finished, it signed a £50m contract for a fifth and sixth plant last year which will provide it with work until 1977.

Meanwhile, John Brown is building two compressor stations at the Hassi-R'Mel-Skikda gas pipeline as a result of a £15m contract. Both these companies have found that one project has led to another over a number of years.

Many British companies find that preliminary negotiations before getting into the Algerian market are long and tedious, but once the firm has established contacts one project leads to another.

The Algerian Government makes a habit of putting out all its projects to international tender. Even the smallest of tasks are handled in this way, but frequently it is the *local* firm, which knows the people and problems concerned, that gets the business.

Esams, the Elliott Automation subsidiary, has won a contract for the study of Algerian ports and has been working on the project for the past two months. The technical advice given could lead to other British contracts in quay building, water engineering and heavy equipment. Another study that will soon be coming up will be of the national cold storage requirements, for fruit and vegetables in particular.

PA Management Consultants is advising the state corporation Sonelgaz on the national electricity and gas requirements. W. S. Atkins and Partners, of Epsom, has won an important consultancy for the extension of the El Haggar steel works at Annaba. This is a contract involving some 150 British engineers and is valued at some £25m.

Birtley Engineering, of Glasgow, is also involved in this El Haggar iron and steel complex. It is helping the state corporation SN Metal to transform the iron and steel for local industrial use.

Parsons & Whittemore Lyddon recently signed a contract to build a paper pulp factory on a turnkey basis at Nazrec, near S[...] at a cost which is like[...] exceed the expected [...] Chem Systems, of Lo[...] has won a second pr[...] management contract, [...] ing its total of cu[...] orders to £1.25m. The [...] worth £500,000, is fro[...] state oil corporation [...] trach and covers c[...] tancy on two natura[...] processing lines at Sk[...]

A British Embassy s[...] man in Algiers saw [...] opportunities for c[...] goods exporters, fin[...] services and consultan[...] all types. He cited the [...] cess of Harris-Inte[...] which sold its machi[...] display during the firs[...] of the recent Algerian [...] fair, and the Algerian [...] cial who slept overnig[...] his car outside the ent[...] to the fair so that he [...] rush in and buy a ma[...] from the Colchester [...] Company the moment [...] doors opened.

British businessmen [...] advised to approach [...] Algerian market wit[...] open mind and conside[...] determination. It is ess[...] to do business by pe[...] visit and to contiu[...] keep in touch until a [...] breakthrough is made.

Algerians are y[...] tough and enthus[...] They have chosen to [...] their own economy on [...] list lines and realize [...] they need help. But [...] have learnt to distin[...] between the unreliable [...] those who offer ge[...] quality and service. Ne[...] tions in Algeria take [...] rigid bureaucratic [...] have to be care[...] followed.

"But", according to [...] Briton who has been [...] business there for 17 y[...] "once agreement has [...] reached on the Alg[...] side they will always [...] tain their part of the [...] tract."

Algerian state orga[...] tions should always [...] treated seriously when [...] ding against internat[...] tender documents. [...] documents have been [...] pared by the state cor[...] tions over the years to [...] very precise informa[...] The embassy gives s[...] advice to respect req[...] ments for specific for[...] formalities of present[...] and the standards requir[...]

Once contracts are si[...] with Algerian state co[...] ies there are somet[...] long delays before ge[...] the approval for imp[...] finance, and so on. F[...] supplying technical ser[...] to Algerian clients, eve[...] state organizations, [...] advised to ensure that [...] approval for the neces[...] transfer of foreign curr[...] has been obtained by [...] customer from the ce[...] or commercial banks be[...] the contract is made.

With the exception of [...] tain items, all goods [...] subject to various im[...] controls. They may req[...] import licences and a [...] from the state organiza[...] or monopoly concer[...] Most goods can be impo[...] only by the state compan[...] Goods which are not in [...] category require prior a[...] orization granted by [...] Ministry of Commerce [...] accordance with a fi[...] quota. This authoriza[...] usually entitles the hol[...] to obtain the necess[...] foreign exchange.

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CAISSE ALGERIENNE d'ASSURANCE et de REASSURANCE (CAAR)

The Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance, a State insurance an reinsurance enterprise, was set up in 1963 under the Ministry of Financ It is one of the principal financial institutions of the independent State Algeria.

The CAAR was set up under Act 63,197 of 8 June 1963 in the form of State commercial undertaking with the principal task of handling t compulsory reinsurance requirements of insurance companies operating Algeria.

The CAAR was authorised to engage in insurance business on its own accou in a departmental order dated 26 February 1964. It is active in all branch of insurance within the State monopoly system instituted by Ordinan No. 66, 127 of 27 May 1966.

Since its formation the CAAR has made an annual contribution to t national budget, and it also makes considerable sums available to State fun It is now approaching its eleventh year of operations and has techni reserves amounting to 400 million Algerian dinars.

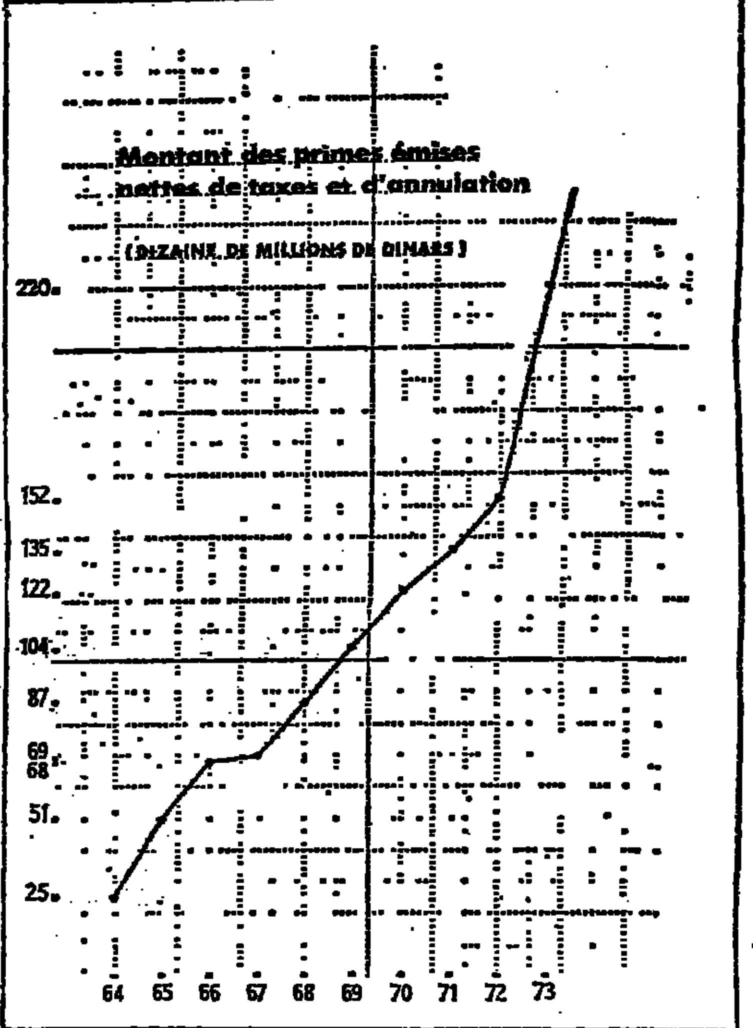
It is therefore making an appreciable contribution to the financing investment programmes.

A total workforce of 1200 is employed in the Head Office and branches.

The great majority of industries in course of development, as well as th already in operation, are insured by CAAR, which also provides the cover ships and aircraft of the State's commercial shipping line and airline.

The CAAR handles more business than any other insurance institution Algeria and is also among the leading institutions in Africa and the A world.

From 1964 to 1973, turnover rose from 25,071,580 to 220,644,454 Alger dinars.



The table and graph above show the development of turnover over the ten years.

During the first four-year period the CAAR received in premiums a tot 625 million Algerian dinars, net of cancellations and tax, or an average of millions.

It should be observed, however, that business improved sharply in 1973, w the growth rate recorded was 41.30% compared with the total volum premiums paid in the preceding year.

The importance of this growth rate deserves to be underlined, in that was the first time since the State monopoly was established that suc performance has been recorded.

During the last four years, turnover has doubled from 103 million di to more than 220 million dinars.

Mention should also be made of the successful outcome of the comp reorganisation of the network of independent agents.

Conditions for this reorganisation could not have been more propitious, si there was a marked increase in the volume of business during the s period.

Furthermore, since the reorganisation was preceded by the implementa of an overall professional training policy, there has been an improvem in the quality of service offered, particularly in regard to speed of settlem of claims.

At the same time working conditions and the appearance of insurance offi were greatly improved by the acquisition of better-placed premises.

In parallel with the drive to increase the volume of business in the differ branches of insurance successful efforts have been made to diversify, this helped to achieve a satisfactorily balanced portfolio.

This has been achieved by the promotion of branches of insurance other t motor. Before the four year plan motor insurance accounted for 60% of business, but by 1973 it represented only 43%.

Finally, although more—and better qualified—staff is now being emplo in the branch offices, the incidence of overheads has fallen from 18.40% 1967 to 9.28% in 1973.

OUTLOOK UNDER THE NEXT PLAN

In view of the scope of the second four-year Plan, which envisages four tim the volume of capital investment provided for in the first, it is reasonat to assume that the growth rate in the CAAR's volume of business will greatly exceeded.

The branches which are expected to grow most rapidly are, in order of importance:

— Maritime
— Ship's hulls
— All risk insurance, construction sites
— Industrial fire and public liability

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SONATRACH

GAS AND OIL—A STRATEGIC ROLE IN THE ALGERIAN ECONOMY

Algerian energy policy as a sound basis for economic development

Algeria, a country that produces oil and gas, has taken the decision to use its hydrocarbon resources as a cornerstone in building up its national economy. At a very early stage, it was realised that an energy policy must be formulated and implemented to promote and speed up the process of economic and social development.

As part of its unprecedented efforts to lay the foundations of a modern economy, it is a matter of principle to Algeria that it should use its natural resources to the full.

Energy, more specifically gas and oil, has a strategic role to play in the development of the Algerian economy in more than one respect:

—it is a source that can be used to accumulate the capital required to support general investment outlay;

—it provides the material basis for the establishment of industrialisation;

—it is a general factor promoting economic and social progress at all levels.

In view of Algeria's history and its political decisions, its energy policy should be seen as one of the tenets of its overall development doctrine. The field to which energy policy applies, therefore, includes the whole process of petroleum and gas production, their development and their deployment in the service of the national economy.

A brief review of the general situation in the oil industry during Algeria's first few years of independence will help to clarify the origins and development of Algerian oil policy.

From 1955—the year in which oil and gas were first discovered in Algeria—the impetus for and control of industrial development were provided by foreign companies, most of them French, under a system of concessions embodied in what was known as the Saharan Oil Code.

The code governed the activities of companies engaged upon hydrocarbon research, production and transportation. It was reviewed in 1962 and extended in its existing form on a provisional basis until 31 December, 1965 by the Evian Agreements.

Nevertheless, the Algerian Government very soon realised the need for a national petroleum policy which would reflect the objectives of this independent state and meet its most urgent needs.

In particular, the Government's concern was justified by the fact that, since 1962, the country's growth potential and the contribution of energy to the economy were being seriously compromised by a deceleration, and subsequently a virtual stoppage, in exploration work by the concession holders. In addition, the tax arrangements were extremely favourable to the foreign companies, resulting in stagnation in the state's earnings from oil.

At the same time, the newly independent state was facing grave problems arising from economic and social under-development and it wished to mobilise all its resources to build up a self-reliant and prosperous economy together with the hope of a fair standard of living for all its people.

A clear cut policy

Since it had decided to embark upon this course of action, Algeria could no longer adapt to a situation in which its natural mining and energy resources continued to be exploited and controlled by companies which, despite all their good intentions, were none the less by definition indifferent, if not opposed, to the concerns and higher aspirations of the Algerian national community, which they saw as being against their own interests.

These, then, were the motivating factors for the Algerian state in the general context. The Government outlined a general policy with clear-cut principles and objectives, while at the same time it made practical plans for its conduct and implementation.

In the pursuit of this objective, a number of guidelines have been laid down as follows:

(a) the country's energy potential must be used to the maximum by renewed exploration efforts, the main aim being to increase its reserves of oil and gas;

(b) there must be systematic improvements in the exploitation of oil and gas resources, to produce the financial resources and means of payment needed to support investment in other sectors of the economy;

(c) the oil and gas industry must become one of the mainstays of the process of industrialisation in the country, by the establishment of a complete local network of hydrocarbon by-product concerns;

(d) the oil industry must be more closely integrated into the rest of the national economy, breaking with the tradition of under-developed countries in which oil is controlled from outside and is insulated from other economic sectors. The interaction between the oil and other sectors caused by an intensification of the flow of goods and services between them will be mutually beneficial and will lead to more dynamic growth in the economy as a whole;

(e) the hydrocarbon industry must provide sufficient supplies of fuel and natural gas to satisfy the country's needs at the lowest possible cost, thus stimulating general economic development and providing the Algerian consumer with modern forms of energy at a price that he can afford;

(f) although the public sector will act as the instrument of oil policy, there will be no wholesale rejection of all forms of outside cooperation. On the contrary, in promoting the growth of Algerian industry great reliance is being placed upon international cooperation: Algeria is closely involved in the flow of international trade in goods, capital and techniques.

In the oil sector, it is Algerian policy to encourage foreign participation where it is needed, provided that the contribution made is beneficial and is not accompanied by a stranglehold over the sector or its domination in a manner incompatible with the nation's basic objectives. In any such participation, there must be a fair balance of rewards: in exchange for its effective support, the foreign partner will receive adequate remuneration in proportion to the industrial risk incurred.

Before the objectives that had been formulated could be put into practice, a number of conditions had to be satisfied: procedures had to be evolved for intervention by the authorities and a political and legal framework had to be established to govern the relationships between the state and foreign companies setting up in Algeria.

One of the first priorities was to provide the state with an instrument through which it could take action. A firm footing had to be created at every level of the oil industry so that policy formulated by the Government could be implemented at each stage. That instrument was the national company formed with the name of SONATRACH, whose original objects were restricted to the transportation and marketing of hydrocarbons, although they were extended to all oil industry activities in 1966.

A fairer share

Of equal urgency was the need to redefine the role of foreign interests in the exploitation of the country's natural resources. It had rapidly become apparent that it would have been quite incompatible with the political and economic options of an independent Algeria to continue with the arrangements inherited from a former colonial power.

As soon as it had gained its independence, Algeria clearly affirmed the principle of its full and undisputed sovereignty over its own natural resources. It announced its intention to make radical changes to its relationships with concession-holding companies. There was to be a fairer distribution of the income created by the exploitation of its wealth; foreign financial concerns were expected to contribute effectively towards the nation's efforts to build up its economy; and the state was to have a predominating share in decisions and the conduct of operation.

Algeria and France then embarked upon negotiations which culminated in the agreement of 11 July 1965. By this compromise settlement, the concession holders were allowed to conserve their rights for a limited period (with a few changes of a fiscal nature), in exchange for cooperation with exploration in a vast mining area, the concession being granted to a joint Algerian-French partnership (cooperative association). The agreement also provided for a French financial contribution to Algerian economic development and French government participation in a project relating to the export of natural liquefied gas to the French market.

The agreement was for 15 years and it was to be renegotiated after a preliminary five year period. In practice, however, the first five years proved to be a disappointment for Algeria. Without going into the detailed history of Algerian-French oil relations during this time, the original plan for cooperation between the two countries proved to be unworkable, the companies involved being in essence groups with special interests of their own governed by a strategy whose rationale was alien to the political thought underlying the agreement of 1965.

Because of this, while Algeria scrupulously complied with all the terms of its contract towards the concessionary companies it failed to receive the true and adequate return that it was entitled to expect in the development of its energy potential and participation by French concerns in the industrial plans it had outlined.

This basic conflict between the interests involved inevitably led to a profound rift in Algeria-French oil relations in 1970 and 1971.

In the light of its experience and in view of the failure of negotiations in 1970, Algeria decided to take over effective control in the oil industry as a whole through a 51% majority holding in the capital of concessionary companies and through total nationalisation of natural gas and pipeline transportation.

The Algerian state's decision to nationalise, reached on 24 February 1971, was the culmination of the severe crisis that had arisen between the two countries. When the national company, SONATRACH, signed agreements with Total-Algérie in June 1971 and with Elf-Erap in December 1971, the situation was finally ended and relationships between these companies and Algeria could return to normal.

In the meanwhile, in April 1971 the Algerian Government issued a new basic law on hydrocarbons, abolishing the Saharan Oil Code arrangements and stating the principle that the state would have a majority holding in any future hydrocarbon research and exploitation operation.

This meant that Algeria was not forced to resort to force to obtain control over the use of its national resources until all its attempts to negotiate had failed—first between 1965 and 1969 with the English-speaking companies, later with the French concerns in 1970.

The forms of partnership proposed by Algeria at the time were seen as exorbitant and unacceptable by the companies, who rejected the terms on the outdated grounds that they had established rights.

Nevertheless, the agreement signed by the Getty company and Sonatrach in 1968 constituted a model for the type of relations which Algeria now hope to establish with other concessionary companies.

Two basic principles

Today, now that the concept of state participation and control of oil is rapidly becoming generally accepted in many Western European countries, we can survey how far we have come and conclude that certain "heresies" may often be no more than the expression of a proper appreciation of matters in a rapidly changing world.

The phases in the development of the national company, SONATRACH, are milestones in the path that has led to an Algerian petroleum policy. Bearing in mind the vital dates in the history of the company and the general direction in which it has moved, Sonatrach's role is founded on two basic principles:

it has been set up to be the instrument for the development of the Algerian oil industry;

it has become one of the instruments for the country's industrial policy.

In furtherance of these two basic principles, SONATRACH has not only played a part in developing the oil industry in Algeria and in the gradual acquisition of control over the hydrocarbon sector but it has also, acting as the agent for the state's industrial policy, embarked upon a vast programme whose aim is to promote the optimum use of energy resources to the benefit of economic and social development in Algeria.

Priority now is to develop resources for higher returns

by David Blake

Oil pays Algeria's piper, and it is oil which firmly calls the country's tune when it comes to deciding the nation's investment priorities.

In 1973, before the big increase in oil prices had increased its importance still more, the hydrocarbon sector dominated industry. Hydrocarbons accounted for 56 per cent of industry's turnover, and more than 95 per cent of its exports. In return for now contributing more than £1,300m a year to state coffers (more than half of all revenue) the industry has received the lion's share of investment. More than 40 per cent of industrial investment went into oil and gas in 1973, and this percentage will be maintained right through the current four-year plan which ends in 1977.

In spite of its vital importance to the economy, Algerian oil production does not compare with that of the real giants of the oil world, such as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait. Output this year is expected to be just over 50 million tons, which is expected to rise to just over 70 million tons by the end of the decade. This fairly limited output reflects the limited scale of the country's reserves, which on the Government's estimate have been put at 1,200 million tons.

The country's economic outlook reflects both the increasing importance of oil in the modern world and the relative backwardness of the other sectors of the economy which Algeria inherited.

Along with this central economic importance, the Algerian oil industry has held a key role in defining the country's relations with foreign nations, and most of all with France. It was during the French rule of the country that oil was discovered in the Sahara, and during the long struggle for independence, the question of who should be allowed to develop it and to gain the benefits was one of the hardest issues to resolve.

Algeria emerged as an independent nation with a policy towards its oil which was in many ways more nationalistic than that of traditional producers farther east, but which at the same time forced it, under the Evian Agreement which created it as a state, to guarantee the continuation of the favourable terms which had been granted to exploring oil companies by the French Administration. That the most favoured companies were themselves French added further to Algeria's bitterness.

The first Algerian reaction was to seek to live with these agreements, which gave the Government an unusually small tax return, and to try to seek its own reserves through exploration by a new state-owned company, Sonatrach. Although it met with some success, this policy was effectively doomed to failure by the fact that it is highly unlikely that there are any fields which compare in importance with the Hassi Messaoud field already discovered and allocated by the French.

The first step in the country's new, more aggressive policy which soon put Algeria in the forefront of the Arab countries pressing for a more nationalistic stance in their dealing with the oil companies, came in 1965. Under decrees announced then, ownership of all the country's hydrocarbon reserves came into state hands, and a new formula was set up for dealings with foreign companies.

The new rules were particularly hard on non-French companies such as Phillips, Esso, Shell and other smaller companies. They were assessed on the Opec posted price system, instead of the more generous arrangement which they had been allowed, and they were forced to retain all their profits in Algeria. New financial rules also made it more difficult for them to invest more capital in the country.

The terms given to the French, on the other hand, were far more generous. Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP) and ERAP, the two firms who had heavy investments in the country, were given a number of special concessions. The price on which they were assessed for tax was 26 to 27 cents a barrel below that used for the other companies, and an agreement between Sonatrach and ERAP set up a partnership to develop the Sahara reserves together.

Most important, the French firms were allowed to remit half their profits to France, an issue which was to assume increasing importance later in the decade, as foreign exchange became increasingly necessary to finance the country's ambitious development programme.

It was, however, the non-French companies who were once again to feel the next turn of the screw, as the 1967 war provided increased importance to any oil reserves west of the Suez Canal. Distribution and marketing were taken over, and a campaign began to buy out the local operations of the international oil companies. BP sold its operation in early 1967, and was rewarded by receiving more generous terms than those which were offered later that year and in 1968.

By 1969 Sonatrach had pushed up its share of production from 11.5 per cent in the mid-1960s to 17.75 per cent. In 1970, with further deals, the proportion had gone up to 31 per cent. But the plans to increase state participation ran up against the strong position of the French companies, which seemed to the Algerians to be in no hurry either to get on with exploration and development or with negotiating a new deal with the Government.

The crunch came in February, 1971, when the Algerians expropriated all the French interests, provoking a French boycott of their production. Output that year dropped from 47,200,000 tons to 36,300,000 and the French sought the support of other oil companies in their dispute. But they got little backing, both because they had been among the first to sign agreements with other countries which nationalized British and American firms, and because of the privileged position which they had enjoyed in Algeria.

By June, the two French companies were forced to sign agreements on unfavourable terms. CFP was allowed to become a 49 per cent partner with Sonatrach, allowing it to take about half its former production of 14 million tons a year. Elf-Erap was forced to take an even bigger cut, from 18 million tons to six million. Back taxes of $80m claimed by the Algerians more than wiped out the $37,400,000 the company received in compensation, so that it also had to hand over some 12 million tons of crude instead of receiving the $30m net over seven years which was paid to CFP, which is to be involved in a wide ranging search in the Ouragla region.

Although the terms which the French were forced to accept were tough, they have allowed them to maintain operations in the country, something which at one time seemed unlikely. But the role of these companies, like that of others such as Sun Oil who were the first to sign such an agreement, is very much that of a junior partner. In 1972, Sonatrach controlled more than 76 per cent of production, and its share is going up. The first national goal of Algerian oil policy, getting the country's resources under control, has been achieved.

With that out of the way, the Algerians have been pursuing two other targets which they regard as of prime importance. These are the development of resources—by finding reserves, exploiting them and getting a petrochemical and refinery capacity installed—then in *getting a better price for* their oil.

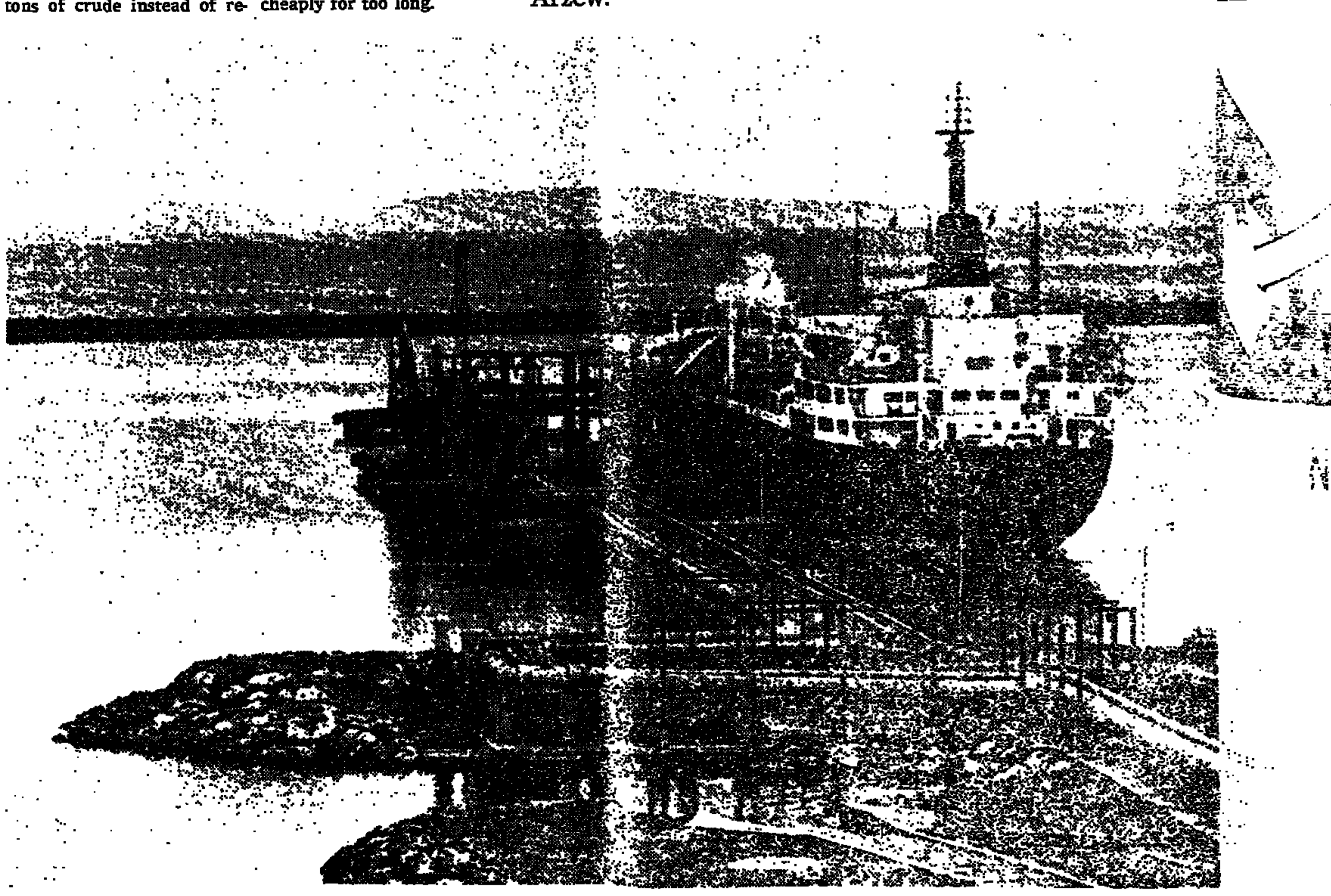
Investment and prospecting are scheduled to get even more money during the second plan than they received during the first one, in an effort to increase the country's reserves and get them out of the ground. Major efforts have also been made to increase the country's refining capacity.

In the west, a Japanese group has built a 2,500,000 tons-a-year plant, while a contract has just been signed with a subsidiary of the Italian ENI group to build a huge 15 million tons a year refinery in Skikda at the east, which allow increased exports of refined products and make it easier to carry out the policy of providing cheap fuel to Algerian industry.

So far the petrochemical industry has shown a less rapid development, concentrating on fertilizer manufacture from natural gas at Arzew and a complex in the city which produces intermediate products such as methanol. But more ambitious schemes are afoot, including a huge plastics complex at Skikda with seven units producing products such as pvc, which should come into operation at the end of 1975 or early 1976.

But although these efforts to transform their crude oil into more valuable products are important, the oil industry, and because of it the country's economy, depend on the world price for crude remaining near its present level or going up again. Algeria has always been one of the keenest supporters of higher oil prices, arguing that the rich countries of the West have got their energy too cheaply for too long.

Installations at the Hassi R'Mel field, the biggest of Alge gas finds. Two thirds of the country's known reserves are —2,000 million cu metres of gas, one of the largest fiel the world. Below: a methane tanker loading at the po Arzew.



Decline in French dominance as pattern of trade changes

Algeria's external trade has been growing rapidly in the years since independence, and as it has grown it has changed. Exports, once *mainly wine and citrus fruit* produced for the tables of France, are now overwhelmingly dominated by oil and gas which go all over western Europe.

Imports, once consumer goods for the settlers who had the money to bring them from home, have become heavy investment material needed to complete some complicated plant or other.

First, the increase in volume. Between 1970 and 1973 there was an increase of 50 per cent in external trade, some of it accounted for by increases in prices but some of it reflecting real increases in the quantity of goods sold. Over the four-year period exports reached 25,000m dinars and imports were 30,700m dinars. But if we look at the figures for 1973 alone the picture becomes much more favourable.

Exports were 9,500m dinars while imports were 10,500m dinars, showing not only that trade was speeding up but also that the gap between exports and imports was closing rapidly and has *now moved into surplus.*

If we look at trade between Algeria and Britain, which in 1972 exported goods worth £33.8m to Algeria and bought products worth £22.9m in exchange, it is easy to see why. Last year, while British exports were rising slowly to reach £37.9m. Algeria's exports to Britain doubled to reach £45.7m. Most of this increase was accounted for by the jump in the price of oil, which accounts for 88 per cent of Algeria's exports to Britain, along with its natural gas.

The British figures also illustrate the other two characteristics of the changing nature of the Algerians' trade: they are dealing with a far wider range of people and they are buying and selling a different range of products.

One of the most striking things about the country's trade in the past few years has been the decline of the French dominance. In 1968 the French took 55 per cent of Algeria's exports and provided 57 per cent of its imports. By 1972 their share in sales to Algeria had fallen to *only 30 per cent, registering* an actual drop not just in share but in the value of their sales as well, from 2,274m dinars to 2,020m dinars

The drop in French imports from Algeria, partly affected by a hangover from the abortive boycott in 1971 after Algerian nationalization of the French oil companies, was even more startling: Algerian sales went down from 2,264m to 1,363m dinars or only 23.3 per cent of total exports.

As well as the negative factors of the oil boycott and a gradual reduction in Algerian earnings from wine sales there were other reasons for a break-up of the partnership. On the export side the Algerians found increasingly profitable markets for their oil elsewhere, most notably in West Germany, which has registered a huge increase in trade with the country.

The factors working against the French when it comes to selling to Algeria have been partly political, arising from a natural desire to break free from the ties of trade which are seen as a *continuation of colonial links,* and economic pressure. The economic factor has been that something like three-quarters of Algerian imports have been either of capital goods or raw materials, in neither of which the French are notably strong.

Out of the 10,000m dinars of imports in 1973 40 per cent were capital goods, and the nations which did best were those with a tradition for supplying them; above all the Germans, but also the Japanese and the Italians, who have built up a profitable line in providing the huge new industrial complexes with which the Algerians have been busily equipping themselves.

On the consumer goods side the Algerians have shown little willingness to expand their purchases. Of the 2,500m dinars worth of consumption goods imported in 1973 nearly 70 per cent were foodstuffs.

This reflects three things. The first is the continuing inability of the agricultural system to change to producing the kinds of foods which the country needs in increasing quantities for its growing population. The most obvious of these are cereals and dairy products, and it is unlikely that there will be any great improvement in this situation in the near future.

The second is the rapid upsurge in food prices last year, averaging 180 per cent, for products whose consumption is notoriously resistant to any curtailment caused by rises in price. Bread plays such a central role in the Algerian diet that any rises in wheat prices are bound to be seen in increased import figures almost directly.

The third is the small quantity of imports of other consumer goods. Luxury goods are not imported at all, and high duties and the lack of disposable income hold down the sales of other consumer products or force companies to make them in Algeria under licence.

The structure of Algeria's trade has tended on the whole to confirm its orientation towards western European bours, and this is lik continue throughout current plan. So, too, emphasis on inve goods, though the ne raise nutritional stand likely to give a furth to food imports, whic expected to increase per cent by 1977 ev today's prices.

However, the count clearly keen to expa trade with other cou and in spite of frosty matic relations the U States is still a major ing partner, ahead of whole of the Eastern when it comes to bei market for Algerian and more than 70 per larger than the Soviet U as a source of imports

One striking fac is although Algeria cl wishes to develop re tions with black Afric far the volume of bu between the Algeria their neighbours south is small.

ɔnditions change but natural gas still lifts prosperity

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l gas used to be the elation of the oil with it is so often found. ıany wells it was ɨ to burn off in the here, like some irritant which has to rid of if the oil is to ıoved.

other places it was ɩ a rock-bottom price, ction of the ruling by nerican Federal Power ssion that it was so ɔrtant as a factor in ining exploration *should be treated as* ·re just a by-product.

that has changed now. few countries have reason to feel more ıl for the fact than a, which is likely to he world's biggest ·er by 1980. Whereas reserves, though use- ıre fairly small by standards, its ces of natural gas put up in the world lea

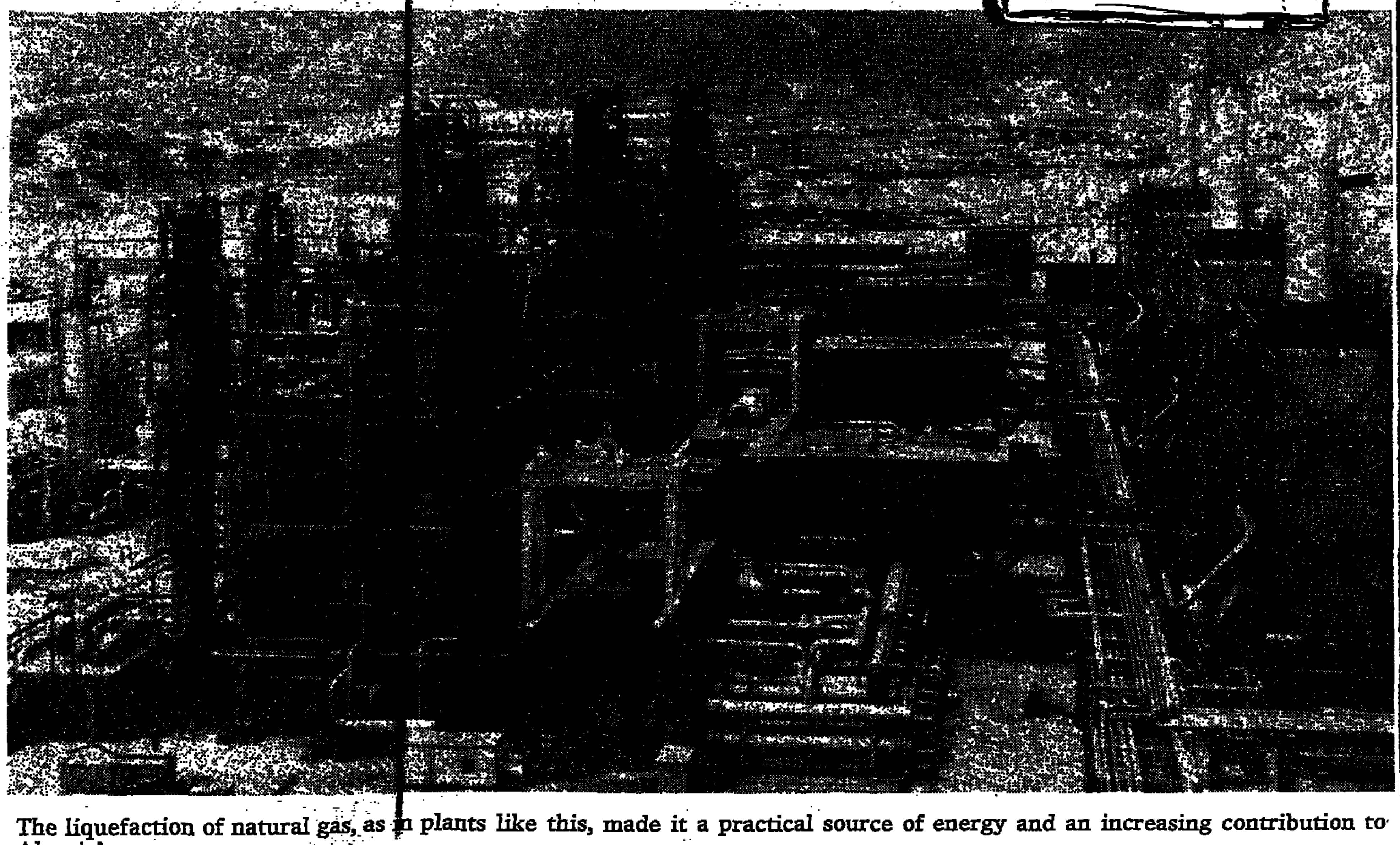
ırding to estimates *bed by the Oil and Journal*, the country tal proven reserves of ıing like 2,966,000 mil- u metres, or 5.2 per the world's supply.

Algerian situation as ntial exporter of gas n stronger than these indicate. Over a of all reserves are in viet Union, many of leep in Siberia and of ul accessibility in the ew years. And a large of the world's oil es are locked in coun- *which do not have a* enough population or ry to use it all. Only a and Iran have both 's and the wherewithal loit it.

first gas finds were in 1956, at the time of French Government's ı to encourage explor- for oil and gas in the ı, and most of the ıg discoveries were between then and

biggest of them is Hassi R'Mel field, ximately 300 *miles* in- from the coast to it is piped. Two of Algeria's known ves are here, 2,000 mil- u metres of gas—one e biggest fields in the ı, and like most *ian gas it is particu-* easy to deal with.

ɡerian gas is not mixed ith oil, which consider- eases the job of getting t of the ground. And igh methane content ɔer cent) makes it a powerful heating source. The technology which makes this gas buried in the sand miles from anywhere a precious fuel is gas liquefaction.



The liquefaction of natural gas, as in plants like this, made it a practical source of energy and an increasing contribution to Algeria's revenue.

Gas first entered into the realm of practical power supply with an experimental shipment on board a gas tanker from Skikda in Algeria to Canvey Island in Essex in 1959. That was followed in 1964 by the first of the regular deliveries under 15-year contracts to supply a total of 1,500 million cu metres of gas each year to Canvey and Le Havre in France.

Those contracts have continued successfully, but in the meantime there have been enormous changes both in the ownership of the gas itself and in the list of customers and potential customers.

The first change came from the Algerians, who quickly realized that their gas reserves are potentially of much greater importance to them as a source of revenue than is their oil production.

In 1965 an agreement between France and Algeria required any company holding concessions to sell the Algerians as much gas as they wanted to buy. This gave Sonatrach, the state hydrocarbons corporation, effective control over the marketing of all gas in Algeria.

Then, in 1971, in the wake of the country's take*over of French oil compan*ies, natural gas was specifically excluded from the concessions which were made to allow limited foreign participation in some of the oil business. Gas production is thus a Sonatrach monopoly, as is its transfer to the coast.

Last year total production was 5,600m cu metres, of which the largest part was shipped to France, most of it to the Fos plant of Gaz de France just outside Marseilles. There are pipelines from Hassi R'Mel to the company's two liquefaction plants, at Arzew in the west and at Skikda in the east.

The Skikda works, which opened in 1972, are the largest in the world, and are used to provide gas for the Fos contract and to fuel a petrochemical plant near by. They are being expanded greatly.

Expansion is going to be necessary, for the other great change which has occurred, apart from the Algerian takeover, is the series of contracts which they have signed to supply huge quantities of gas to United States and European users.

The first of these grew out of the constantly expanding American demand for natural gas—it is expected to increase its share of the market dramatically by the end of this century—combined with a shortage of proven, reasonably accessible finds

This shortage owes much to past polices of trying to keep gas prices down, which have discouraged exploration. Those policies have rebounded with a vengeance; the price which was agreed in the 1969 contract signed by Sonatrach and the United States company El Paso for natural gas is far higher than the price Americans were used to paying.

Altogether there are a total of six contracts with the Americans which are due to take effect between now and 1979. When they are in full operation they will involve supplying 32,100 million cu metres. *The scale of investment* needed to carry out these contracts is huge: the El Paso contracts alone involve an investment of more than $1,000m and the total programme is likely to cost four or five times as much.

Having been successful in selling their gas to the United States for use along the east coast, which is chronically short of power, the Algerians turned their attention back to Europe.

Late in 1972, after long discussions, they signed their biggest contract ever, with a European consortium which will transmit gas to France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and southern Germany (a total of 15,500 million cu metres a year). They have also reached agreement to provide 12,000 million cu metres a year to the Ruhr.

These contracts will require a further *expansion* of terminal facilities, both in Algeria and at Fos and Monfalcone in Italy, where the gas will be taken ashore.

But perhaps the most exciting project is that for doing away with the whole cycle of gas liquefaction on *Sonatrach's other major* contract, that with the Italian company. This would involve building a pipeline under the Mediterranean to take gas across, where it would be fed directly into the Italian system.

The total of these contracts—more than 80,000 million cu metres a year by 1980—should mean that by then Algeria will be the largest gas exporter in the world.

D.B.

Pipeline to Europe in prospect

by Alan Rake

Studies are now going ahead to see whether it is practicable to send gas, potentially Algeria's greatest source of foreign exchange, to Europe by pipelines under the Mediterranean. Pipelines would deliver the gas direct without liquefaction. They would also be cheaper in the *long run, provided that* a large volume of gas was transported.

Two plans are being considered; one by the Algerian-Italian SONEM group for a pipeline by way of Sicily to Italy. This would carry 12,000 cu metres a day. The other plan is for a route to Spain which would mean building a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar large enough to take several pipelines. This project would be in progress by about 1976-77.

Meanwhile most gas will be transported by liquefied natural gas (lng) tankers. In a world where there are scarcely more than 10 lng tankers actually in operation, where no country has established a decisive lead, Algeria is determined to take its share of future profitable operations. This is in line with Algerian policies of participating in all aspects of the petroleum and gas business, from first production to final distribution.

The Algerian Government feels that developed countries benefit disproportionately from the transport and distribution of petro*leum* products. Thus in all contracts with buyers of Algerian gas there is a clause which allows Algeria to transport up to 50 per cent of the lng to its final destination.

There was considerable speculation whether *Algeria* would be able to go fully into the methane tanker business. This was a question partly of the huge costs of building the specialized vessels and partly of the high technology of the venture, with the need for *highly qualified staffs.* It was frequently said that Algeria would do better to put its scarce manpower and financial resources into other parts of the economy.

But the Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN) was determined to go ahead and order new tankers even if it meant borrowing heavily, at high rates of interest, on world money markets. Tenders were put out to the world's shipyards and so far all the contracts for building lng tankers have been won by the French. In 1970 the Hassi R'Mel, a 40,000-cubic metre tanker was ordered. It entered service in 1972 between Skikda and Fos-sur-Mer, on the French Mediterranean coast. This was the first tanker to carry the Algerian flag.

At the end of 1972 a systematic policy of ordering new tankers began. The first batch of four was commissioned at the end of 1973 from various French shipyards. All four were larger than 125,000 cubic metres and delivery of the vessels is to start in 1976. In May this year a fifth tanker was ordered.

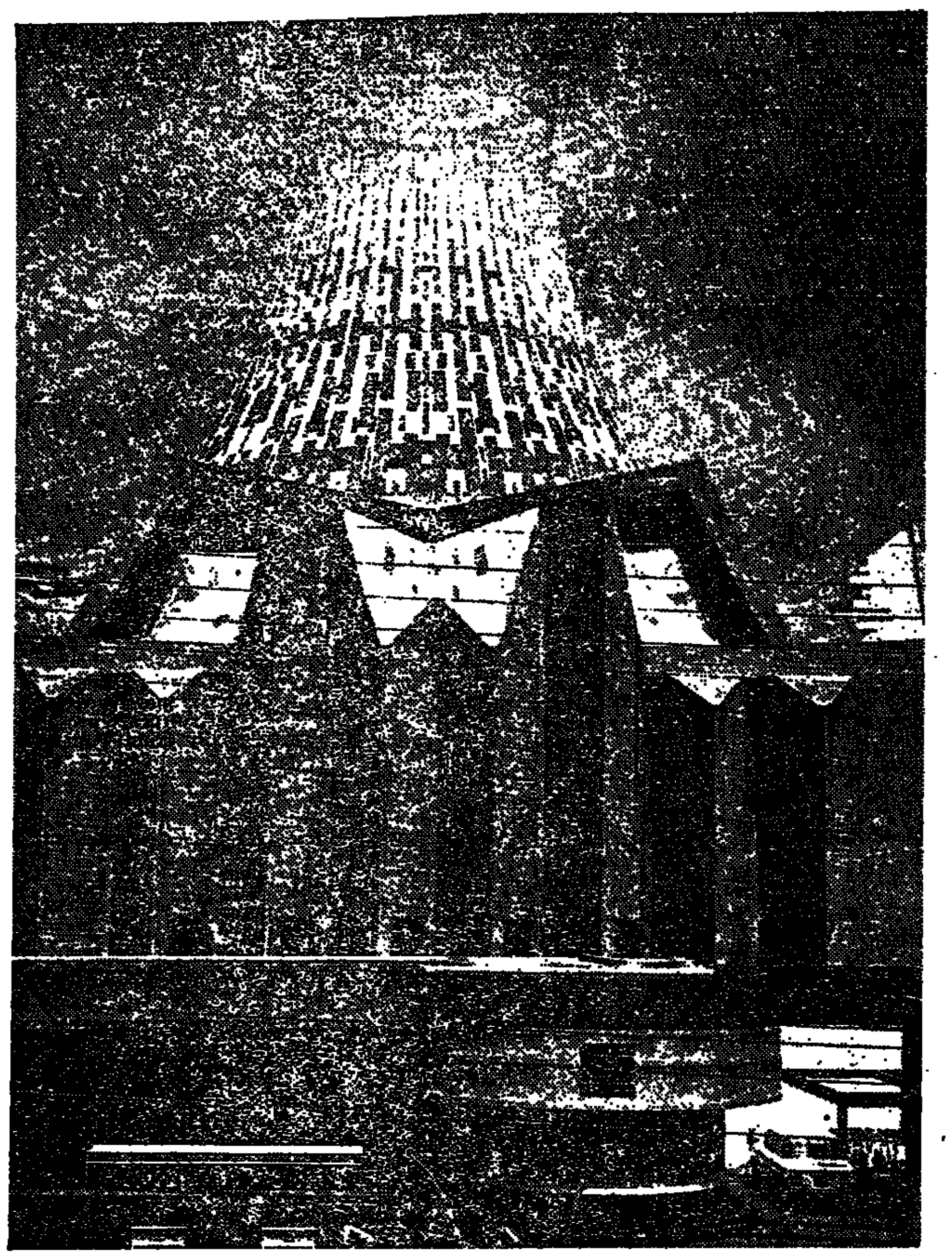
Other orders will follow and though French shipyards have won all [illegible] so far there is [illegible] why other natio[illegible] not become involved [illegible] later stage.

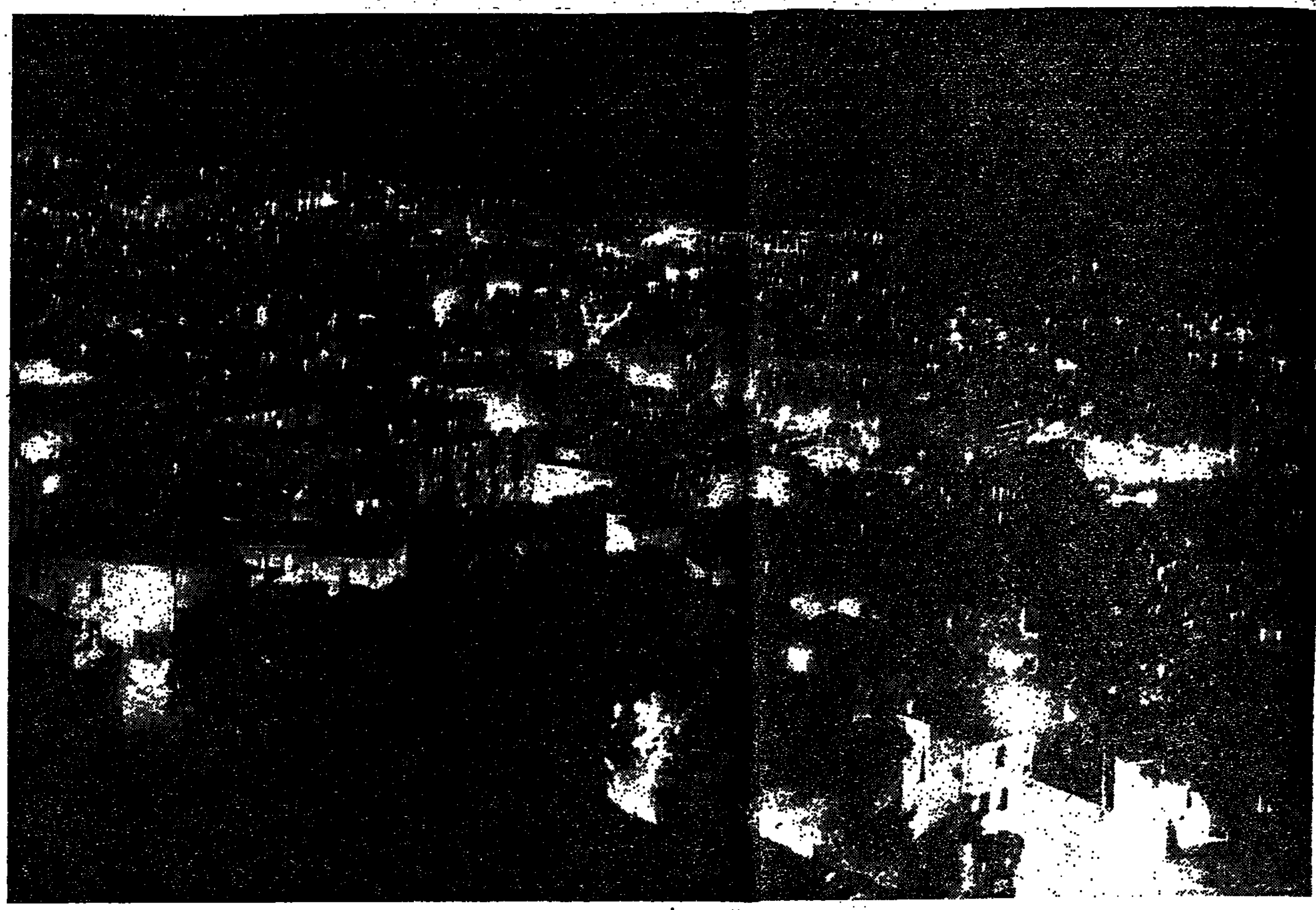
Finance came from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, with a further loan of $200m from a consortium of international banks which were prepared to cover the cash outlay needs during the construction period. CNAN's complaint is that these loans are far too short in term and too costly. Appeals have been made to the main buyers of Algerian gas to help with the financing, but not a single country has shown itself interested.

The Government now says that because of this lack of cooperation the cost of its gas will be much higher. Strangely enough, though oil prices have increased in line with world prices since the Middle East war, Algeria has still not renegotiated its gas contract prices.

It *sold its first* 10,000 million cu metres a year contract to El Paso for 42 cents per 1,000 cu ft, but no price has been agreed for the new European contracts and negotiations are still continuing with the United States. The final price is *expected to be in the region* of $1.20 per 1,000 cu ft.

Meanwhile CNAN is pressing on with a complete programme for the training of Algerian officers, engineers and crews at the Higher Institute of Merchant Marine Last year the first graduating class of higher officers and engineers received their diplomas. From next year onwards the institute is expected to be able to supply all specialist staff requirements.





Dramatic transformation has taken place despite impression of French city pickled in aspic

by David Blake

Although it is now 12 years since the French left Algiers, the physical appearance of the town has changed little. The paint on the buildings, most of which are white or cream, is just a little more tattered than it would have been under the colonial regime, but efforts are still made. A few new buildings have gone up, but far fewer than in the seaside towns on the other side of the Mediterranean which have seen great flat-building throughout the 1960s.

Many of the streets have kept their French name-plates, bearing tribute to obscure writers whose only claim to fame seems to have been that they died during the First World War. Even those streets which have been renamed, such as the main shopping street, the old rue Michelet, are popularly referred to under the names they had when crowds marched along them chanting "Algérie Française".

Worrying problem of drunkenness

In the cafés, which still for the most part keep their old names, everyone seems to be drinking a French brand of beer or, even more commonly, of *pastis*, adding to the drunkenness problem which is so worrying for an Islamic state. Even the things which do not work, such as the telephone system, do not work in what seems a characteristically French way.

But this impression of a French provincial city pickled in aspic is totally false; for under the continuity and the superficial similarities with its past, Algiers has undergone a dramatic transformation. The blocks of flats, once the exclusive preserve of the Europeans, have been taken over by Algerian families, many of them moved in as tenants of the Government which took over the property when the former French owners disappeared to Paris and Marseilles as part of the great exodus immediately after independence.

There are still something like 80,000 foreigners in Algiers, most of them Frenchmen who decided to stay behind. But they matter less than they do in most other cities of similar size. Their living standard, usually the prime reward for living abroad, is held down by high rents (for a senior diplomat, a suitable home might cost £1,000 a month to rent, and those working for the private sector have to pay heavily too) and the high cost of such things as imported cars.

The luxuries from home, which are available at a price in most places, are just not there because the Government does not approve of wasting foreign exchange to buy them, and the state monopoly will not allow anybody else to do what it does not do itself. The hotels, once famous for their luxury, are more spartan (though no less expensive) and so few that guests are frequently evicted if they try to prolong their stay for more than a week.

Fierce nationalism still alive

One of the prime rules which the country's leaders constantly impress on their people is that the Algerians must rely on themselves, and their attitude towards foreigners does little to weaken the need to do that. In pursuing this policy, they give added strength to one of the most striking attitudes that one comes across recurrently from Algerians who discuss the progress their country has made since independence.

They are proud of what they have achieved, and their attitude is not surprising in view of the chaos which Europeans predicted would occur if the trained French ruling class left the country.

It is this fierce nationalism, still alive after so long, which does much to explain why there is so little sign of opposition to or criticism of the Government.

No one doubts that if it did occur it would be fairly severely repressed; there are police everywhere in the streets and in the countryside, stopping cars at random to check the identity of occupants and generally making their presence felt, and adding to the mood in which people seem to feel that their telephone will be automatically tapped.

But this is not the real reason for the lack of dissent; it is that most people seem prepared to believe that the regime is doing its best to create a decent society for them and their children, and that its policies are on the whole proving remarkably successful.

The signs of that success are all around them. Many of them remember the days when the main streets were crowded with beggars asking for charity from European shoppers. They are now full of men on their way to work. It is not on the whole well paid work yet, and there is still a large number without a job to go to. But for them too there is hope, because even if they do not get a job this year or next, the year after that as the next stage of the plan takes effect there will be yet more employment.

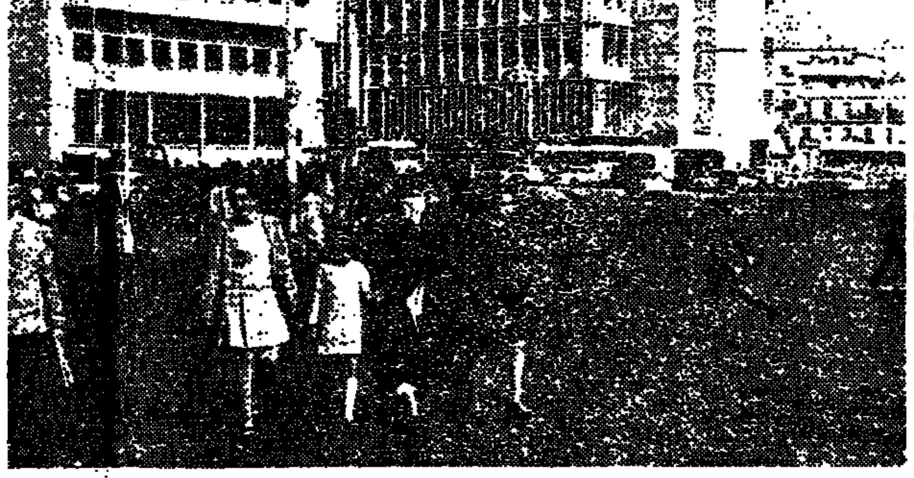
They think, on the whole, too, that the society in which they live is one where the leaders are trying to be fair. Everyone knows that some of the large nationalized corporations pay large bonuses to their top employees, and the people at the top still get first refusal of the luxury villas left behind by the French. But against this the maximum limit on salary does seem to have prevented the emergence of an ostentatiously well-off middle class driving fast cars to smart cafés, and the food subsidies handed out by the Government keep the basics within reach of ordinary workers.

Some things still seem to be changing slowly. The streets are living proof of the extent to which Algerian society is dominated by men, with remarkably few women around and a surprisingly large number of the older ones still wearing the veil, and being copied in their action by a number of younger women. However the overall impression is of a country which is changing rapidly, but still in a way which its leaders can control.

The bright young civil servants and managers, many of whom have been thrust into top jobs in their thirties and clearly thrive on the result, keep coming up with expressions of their confidence in their ability to make the correct decisions and in their basic rightness about the kind of society which Algeria wants to be. They recognize all the problems, like the shortages of trained manpower and virtually everything else, and the capacity of the bureaucracy for adding new delaying tactics to the impressive armoury which the French left them with.

Optimism keeps breaking through

But after the qualifications, the optimism keeps breaking through. The plan will be achieved, the norms will be exceeded and production targets will be met. Housing is a terrible problem for everybody, so there will be a major effort to improve the habitat of the cities and the housing will be built. It is a peculiarly intense self-confidence, strangely at odds with the untidy elegance of the capital in which it is set, which looks as if it has always been slightly decadent. But it is this mood of its people, not the look of its towns, which seems to give the key to the way the country is moving.



Algiers is a combination of European and Arab traditions. T left: part of the capital city is dominated by this mode mosque which looks more like the cooling tower of a pow station. Top right: night skyline. Centre: street scei Above: outside the main post office.

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…es are often part of private sector industry but public works and housing come under state control.

…wer of the purse dominates state-owned companies

…h there is still a …rivate sector, concen…n industries such as … and textiles, most …1 industry is state… Something like two …onopolies control be…0 per cent and 90 per …f the industrialized …

… of them, such as the …ch oil company or the …eel corporation, are …nd others are relative … But all of them, … small, have had their …es rigidly controlled …nce they came into …ce, usually in the mid- … either to take over … interests in an indus… more usually to start …om scratch.

… targets which these …ations are expected to …re usually spelt out for …n the national plan, with explicit figures for new *factories to be built and output to be achieved.* But although the measure by which the companies are judged *is production,* not profit, the mechanism which is used to keep them under government control is a strict use of the power of the purse.

Just as each corporation has a monopoly in its own industry, *so it is allowed to* raise finance from only one of the state-owned banks. These state-owned banks are in turn ordered by the Central Bank to keep a close watch on the workings of the corporations to make sure that they are investing in the plant and equipment which has been agreed for them as their share of the national plan, and in nothing else.

The only other possible source of finance for a corporation wanting to break free of government control over its activity would be to finance its investment out of its profits, building up reserves over the years.

To stop this happening, the Finance Ministry has pursued a policy of forcing all the large corporations into debt. Profits have had to be handed over to the Government each year, so that the corporations have no reserves of their own and have to go to their banks for even the smallest investment.

When they make a loss, as can well happen if government policy is forcing an industry to hold its prices down, the Treasury will make them a loan to tide them over, thus further increasing their need to stay on the right side of the government planners.

This policy has been a deliberate attempt to meet one of the most persistent difficulties which face the Algerian economy, in common with that of most newly-developing nations, the shortage of skilled managers who can be relied upon to make *the right decisions on their own.* Algeria is lucky in having, at least at the top of its ministries, some able civil servants and ministers who would shine in any administration; but *lower* down the gap is still present. In the early years, to hope that each national corporation would have its quota of people who could take the right decisions to fulfil their part of the plan was to take too big a risk.

Now that the corporations have had a few years of being exposed to the discipline of control by government through the banks, the strings are to be loosened. In future state corporations are likely to be allowed to retain their profits and to be encouraged to build up their own capital resources.

This is a deliberate attempt to give them more independence, as part of the strategy of encouraging greater initiative. They will still be expected *to stay within the* limits laid down by the plan, but will have greater freedom of action in how they carry it out on a day to day basis.

At the same time as this experiment is going on, efforts are being made to increase the say of the workers in the running of their companies. *Workers' councils* have been set up, and legally have full control over the running of the firm. In practice, of course, it does not work out quite like that. Many of the decisions are not taken in the corporation at all, but in the Government. Even those that are taken in the corporation often involve the kind of specialist advice which only management can give.

None the less, the councils are seen by the Government as a useful way of keeping a check on possible waste or corruption by management (the corruption at least *seems to be rare), and form* part of the general strategy for increasing the involvement of the workers in their places of work.

More important, perhaps, they represent part of a potential approach to what could be a long-term problem in the running of Algeria's economy on its present lines. As part of the search for efficiency great efforts are being made to train a new generation of *gifted* and competent managerial technocrats. The problem is to make sure that when these men (and one day, maybe, women) are *found, they do not become an* elite no longer prepared to accept the kinds of limits on their power and their living standards which the revolution has tried to set as its policy.

D.B.

Clear EEC policies needed

By Francis Ghiles

The importance of the Mediterranean in world politics is nothing new: today, however, that importance is enhanced by the major role oil plays in international affairs. The bulk of Europe's requirements are met by Arab oil, from the Middle East and North Africa. This, inevitably, is leading *western Europe, in particular* the EEC, to regard its foreign, military and economic policies in a new light. The stability and security of the area is arguably of equal importance to the United States.

The June and October wars, last winter's embargo on Arab oil to Holland and Denmark and the quadrupling of the price of crude have made the EEC acutely aware of just how vital its interests in the Mediterranean are. The relations between the EEC countries and Algeria are thus a facet of a complex problem.

The youngest Mediterranean country is pursuing an ambitious and far-ranging policy, which neither of its two neighbours, Tunisia and Morocco, is in a position to emulate. Its voice counts, in Opec, in the Arab League, in the OAU and in the United Nations. If that were not sufficient reason for Europe to pay special attention to Algeria, nearly 70 per cent of the country's trade is conducted with the EEC.

Important trading partners

Despite the crisis in the relations between the two countries in 1971 France remains its former colony's major trading partner, but the day is not far away when Western Germany will have caught up. In 1973 it took just over a fifth of Algerian exports, just below the French share of 24.5 per cent. Italy, The Netherlands, the United States, the United Kingdom and Spain are also important trading partners.

Most Algerian exports consist of raw materials, oil and products derived from oil, and natural gas, of which the country will be the leading world producer in two or three years. What it buys is essentially machinery, electrical goods and steel. From Britain and imports pipelines, gas liquefying plants and other specialized machinery for the oil industry. Increased oil revenues will close the trade gap fast—2,500m dinars in 1973—if that has not already happened.

Before the price of oil was increased last winter, Algeria was planning to spend £5.8m during the 1974-77 four-year plan. This figure was later increased to £11.9m. Of this sum 45 per cent will go to *industry and agriculture,* including irrigation, and major infrastructure projects will take a further 5 per cent.

The increase in the price of oil also means that less money will have to be borrowed abroad to finance this mammoth development. In 1973, Algeria borrowed £650,000m on the Eurocurrency market, *thus becoming* one of the largest debtors raising money in this way. Most leading British banks were involved.

These figures carry a clear message: if the EEC wants to remain Algeria's major trading partner it will have to formulate clearer policies. This does not mean, however, simply extending to Algeria the association status obtained by Morocco and Tunisia in 1969.

Algeria's ties with the EEC are peculiar. It still has the special status granted to it as a French territory by article 277 of the Treaty of Rome. This status has not been changed since 1962 and France *still* applies to *its* former possession the treatment granted by article 277, in effect that of a customs union. Algeria's trade with EEC countries is thus regulated in different ways according to each country, from total duty exemption (France) to third country treatment (Italy).

Algeria *does* not seek the limited associate status that Tunisia and Morocco enjoy. Three problems dominate the country's thinking on this issue: wine, emigrants and *technical* cooperation. Wine remains the greatest single obstacle to any overall agreement. Algeria wishes to see its wines pay lighter duties on entering Europe, it wishes to be given *some sort of* guaranteed price and it refuses to allow them to be used to strengthen weaker French and Italian ones.

France and Italy are adamant that they will not accept the lowering of tariffs, although a compromise might be reached on the other issues. They argue *that they must* protect their own wine growers, who are a vociferous group. Other EEC members do not seem to be in any great hurry. They point out that, despite all these hurdles, Algeria does manage to export 1,500,000 hectolitres of wine to EEC countries every year.

The European Commission *is in favour of abolishing* tariffs. It will help the Algerians to reduce their production of *vin ordinaire,* but *will give* a maximum figure (in value) for the amount of wine that can be imported to the EEC, for five years.

Last December, at their summit in Copenhagen, EEC leaders agreed, not for the first time, that a global approach to relations with Mediterranean *countries* must be followed. The Community has also accepted that some form of free trade zone will be set up with those countries to compensate them for the tariff preferences granted to the Community.

New freedom to bargain

Among other substantial European interests in these countries are the … ports of agricul… ducts, especially … *sia and Morocco.*

But what happens to relations with Algeria is of prime importance. Having freed itself from excessive *dependence* on France, Algeria is in a better position to bargain. The country's resources, rate of growth, political determination to redress what it sees as the imbalance *between rich* and poor countries, its influence in Opec, all these are good reasons why a new policy must be thrashed out quickly. What is more, its ruling elite is extremely self-confident and capable.

In another area, also of vital importance to EEC countries, Algeria's voice has been *listened* to. At the European Security Conference in Helsinki in October 1972, the Algerians sent a delegation to explain the country's views. They were listened to carefully *and* Algeria was later asked to join the conference in Geneva, when it reconvened in 1973 and earlier this year. Algeria contributed to the discussions of the five major sub-committees. In effect, it was speaking for the Third World.

Algeria exerts considerable *influence in the world.* It is important to know what its policies are. Whether Europe likes it or not, its ways of thinking are a necessary reference point for whoever wishes to understand the aspirations of the Maghreb and the Third World.

The author, of the City Press, *is a specialist in Algerian affairs.*

A combine at work in an Algerian wheatfield. The countryside around Algiers and Oran is among the most fertile in the world.

Monopolies bring industry to an agricultural nation

by David Blake

Although most of its population earns its living off the land, it is with industry that Algeria's future lies. The farming sector, with more than half the population, is responsible for 10 per cent of the country's gross national product; industry (including oil and gas) produces over half, and its share is growing dramatically. Right at the core of all Algerian policy is a determination that by 1980 there shall be the basis of a modern industrial economy in the country.

The need for this is obvious. Under French rule, Algeria was treated as little more than a fruit farm for France. The French colonists grew oranges and lemons and above all made wine whose exposure to constant sun made it ideal for purifying the more vinegary products of France. For the colonists, whose living standards were kept up by preference on the French market and who had access to the industrial products of France, it was a good life. But for the Algerians, most of whom were effectively excluded from the cash economy, living standards were brutally low.

Although some of the countryside around Algiers and Oran is among the most fertile in the world, most of the country is desert and in no condition to provide a rapid rise in living standards.

Even more important, with the population growing at 3.4 per cent a year, there is clearly little or no scope for finding the jobs which are so desperately needed in a farming sector whose biggest problem is over-employment and inefficiency. So right at the start of their planning exercise, the Algerians were forced to the conclusion that they were faced with a choice between industrialization and continuing and worsening poverty. They chose industrialization.

That they were able to make this choice and hope to carry it through owes much to the possession of oil. It is oil which has financed Algeria's growth, and it is this fact which has reinforced the already strong nationalist and socialist strand in the thinking of the country's planners.

For the massive oil revenues (over 40 per cent of budget receipts in 1973 and a considerably higher proportion this year) have made the state a potential provider of large amounts of capital in a country which has been starved of it. As a result, even if the country's leaders had adopted a very different ideology, they would have been forced to make the state the prime vehicle of any effort to bring industry to the nation.

In fact they have chosen a system which gives a monopoly of most of industry to some 25 or 30 *sociétés nationales*, one for each industry.

Apart from the oil company, Sonatrach, whose size and history set it apart, the most important of these is the Société Nationale de Sidérurgie, which runs the country's rapidly growing steel industry. Its most important plant is the El Hadjar steelworks at 'Annaba, the nucleus of the country's effort to become a major producer.

El Hadjar was initially planned by the French in 1959 as part of the so-called Constantine Plan which was designed to secure Algerian loyalty by raising living standards. But the French plans, which involved a small plant of 200,000 tons, had made almost no progress by the time independence came, and the plant, considerably expanded, ended up being built by the Russians for the new state.

El Hadjar has had all the problems which afflict large projects of this kind and many more, so that it has been consistently behind schedule. Now, however, it has reached a capacity of something like 500,000 tons of steel a year and, with the help of British consultants, it is planned to push up output to between 1,500,000 and two million tons by 1977.

The iron ore comes by rail from the Ouenza mines, just inside Algeria's frontier with Tunisia, and the concept of processing Algeria's own natural resources, rather than sending them abroad to be dealt with, has played a key role in shaping the country's investments in the seven years from 1966 when the first two plans were put into effect.

But for the future, SNS has far more ambitious plans Somewhere on the coast in the west of the country, it hopes to build a giant 10-million ton works, the first stage of which would become operational in about 1982. Just what the country will do with all this steel is a potential problem. Consumption has been rising rapidly, increasing from 300.000 tons in 1969 to one million tons today.

Even optimistic projections suggest that by 1980 Algerian consumption will barely have topped three million, and one school of thought argues that to go ahead with building a massive plant to produce steel risks severe over-capacity, especially in terms of world surpluses which occur frequently.

Against this supporters of the project point out that most estimates made in the past have grossly under-estimated the Algerian ability to absorb supplies of basic materials. Plants which were expected to produce an embarrassing export surplus turn out to be barely sufficient to meet national needs, and in the case of cement there have been supply shortages which have played hávoc with the country's construction programme.

Accepting this, however, it seems certain that if the west coast steelworks goes ahead, the country will have to become a significant steel exporter, with the most hopeful markets usually being considered as West Africa and possibly the countries of the communist block.

One of the main themes which has run through the first stage of the country's industrialization programme is the need to be able to produce the primary industrial products which the economy will use in its later stages of development, preferably using local raw materials. The materials, apart from steel, where this has been most noticeable have been fertilizers for farming, using the country's phosphate deposits, and cement for the construction industry. These two efforts have met with rather different success.

At Arzew, the phosphate fertilizer plant produces roughly 500,000 tons a year, which just covers the country's needs. That there is not a substantial surplus, as was predicted when the plant was set up, is due to the farming sector's unexpectedly heavy demand rather than to production problems.

To meet this demand, the next plan calls for fertilizer production to increase five times during the present plan, with a new phosphate plant and four factories to increase production of ammonium nitrate. Although it is hoped that this increase will result in export capacity, there is no doubt that home demand will come first. Domestic use is expected to double and the Government has adopted a policy of holding down the price in an effort to make fertilizers more readily available to the farming community, which is being encouraged to step up its production as part of the agrarian revolution.

The cement industry has been rather less successful than fertilizers, and its problems have caused big delays in the construction sector. Everything has worked against the Algerians. They underestimated the likely needs for building products, and then found themselves faced with a world cement shortage which had a doubly harmful effect.

A worker in a shoe factory at Sidi-bel-Abbès.